Argumentation and Advocacy

COMM 322 (20512R)

Fall 2014

Tues/Thurs 11:00 AM - 12:20 PM, ANN 211

Annenberg School for Communication & Journalism
University of Southern California

Instructor: L. Paul Strait, Ph.D. Email: strait@usc.edu
Office Hours: By appointment Phone: 202-270-6397

I. Course Description & Objectives

Every day we are inundated by conflicting arguments in social media, online news sites, television, and radio, in magazines and books, on bumper stickers and billboards. The sources of these arguments constantly compete for our attention and our assent. How do we decide who is correct, what is reasonable, and what ideas or perspectives deserve our time, energy, and money?

This is a course about the communicative nature of reasoning. The purpose of this course, first and foremost, is to improve your capacity for reasoning so that you will be equipped to audit the myriad contradictory messages that saturate modern society as competent critical consumers of argument. Second, the course is designed to teach you how to construct convincing arguments of your own while effectively refuting your interlocutors. Third, the course fits into the larger curriculum at the Annenberg School for Communication & Journalism by giving you a set of methodological tools with which you will be able to unpack and critique complex humanistic political and cultural texts, evaluate the sufficiency and relevance of social scientific evidence, and craft creative and well-reasoned advocacy campaigns in a variety of communicative contexts. You will also gain familiarity and competence with the technical conceptual vocabulary of argumentation and rhetorical studies, enabling you to pursue more advanced scholarly work in these fields.

Specifically, this class will introduce you to the basic theories and practices of argumentation and natural language reasoning. You will be exposed to a wide range of theories and concepts from the fields of rhetoric, applied epistemology, and informal logic, and be asked to apply these approaches to real world deliberative situations. This course will situate argument at the center of lived social experience. We will explore how argument shapes the political, ethical, and cultural lifeworlds that we inhabit and communicate within.

We shall examine a wide range of argument formations, from formal logical proofs to informal argumentation 'in the wild,' For every different kind of argument, and for every unique context,
we will identify and practice employing appropriate reasoning schemes through which good arguments can be constructed and distinguished from bad arguments. Equipped with these schemes, in each case you will be able to determine:

- what counts as a good reason for a claim;
- when claims are relevant to an argument and when they are not;
- which conclusions reasonably follow from different kinds of evidence;
- the difference between sufficient and insufficient evidence;
- the expectations that attend different contexts and different audiences.

We will accomplish this not by memorizing principles or rules, but instead by repeatedly applying our reasoning schemes in practice. Other topics in the course include the ethics of advocacy, the types and tests of evidence, standards for evaluating non-discursive arguments, and preparing a case and adapting it to an audience.

II. Materials

**Required**


Additional readings (marked as ‘BB’) will be available through the Blackboard course site. These readings consist of academic journal articles and chapters scanned from the supplemental books below.

**Recommended**

III. Tentative Daily Schedule

This schedule represents my current plans and objectives. As we go through the semester, those plans may need to change to address pedagogical issues and respond to specific student needs and interests. Such changes, communicated clearly, are not unusual and should be expected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Required Readings / Assignments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug 26</td>
<td>Course Overview</td>
<td>“Argument as Method” - (Ehninger, pp. 101-110) - BB&lt;br&gt;“Public Discourse” - (Goodnight, pp. 428-431) - BB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 28</td>
<td>What is Argument?</td>
<td><em>Argumentation</em> Ch. 1: An Introduction to Argument (pp. 3-14) - BB&lt;br&gt;<em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 1: Open Your Eyes (pp. 3-14) – BB&lt;br&gt;“Arguers as Lovers” - (Brockriede, pp. 1-10) - BB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept 2</td>
<td>Interpersonal Disagreement &amp; the Processes of Everyday Argumentation</td>
<td>“Arguments in Interpersonal Relations” - (Trapp, pp. 43-54) - BB&lt;br&gt;“To Argue or Not to Argue” - (Benoit &amp; Benoit, pp. 55-72) - BB&lt;br&gt;<em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 2: Set Your Goals (pp. 15-26) - BB&lt;br&gt;<strong>ASSIGNED: INTERPERSONAL ARGUMENTATION AUTOETHNOGRAPHY PROJECT</strong></td>
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<td>Sept 4</td>
<td>Elements of Arguments</td>
<td><em>Argumentation</em> Ch. 2: The Elements of Arguments (pp. 15-26) - BB&lt;br&gt;<em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 3: Control the Tense (pp. 27-37) - BB&lt;br&gt;<em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 4: Soften Them Up (pp. 38-46) – BB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept 9</td>
<td>Analyzing Arguments</td>
<td><em>Argumentation</em> Ch. 3: Tools for Analyzing Arguments (pp. 27-52) – BB&lt;br&gt;“Apollo Moon Landing” - BB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept 11</td>
<td>Argument Mapping</td>
<td>Argument Mapping Tutorials 1-6 (<a href="http://austhink.com/reason/tutorials/">http://austhink.com/reason/tutorials/</a>)</td>
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<td>Sept 16</td>
<td>Using the Toulmin Model</td>
<td>“Toulmin on Argument: An Interpretation and Application” - (Brockriede &amp; Ehninger, pp. 44-53) - BB&lt;br&gt;“Toulmin’s Model of Argumentation” (Van Eemeren, pp. 129-160) - BB</td>
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**Unit 2 – Formal Reasoning and Logical Proof**

