

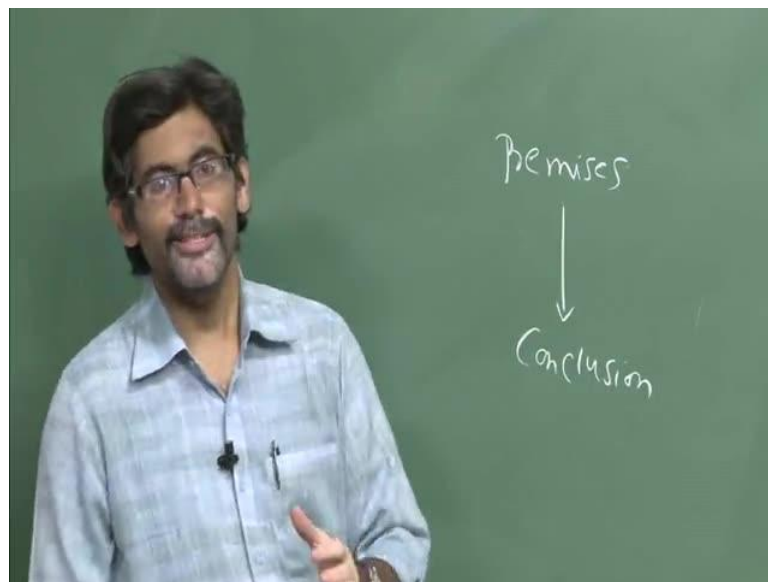
**Introduction to Logic**  
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**Lecture - 07**  
**Toulmins Model Argumentation**

So, well comeback again. So, in this lecture what I am going to do is that, I will be presenting a model of argumentation; which is due to a famous British philosopher logician and is Stephen Toomey. So, so for be what we discussed is that we try to identify a argument it in given passage and we identify that; it is a inductive for directive argument. Then we evaluated the argument in the sense that if, it is a directive argument we show that it is a valid if it is valid; then we show showed, with examples that it is sound when it is sound, unsound etcetera all this things.

Then we in the case of inductive arguments is spoke about strength weakness of a given inductive argument, but all the things all the example that, we encounter has specific kind of structure in all in argument has is specific kind of structure.

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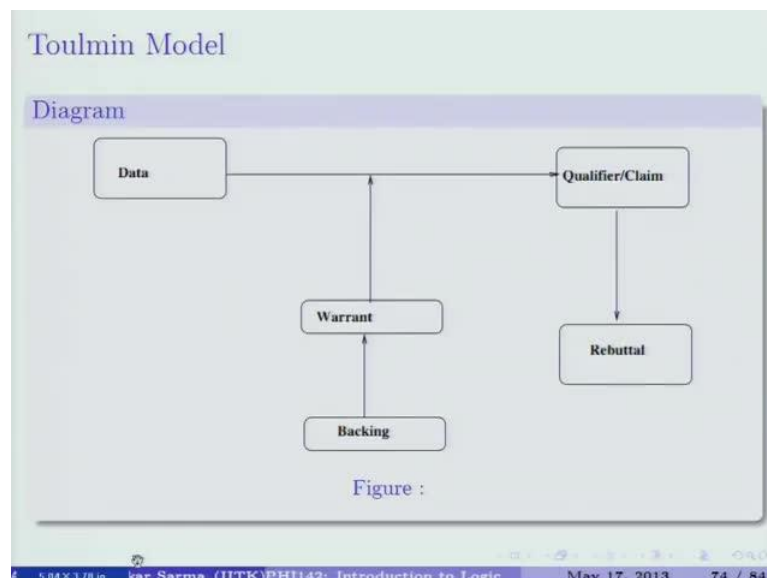
In which you have premises and you have a conclusion and all have basically, in all the example that we mentions. So, for this is a which are concern the category of arguments then layout of the argument is this that: it has some premises and we identified with premise indicators etcetera and all; which provides reasons to, support the conclusion

and all; something, which supports another kind of statement which is called as conclusion. So, premises usually give gives some kind of support to the conclusion.