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Required Readings / Assignments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept 18</td>
<td>Logos and Validity</td>
<td><em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 13: Control the Argument (pp. 128-141)</td>
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<td><em>Argumentation</em> Ch. 5: Reasonable Arguments, Reasonable People (pp. 65-76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept 23</td>
<td>Conditional and Enumerative Logic</td>
<td><em>Argumentation</em> Ch. 10: Validity in Conditional and Enumerative Arguments (pp. 131-146)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept 25</td>
<td>Categorical Logic</td>
<td><em>Argumentation</em> Ch. 11: Validity in Categorical Arguments (pp. 147-160)</td>
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<td>Date</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Reading Material</td>
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<td>Sept 30</td>
<td>Fallacies</td>
<td><em>Argumentation</em> Ch. 18: Fallacies and Appeals (pp. 255-270)</td>
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<td><em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 14: Spot Fallacies (pp. 145-163)</td>
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<td><em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 15: Call a Foul (pp. 164-180)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 2</td>
<td>Language</td>
<td><em>Argumentation</em> Ch. 13: Ambiguity, Equivocation, and Other Language Considerations (pp. 175-182)</td>
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<td><em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 11: Gain the High Ground (pp. 105-114)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Oct 7</td>
<td>MIDTERM EXAM</td>
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<td>Oct 9</td>
<td>Pathos</td>
<td><em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 9: Control the Mood (pp. 81-95)</td>
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<td><em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 10: Turn the Volume Down (pp. 96-104)</td>
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<td>“On the Murder of Eratosthenes” (Lysias, pp. 1-5) – BB</td>
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<td><strong>ASSIGNED: ANALYSIS ESSAY</strong></td>
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<td>Oct 14</td>
<td>Ethos</td>
<td><em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 5: Get Them to Like You (pp. 47-56)</td>
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<td><em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 6: Make Them Listen (pp. 57-67)</td>
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<td><em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 7: Use Your Craft (pp. 68-73)</td>
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<td><em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 8: Show You Care (pp. 74-80)</td>
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<td><em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 16: Know Whom to Trust (pp. 181-190)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 16</td>
<td>Audience Adaptation</td>
<td><em>Argumentation</em> Ch. 20: Adapting to an Audience (pp. 283-291)</td>
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<td><em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 19: Speak Your Audience’s Language (pp. 220-228)</td>
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<td>“The Second Persona” (Black, pp. 109-119) – BB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 21</td>
<td>Identification</td>
<td><em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 20: Make Them Identify with Your Choice (pp. 229-237)</td>
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<td><em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 21: Lead Your Tribe (pp. 238-248)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 23</td>
<td>Time &amp; Place</td>
<td><em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 23: Seize the Occasion (pp. 260-270)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td><em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 24: Use the Right Medium (pp. 271-280)</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Unit 3 – Rhetorical Proof &amp; the Audience</strong></td>
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<td>Oct 28</td>
<td>Evidence</td>
<td><em>Argumentation</em> Ch. 6: Evaluating Evidence (pp. 77-92)</td>
</tr>
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<td><em>Argumentation</em> Ch. 8: Using Statistics as Evidence (pp. 107-120)</td>
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<tr>
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<td><em>Argumentation</em> Ch. 9: Using Testimony as Evidence (pp. 121-128)</td>
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<td><strong>ASSIGNED: EDITORIAL ESSAY</strong></td>
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<td><strong>DUE: ANALYSIS ESSAY</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct 30</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td><em>Argumentation</em> Ch. 12: Definition in Argument (pp. 163-174)</td>
</tr>
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<td><em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 12: Persuade on Your Terms (pp. 115-127)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Revised: August 25, 2014
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Text</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov 4</td>
<td>Figures of Speech</td>
<td><em>Argumentation</em> Ch. 14: Analogies, Examples, and Narratives (pp. 185-206) &lt;br&gt; <em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch 18: Get Instant Cleverness (pp. 201-219)</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Unit 5 – Types &amp; Tests of Argument</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td>Nov 6</td>
<td>Reasoning about Causes</td>
<td><em>Argumentation</em> Ch. 15: Reasoning about Causes (pp. 207-226)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 11</td>
<td>Moral &amp; Practical Arguments</td>
<td><em>Argumentation</em> Ch. 16: Moral &amp; Practical Arguments (pp. 227-240)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 13</td>
<td>Essential Nature Arguments</td>
<td><em>Argumentation</em> Ch. 17: Essential Nature Arguments (pp. 241-254)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 18</td>
<td>NCA – No Class</td>
<td>Read <em>Argumentation</em> Ch. 19: Policy Case Construction (p. 273-282) &amp; &lt;br&gt; <em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 25: Give a Persuasive Talk (pp. 281-293)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 20</td>
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<td><strong>Student Presentations / Debates</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>DUE: EDITORIAL ESSAY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 25</td>
<td>Student Presentations / Debates</td>
<td><em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 26: Capture Your Audience (pp. 294-304)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 27</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Thanksgiving—No Class</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 2</td>
<td>Student Presentations / Debates</td>
<td><em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 27: Use the Right Tools (pp. 305-317)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 4</td>
<td>Student Presentations / Debates</td>
<td><em>Thank You for Arguing</em> Ch. 28: Run an Agreeable Country (pp. 318-328)</td>
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<td><strong>DUE: INTERPERSONAL ARGUMENTATION AUTOETHNOGRAPHY PROJECT</strong></td>
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<td>Dec 16</td>
<td>FINAL EXAM – Tuesday, December 16, 8-10 a.m.</td>
<td><strong>Readings should be completed before class on the day assigned</strong> – Moreover, I expect you to bring your book and/or article(s) to every class session. Lectures will not cover all portions of the assigned readings and will cover additional materials not in the assigned readings; nonetheless, you are responsible for all materials, both in the readings and in lecture, on the exams.</td>
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**Late & Unfinished Work** – Students must complete all assignments in order to earn a grade in the course. Any material turned in late will be reduced one letter grade per calendar day late. Late homework assignments will not be accepted.
IV. Assignments