So, this is the 1 which we commonly use in a logic and all in formal logic, you have some premises and you have conclusion and in validity tells us how the premises are leading to the conclusion, but a Steven Toomey does not seem to be, with a formal logic especially in analyzing the arguments in day to day discourse. So, instead of analyzing then argument in terms of just premises and conclusion lose of things; which are missing in the a missing in between these things and all.

Stephen Toomey has come over, with and layout a layout of an argument it all; what should an effective or good arguments would consist of. So, these some of the questions that he asked himself and then he has come off with a very interesting model; she is widely used in philosophy community and. So, it is also a 1 of the important models of argumentation, which is used in a any theory any course on theory of argumentation. So, the model has this thing that lay out of an argument instead of a having a simple's structure like: premises, and a conclusion the layout of an argument according to Toomey has the following things.

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So, in that diagram that that is there, you can see that the layout of any good or effective argument should have a these 5 futures. So, first it would have some kind of data and then; obviously, somebody will we will all be clamming something another. So, that

claim, we call it has conclusion and all a conclusion can be like you know suppose, if you are arguing for a fact that you know at this spherical in nature that is claim that you trying to make. So, that is has to be supported by, earlier we said that premises and all, but we are analyzing the layout of an argument in greater details and all.

So, we need to have some kind of data and what connects data and qualifier is some kind of warrant and then warrant needs to be backed up by, some kind of back up prepositions. And then once you make a claim that does not mean; that is a end of a everything and all it has to have some kind of rebuttals and all. So, they should some qualifiers for the claim and then each and every thing, which you claim can also be rebut you can have rebuttal and all. So, will explain, what we mean by data; what we mean by a qualifier, warrant, backing etcetera in greater detail which some examples.

So, all these constitute what Toomey calls it as: a layout of an argument and all. So, from the diagram, we can say that what connects data and qualify is what we call it has the warranted. And then the warrant needs to be backed up by is some back up propositions etcetera. So, we are looking to the details of each and every part of this argument and all. So, a good or effective argument depends upon a suppose, if you have a good warrant are good back up etcetera and all then; obviously, there is a good connection between data and qualifier are a claim and then if a it can all.

So, be rebutted etcetera and all then, it is considered to be a kind of a good are effective kind of argument instead of just angle arising the argument in terms of premises and conclusion, here is a complete layout of which is possible for a given argument and all. So, we are looking to the details of each and every part of this argument and all. So, a good or effective argument depends upon a suppose, if you have a good warrant are good back up etcetera and all then; obviously, there is a good connection between data and qualifier are a claim and then if a it can all.

So, be rebutted etcetera and all then it is considered to be a kind of a good are effective kind of argument instead of just angle arising the argument in terms of premises and conclusion, here is a complete layout of which is possible for a given argument and all.

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**Toulmin Model of Argumentation**

**Parts of Good and Realistic Argument**

- 1 **Data:** The facts or evidence used to prove the argument
- 2 **Claim:** The statement being argued (a thesis)
- 3 **Warrants:** The general, hypothetical (and often implicit) logical statements that serve as bridges between the claim and the data.  
**Example: Keeping promises is the first requirement of ethical behavior.**
- 4 **Qualifiers:** Statements that limit the strength of the argument or statements that propose the conditions under which the argument is true.
- 5 **Rebuttals:** Counter arguments or statements indicating circumstances when the general argument does not hold true.
- 6 **Backing:** Statements that serve to support the warrants (i.e., arguments that don't necessarily prove the main point being argued, but which do prove the warrants are true.)

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So, for a good and realistic argument these are things which are required; the first thing is data the data is a simple straight forward thing and all these are nothing but some facts are evidence use to prove some kind of argument and all. Suppose, if you say at this spherical in nature or you observed that there is a smoke a there is a fire on fire on some place and all; fire a situated some place and all. Then you will say that you know the evidence that there is a fire is smoke 1 smoke is the 1 which you which is the 1 which you saw and then from that, you can infer that there is a fire.

So, the first thing which is needed is a data and then; obviously, you know in any argument, you will be claiming something are the that is what is considered as a claim. Claim is a statement which is being argued, it can also be called as the Thesis statement or the central topic are centrally issue or the main point of your argument and all. That is usually called as the conclusion; instead of a calling it has a calling it in the language of premises and conclusion.