Full descriptions of the instructions and parameters of each assignment will be provided in class and will also be available on the Blackboard site under the ‘Assignments’ tab. All assignments must be the original work of the student and cannot have been used previously or concurrently in any other course. **All assignments must be attempted and turned in to pass the course.**

1) Participation, Practicums, and Homework (15%)

This course is designed to provide students with a new methodology to approach public argument. The success of this process depends on the willingness of students to read before class and be ready to discuss the readings. Students should expect a substantial amount of daily reading for each class period (approximately 30 pages per class; sometimes more or less depending on difficulty and other factors). Students who attend class without being ready to participate will receive a lower class participation grade. If, at any point, the instructor feels that students are not keeping current with their reading assignments, there will be unannounced quizzes.

Regular homework, typically consisting of problem sets taken from the ends of the chapters in your textbook, will be assigned throughout the semester, and will be discussed in class and collected. No late homework assignments will be accepted without a legitimate excuse (e.g., serious illness).

2) Exams (20% each, 40% total)

There will be two exams, a midterm (**Tuesday, October 7**) and a final (**Tuesday, December 16, from 8:00am-10:00am**). The exams will be based on a) readings, b) class lectures, and c) class discussion. The tests will not have any concepts with which you are unfamiliar, but very well might include examples, illustrations, and problems that are new to you. That is, it is expected that you understand concepts, not merely memorize definitions or figures. You will need to bring a blue book for each exam, which will consist of a variety of different types of questions ranging from short answer, essay, and logical proofs (midterm) or diagramming (final). The final exam will focus on the material from the second half of the semester, though the nature of the subject matter is such that the final exam cannot but be cumulative in a certain sense, as concepts from the second half of the semester build upon concepts from the beginning of the semester (and in some cases we will explicitly revisit earlier concepts with a higher level of theoretical sophistication over the course of the semester).
3) Interpersonal Argumentation Autoethnography Project (20%)

The objectives of this assignment are to give students an opportunity (1) to discuss and reflect upon the argumentative interactions in their daily lives, (2) to see in these interactions the principles and concepts of argumentation in practice, (3) to evaluate these interactions and practices (both their own and others'), that is, to think about how things might have gone better, and (4) over time, to improve student’s skills at participating in these interactions effectively and managing disagreement productively. To accomplish this, you will act as participant-observers in a group. You will maintain a record of your argumentative interactions with the other members of the group over the remainder of the term. This record should be both descriptive and prescriptive, both past- and future-oriented. That is, you should describe what transpired in each interaction, analyze the interaction by applying concepts and principles from the course in order to understand it, and evaluate the interaction, suggesting ways to improve future interactions as appropriate. Ultimately, your goal is to improve the quality of argumentative interaction, particularly your own. Therefore, you will want to put your insights into practice in subsequent interactions so that, over time, you can discover what works and what doesn’t.

The graded assignment is a written report of your experiences. In its final form, this should include (a) an “Introduction,” consisting primarily of your description of your working group of interlocuters; (b) each entry, containing your analysis and reflections, in chronological order, identified by date; and (c) a “Conclusions” section that reflects on your experience as a whole. What have you discovered about how others argue? about how you argue? about which practices seem more and less productive? Do you feel that you have grown and improved as an arguer? Why or why not? Note: Although you are keeping a “journal,” your writing should not be casual, as if you were merely jotting down thoughts in a diary. Rather, it should conform to the standards for college-level research papers (see below).

Your project will be judged according to the following criteria: 1. Your thoroughness and diligence in keeping the journal; 2. Your understanding and application of theories and principles of effective argumentation; 3. Your insight in diagnosing argumentative interactions; 4. The sophistication and appropriateness of your self-reported efforts to improve; and 5. The quality and correctness of your writing. The project is worth 20% of your grade in the course. It is due on the final day of class (Thursday, December 4).

4) Analysis Essay (10%)

This assignment involves selecting an editorial on any topic and writing a thorough analysis of its arguments. You will need to show me the editorial or other essay you select before you begin your analysis work. I want to be sure you have selected the right kind of text, and I do not want to see two analyses of the same artifact. In your analysis, which should run between 3 and 5 pages, be sure to:
1. Identify the essay’s conclusion or main contention.

2. Identify by name the different arguments and strategies advanced in support of the essay’s conclusion.

3. Explain how the author uses these arguments and strategies to support the main contention. That is, explain how the argumentative case develops.

4. Provide a theoretically-grounded analysis of the audience(s) of the editorial, taking into account their current beliefs, attitudes, capacities, and malleability.

5. Evaluate the essay’s arguments by applying the appropriate tests from the text and assessing the strength of the case, in light of the audience and rhetorical situation. You need not render a positive assessment of the essay. You do need to answer the general question: Is this a reasonable case?

You may find potential artifacts in the opinion columns of news magazines, editorial pages of newspapers literature of lobbying groups, letters sent out by advocacy groups, the Internet, or other sources. The only requirements for the editorial you select are that it must:

1. Be between 600 and 1000 words in length.
2. Clearly advocate and argue for a position.
3. Be published within the last six months.

The best artifacts for this assignment are built around a clear, structural argument and advance a variety of other arguments and evidence. Do not select a news report for this assignment. Due October 28.

5) Editorial Essay & Presentation/Debate (15%)
For this assignment, you will write a 1000 to 1200-word editorial essay on a topic that is of interest to you and that represents a national controversy. You will work in consultation with a partner who will develop an argument on the same issue in the opposite direction. The essay should meet the following criteria:

1. Develops around a clear thesis or claim that appears at least once in the essay.

2. Develops a factual (usually these are causal), evaluative, or policy case around at least three different lines of argument in support of your thesis. These arguments should be labeled in bold print in your paper following the presentation of each argument (e.g., Pragmatic Argument). Be sure to label all arguments you use to develop your case.
3. Takes as its starting point some **fact, statistic, quotation,** or other **observation.** Your model is a newspaper or news magazine column of the type you analyzed in the Analysis assignment. For example, your essay might present facts suggesting a problem for which you advance a solution. Or, you might explore a situation that you think needs a causal explanation, and then provide one.

4. Incorporates as **evidence** at least four statistics, instances of testimony, or other support drawn from at least three different sources, which you both footnote and cite in the text of your essay. One of these sources must have been published within the last four months. Please note: Any claim you make that is not a matter of common knowledge must be supported by evidence.

Your goal is to argue persuasively a proposition of fact, value, or policy, and to adapt your argument effectively to your audience. Direct your essay as a response to some fact or observation that you think indicates a serious problem facing US society. For example, you might respond to a fact such as:

The United States incarcerates a higher percentage of its citizens than any other industrialized country.

Or,

The largest legal industry in our country is gambling.

Or,

The dropout rate in some US cities is higher than 60 percent.

Again, at least three sources should be cited properly (you may use MLA, APA, or Chicago – just be consistent) in the text of your essay. At least one of these should have been published within the last four months.

**The point of this exercise is to argue a single, limited thesis persuasively in approximately four pages.** Your essay should be designed to express your opinion to others, to prompt their thought on an important point, and to persuade them to your point of view. Your claim should be clear, your arguments easily understood and convincing, and your writing engaging. You will present your argument in class during the last two weeks of the semester in the context of a short debate with your partner.

**Arguing a proposition of fact:** The fact must be significant and represent an interpretation of available evidence that is not likely to achieve general agreement. That is, you need to argue for a particular interpretation of the available evidence regarding the issue being contested and clearly interpret that evidence so as to support your factual contention. An example of a proposition of fact might be: The cause of the crisis in Ukraine is the United States’s weak foreign policy.
Arguing a proposition of value: A proposition of value must be accompanied by criteria of evaluation. These criteria must be set out clearly and direct application made to the object being evaluated. Evidence should be provided to persuade the audience that the evaluation is accurate. An example of a proposition of value might be: The United States has a moral duty to intervene in foreign conflicts to prevent genocide.

Arguing a proposition of policy: Propositions of policy must be supported by evidence of a problem that is serious and inherent to the way things currently are done (the status quo). A policy or plan must be advanced and supported by arguments that show that it is practical and that it will actually solve the problem. An example of a proposition of policy might be: The United States should legalize the selling of human organs.

Your thesis should reflect a controversy, and the controversy should not be a local one. Issues of concern here are acceptable as topics as long as they are of concern beyond your school.

Please do not argue standard debate topics such as legalization of marijuana, gun control, abortion, and euthanasia. If the arguments on a topic are likely to be well known to your audience, avoid the topic. If you want to ask me about exceptions to this restriction, please feel free. For example, an unusual policy addressing a well-known problem may provide an acceptable topic. Due November 25.

V. Standards for Written Work

“A speech has two parts. You must state your case, and you must prove it.” – [Aristotle, Rhetoric III.13]

“The most perfidious way of harming a cause consists of defending it deliberately with faulty arguments.” – [Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche, The Gay Science, sec. 191]

Clear and cogent reasoning (and nothing else) – Every written assignment must offer an argument. It cannot consist in the mere report of your (or someone else’s) opinions. You must support your claims with adequate reasoning. Thus, you cannot simply write: “My view is that P.” Instead, you must write something like “My view is that P. I believe this because...” or “I find that the following considerations... provide a convincing argument for P.”