So, what we are doing at this movement is this that, we are piece by piece analyzing this premises what goes on between premises and conclusion and then we are talking about data, claim etcetera. So, what connects, what serves as a bridge between data and claim is the warrant? So, what is a warrant? Warrant is a kind of general or hypothetical or logical statement; that is serving as a bridge between the claim and the data. So, warrants

are in general some kind of general principle and all. For example, if you say in terms if you are arguing in ethical respective and all.

Suppose, if you argue like this keeping promises is the first requirement of a ethical behavior. Once you break the promises and all your no longer be a ethical and all. Suppose, if you are ask to speak only truth and all once you stop speaking truths and all; you are violating the things and all. So, this is the first requirement of ethical behavior if you say that thing that is a warrant and general kind of principle or it is a some kind of presupposition and all; which does not required any proves and all. So, warrant is the 1 which connects data and cliam.

So, each and every claim has some kind of qualifier and all. So, when what do you mean by saying that: a claim has a qualifier. For example, if you say at this spherical in nature. So, then qualifier is a 1 in which, this is the statements that limit the strength of the argument or statements that propose the conditions under which the argument is true. So, suppose if you claim something that all ITK students are brighten, intelligent, bright etcetera. And they etcetera. So, that does not mean that you know in all the people, you will be intelligent bright and all they might take up for own exams and then they might fail and then they may be terminated also.

So, every claim that you are trying to make will have some kind of limitation in all. If the work hard they are not distracted all this things to is names place then you can say that they might get good results and all. But these also subjected to it has some kind of exceptions in all. So, these are the qualifies, it is a qualifies are the once; which sets limits to what a whatever, you are claiming and all. So, suppose if you say that if you claim something which is 100 percent true and which you which you want other percent to accept it as it is and all.

Then there will be; obviously, no growth of knowledge and all. So, suppose if it is like god given kind of things and all; obviously, you have to take it for granted or a some kind of authority tells you to accept something to be true, I mean; if church comes of we some kind of statement and you take it for granted to be true etcetera and all. And there are in no qualifiers in that particular kind of you take it for the granted a you believe it are do not believe it and all. So, qualifiers any good argument should have qualifiers and all arguer should also know, the limits of his argument and all.

So, a good arguer also presents the limitations of his claims and all. So, qualifiers are very important in the sense that: these are the statements that limit the strength of the argument are statements that propose the condition and which the argument is true are you will state the conditions might be false also; that means, coming of a some kind of exceptions. So, once we have some limitations to your claims and all you know when it works and when he does not work and all when it does not work is rebuttal and all.

So, rebuttal is some kinds of counter argument are statements indicating circumstances when the argument does not hold true; when easily even argument is false and argument is invalid taking about that particular kind of language and all. So, a we are talking ness in a in different sense here. So, argument does not hold to be the hold to be true and all. So, in that case we are coming off with some kind of rebut. So, apart from a you have data and claim and you will be moving from data to claim ultimately, with the help of warrants and back of statements etcetera.

Then what ever claim that, you may it will have some kind of limitations qualifiers will help us to know the limitations of the that fun and then you know when, you will claim is going to be true and claim is going to be false etcetera. And then, you will be stating the conditions very clearly; if you good arguer you have to come out with a condition under which your argument holds and condition and which argument does not hold. So, apart from these things they you are warrant's needs to be back dub by farther statements and all.

So, that is what we call it has back up stage. Is that enough that, you something is true just, because there is a warrant then all;, so but the warrants also needs to be back dub by some other back up statements. The more and more backups statements you have for your warrant I mean; there is a the effective the effectiveness argument a lies in more and more having a having more and more backing of statements at all. So, statement itself, support the warrants are usually called as backup statements. So, that is the argument that do not necessarily prove the main point being arguer, but which true prove that warrant are true at all.

So, in the diagram that, we have seen here. So, what connects data and it claim is a warrant and all. So, there the arrow suggested that warrant is the 1, which is serving as a bridge, between data and claim. So, this warrant is like a most general kind of principle

etcetera and all. So, for example, we all a bird by the rules of the constitution etcetera and are or might say that a warrant can be like: general principles the all of us should drive and the left hand side of the road and all and the keep left and all the time, will be informed that you should keep left a all the time.