You may (and should) use a variety of different argumentative strategies to support your thesis. You may appeal to a definition or principle; provide examples (or counter-examples), analogies, or narratives which help to explain your thesis or make your claims more plausible; contrast the strengths and weaknesses of two conflicting positions; discuss the consequences that a claim would have if it were true; show that an opposing view is in some way self-contradictory; provide, analyze, or undermine evidence (statistical, testimonial, documentary, etc.) in support of a claim and argue for its sufficiency or insufficiency; explain why an argument that looks reasonable on its face in fact depends on fallacious reasoning, etc.
No matter which of these aims you set for yourself, you have to explicitly present reasons for your claims. Students often underestimate the amount of support they must provide for claims that they believe are clearly justified. It is very easy to overestimate the strength of your own position; after all, you already accept it. You should assume that your audience is critical of your position (but is open-minded and reasonable), and then treat your paper as an attempt to persuade such an audience. Hence, don’t start with assumptions which your opponents are sure to reject. If you are to have any chance of persuading people, you have to start from common first principles that everyone agrees with.

When arguing against a position, you should heed the principle of charity, which requires that you consider its strongest possible form. In other words, you should always give your interlocutors the benefit of the doubt. This will help you avoid attributing irrationality or incoherence to a position that is actually (or could be interpreted to be) rational and coherent. Beyond ensuring that your counter-arguments are sufficient to undermine the position you oppose, this methodological rule will help you formulate your arguments in a way that optimizes the potential for consensus.

Given that this is a course on argumentation, it is essential that your reasoning be sound and your arguments be properly supported. Deductive arguments are valid only if you show in a finite number of steps that your premises entail your conclusion according to the logical rules of inference. Anyone who understands the argument must accept the conclusion if they accept the premises. For inductive arguments, used in situations where knowledge is imperfect or incomplete and absolute certainty is not possible, there is a more tentative link between the premises and the conclusion; these arguments are valid if your reasoning establishes that the conclusion is at least as likely as the minimum level of probability appropriate to the context (generally, an argument is inductively valid if the premises imply that the conclusion is more likely than not to be true, but in a criminal trial, for example, the conclusion that the defendant is guilty must be shown to be likely beyond a reasonable doubt).

**Structure** – Your arguments should be organized logically and clearly. A clear thesis should be evident early on the first page to preview the fundamental elements of the essay. This section should also preview the organizational structure of the project. Each section should reflect an organizing principle which utilizes previews, summaries, and transitions. You shouldn’t be trying to build suspense in these essays. Do not begin with vague generalizations; immediately get to your point. Do not include any unnecessary sentences or words. Good essays also should include a quality conclusion that draws together the basic details. Simply finishing your last point doesn’t accomplish this task.

It may help the organization of your paper to give the reader a ‘map’ of the paper in your first or second paragraph. For example: “In this paper I will argue that.... First, I will explain.... Next, I will set out.... Then I will show the weakness of... Finally, I will give my reasons for supporting...”
**Writing Style** – You need to both be concise and explain yourself fully. These simultaneous demands are in tension with one another but are not mutually exclusive. Being concise means not rambling or otherwise straying beyond the specific issue or problem at hand. A paper that contains one or two extensively supported arguments is preferable to one with five or six underdeveloped ones. Explaining yourself fully means that every point you make should be developed and integrated into your larger argument. It also means you should say exactly what you mean. For example, suppose you write “Abortion is the same thing as murder.” Is that exactly what you mean? When SEAL Team 6 murdered Osama Bin Laden (supposing that ‘murdered’ is the appropriate verb here), was that the same thing as aborting Osama Bin Laden? Or do you mean that abortion is a form of murder, or is morally equivalent to murder?

If you can, show your draft to your friends or to other students in the class, and get their comments and advice. Do your friends understand your main point? Are parts of your draft unclear or confusing to them? Another strategy is to read your draft out loud, which will help you identify grammatical errors, awkwardly worded sentences, holes in your reasoning, and unnecessary digressions.

That said, while your written work should sound good when read out loud, it should not resemble the way you talk in casual conversation. Even in our visual and oral culture, the ability to make a professional argument in writing is an essential skill, especially in an argumentation course. When your language begins to resemble the spoken word, it loses its authority and it distracts from your contentions. These writing assignments are intentionally short to provide you with time to edit and revise your work. On that note: aim to make your papers less than or equal to the assigned maximum word limit. Longer papers are typically too ambitious, or repetitious, or full of digressions. Your grade will suffer if your paper has these defects. So it’s important to ask yourself: What are the most important things you have to say? What can be left out?

Junior level college writing should be free of:

- (Thinking out loud comments in parenthesis)
- Misspelled words or words that are poorly spell-checked and come back as different words. There is a huge credibility problem for your writing when these errors appear.
- Conversational or sarcastic tones. This is a formal essay and it should be treated as such. President Obama is the appropriate way to first refer to him, regardless of your views.
- Opening sentences that fail to get to the point, e.g., “Down through the ages, mankind has pondered the problem of...” There’s no need to warm up to your topic.

Minor issues: Do not awkwardly go out of your way to avoid the first person: it is perfectly acceptable, indeed preferable, to refer to yourself, e.g., “I shall first argue...,” “I contend that...,” “I’ve just explained why...,” “Now I’m going to consider an argument that...,” etc. This is not an invitation to adopt an informal tone, but rather a call for clear and straightforward writing without pretense.
It is okay to end a sentence with a preposition or to split an infinitive if doing otherwise would be awkward.

**Use of qualified sources** – In cases where you need or want to make an authoritative claim, you should utilize a well-qualified source. Suggestions involve experts in the field, scholarly journals, and other professional sources, including our texts. The easiest google results, especially including Wikipedia, should be treated as starting points for research and not references. When essay topics refer to specific concepts covered in the readings, it is important that these essays display a competent grasp of the material. Evidence should be carefully analyzed before usage. Materials cited as proof of your claims should be timely, relevant, and well scrutinized. Materials should reflect your awareness of the ideological foundations of all evidence (i.e., using materials from Paul Krugman supporting the Democrats is acceptable; however, the use of that material should reflect your awareness that this source is highly partisan).

**Formatting** - Your written work should utilize common font and margin settings (such as Times New Roman 12 point fonts and 1 inch margins), and consistently follow style manual (Chicago, MLA, or APA are the preferred options). In some cases students still need to familiarize themselves with a manual. Common errors include a lack of alphabetical listing of citations, incomplete citation information (i.e., you need authors in all cases), and failure to include appropriate URLs (or conversely the inclusion of unnecessary URLs, e.g., for the database in which an electronic journal article was found).

**Bibliography & Citations** - Citations must be provided for all researched information. Any use of additional material, even as background, must be cited within the body of the paper and then again in a works cited or bibliography. The format for these citations should consistently reflect a style manual.

**Grading Scale**

Final course grades are assigned on the following scale:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Grade</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94-100 %</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-93 %</td>
<td>A-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87-89 %</td>
<td>B+</td>
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<tr>
<td>84-86 %</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>80-83 %</td>
<td>B-</td>
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<tr>
<td>77-79 %</td>
<td>C+</td>
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<td>74-76 %</td>
<td>C</td>
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<td>67-69 %</td>
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<td>64-66 %</td>
<td>D</td>
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<tr>
<td>60-63 %</td>
<td>D-</td>
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<tr>
<td>59 % and below</td>
<td>F</td>
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VI. Course, School, & University Policies

**Academic Integrity** - The Annenberg School for Communication is committed to upholding the University's academic integrity code. It is the policy of the School of Communication to report all violations of the code. Any serious violation or pattern of violations of the academic integrity code will result in the student's expulsion from the Communication major or minor. The University presumes that you are familiar with its standards and policies; should you be found to have committed a violation, ignorance of these standards and policies will not be accepted as an excuse. You should be familiar with the following resources:

* “Guide to Avoiding Plagiarism” addresses issues of paraphrasing, quotations and citations in written assignments, drawing heavily upon materials used in the university’s Writing Program (by Student Judicial Affairs): [http://www.usc.edu/student-affairs/student-conduct/plag.html](http://www.usc.edu/student-affairs/student-conduct/plag.html)

* “Understanding and Avoiding Academic Dishonesty” addresses more general issues of academic integrity, including guidelines for adhering to standards concerning examinations and unauthorized collaboration (by Student Judicial Affairs): [http://www.usc.edu/student-affairs/SJACS/forms/tio.pdf](http://www.usc.edu/student-affairs/SJACS/forms/tio.pdf)

* The "2014-2015 SCampus" (the student handbook) contains the university's Student Conduct Code and other student-related policies: [http://scampus.usc.edu/1300-academic-integrity-review/](http://scampus.usc.edu/1300-academic-integrity-review/)


* USC Annenberg School of Communication Policy on Academic Integrity: “USC seeks to maintain an optimal learning environment. General principles of academic honesty include the concept of respect for the intellectual property of others, the expectation that individual work will be submitted unless otherwise allowed by an instructor, and the obligations both to protect one’s own academic work from misuse by others as well as to avoid using another’s work as one’s own. All students are expected to understand and abide by these principles. SCampus, the Student Guidebook, ([www.usc.edu/scampus](http://www.usc.edu/scampus) or [http://scampus.usc.edu](http://scampus.usc.edu)) contains the University Student Conduct Code (see University Governance, Section 11.00), while the recommended sanctions are located in Appendix A. All academic integrity violations will be reported to the office of Student Judicial Affairs & Community Standards (SJACS), as per university policy, as well as Communication school administrators. In addition, it is assumed that the work you submit for this course is work you have produced entirely by yourself, and has not been previously produced by you for submission in another course or Learning Lab, without approval of the instructor.”

**Attendance** – Because of the practical nature of argumentation, your attendance is crucial, as most classes will involve some sort of exercise or active discussion in addition to the lecture. Accordingly, I will take attendance regularly. Any unexcused absences will negatively affect...
your grade, as will regularly missing portions of class. Absences due to university activities (conferences, competitions, etc.) must be discussed with the instructor before the relevant class period and proof of activity must be submitted in writing. Arrangements concerning absences are entirely at the instructor’s discretion.

**Grievance Procedure** - Occasionally, students are dissatisfied with some dimension of a course. In such cases, students should first provide a written argument in support of their position to the instructor and request a meeting with the instructor. All grade appeals on specific assignments must be made within one week of the return of the assignment.

**Special Assistance** - Any student requesting academic accommodations based on a disability is required to register with Disability Services and Programs (DSP) each semester. A letter of verification for approved accommodations can be obtained from DSP. Please be sure the letter is delivered to me (or to TA) as early in the semester as possible. DSP is located in STU 301 and is open 8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Website and contact information for DSP: [http://sait.usc.edu/academicsupport/centerprograms/dsp/home_index.html](http://sait.usc.edu/academicsupport/centerprograms/dsp/home_index.html), (213) 740-0776 (Phone), (213) 740-6948 (TDD only), (213) 740-8216 (FAX) ability@usc.edu.

**Use of E-mail for Official Correspondence to Students** – All students should become familiar with the University’s official e-mail student notification policy. It is the student’s responsibility to keep the University informed as to changes in his or her e-mail address. Students are expected to check e-mail on a frequent and regular basis in order to stay current with University-related communications, recognizing that certain communications may be time-critical. It is recommended that e-mail be checked daily, but at a minimum, twice per week. I will often send out materials via blackboard’s email tool, which will go to your USC e-mail account.

**Stress Management** – Students are under a lot of pressure. If you start to feel overwhelmed, it is important that you reach out for help. A good place to start is the USC Student Counseling Services office at 213-740-7711. The service is confidential, and there is no charge.

**Sexual Assault Resource Center** – The Center for Women & Men and the Sexual Assault Resource Center are one and the same. Student Counseling Services is a separate place that also offers confidential counseling and support groups on a variety of other topics. To schedule an appointment with Student Counseling Services, call (213) 740-7711 between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. weekdays or visit the Engemann Student Health Center on the University Park Campus.

**Emergency Preparedness/Course Continuity in a Crisis** – In case of a declared emergency if travel to campus is not feasible, USC executive leadership will announce an electronic way for instructors to teach students in their residence halls or homes using a combination of Blackboard, teleconferencing, and other technologies.