So, see that the most general principles and all and that needs to be supported by some kind of a back of statements and all. So, then your warrant will have some kind of strength. So, it is like in discuss also for example, somebody comes to you with an arrest warrant and all; just for sake of simple example and for the fun, we are you is in this thing somebody comes, with some kind of for arrest warrant and then say that you are under arrested now. Then you will be immediately, ask that person that police personal that show me the evidence are something like that what backs of pure warrant and all; where is what leads led to this arrest warrant and all.

So, then you as to come over with some kind of back of kind of thing, which supports the warrant then whatever, it is claiming is a may be a since it a good warrant are good back up which is important for a long warrant. If you have that particular kind of thing then it connects data can be connect it to the claim and all. So, anybody comes with arrest warrant and the backup kind of statements; that means, under what conditions you know saying that others etcetera; all this questions you will be ask. So, backing of is like statements that.

So, support warrant that is arguments that necessarily prove the main point being argued and proving the main point of the argument, but it supports the warrant and all warrants are supported by some backing of statements, it has some strength and all and from that you know you can connect that data and claim.

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**Claim**

- The claim is the most general statement in an argument.
- It is the umbrella that all the other parts of the argument fit under.
- It is the main point the author is trying to get across.

**Qualifiers:**  
**Some, most, many, in general, usually, and typically** are examples of qualifiers. They indicate that you are avoiding sweeping generalizations.

**Exceptions**  
Often, you will need to exclude certain cases or situations from your argument. Such exceptions serve to restrict a claim, allowing you to avoid unfair and inaccurate statements.

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So, will be travelling from data 2 some kind the claim, which will be making. So, now piece by piece will analyze what is this data what is this claim etcetera. So, for we talked about data it can be a statistical data are it can be any other data which you collect it day to day discuss. So, now what is it claim. So, it claim is the most general statement of in an argument are it can be also called as an umbrella that all the other parts of the arguments fit under. So, that is central points are central issue are the main point of your argument and all. Is easily weak we called it as conclusion earlier.

But, we are calling it in different sense here, we call in as a claim main claim of your argument at this spherical in nature or you say that all students are intelligent all the things you are claims based on some kind of evidence. So, it is main point that the other is trying to come across, central issue are the main statement all these things comes under claims. So, once you come of it the claim, the centrally issue or the main point of the passage all the this is statement etcetera and all. Then those statements, will have some kind of qualifies and all some kind of thing; which will set limitations to that particular kind of thing all ITK students are intelligent.

So, are if you say that some ITK students are very bright are very series and they will attend all the classes etcetera. Then some most many in general, usually, typically; typically birds flies etcetera are all examples of qualifies. If you say typically bird's flies and all; that means, you know mostly in all birds' flies and all. But there are some kinds



of birds which come other category of Penguins. Penguins are also birds, but penguins does not flyer. So, that is an exception.

So, that is it is an why we use typically, all birds flies and all typically birds fly, but penguin is also a bird, but it fly and all. So, typically is 1 which is used as qualify for all bird its flies. And all a birds flies are in the same way, if you say is some people are intelligent mean; that means, that some people are not intelligent at all some people are honest, in the sense that some people are automatically not honest right sets limits. So, that particular kind of statement are if you say most of the ITK fatality are well known the world, again most there all and all some limitation for the particular kind of thing.

So, many birds that I have come across are packing color many cross such at a came across a packing color and we mean that he might come across a bird which might be a white in color also a might a crow which is white in color. So, these are considered to be the qualify it is whenever, you find the place some most many general usually a typically, the list is not exhaust you a not you can come out with the some kind of limitations your clay may not a good are giver should all. So, know when is argument woks and when is argument is not hold at all.

So, these are the things which sets limits to whatever is claiming and all is he clams like god are devil are something like that are if he claims that is god and everything you need to accept it to be true. And all and is on god given kind of truth to be completely accepted and all and are 100 percent truths and all. So, there are some exceptions for each and every thing, which you claim and all and you will to state those conditions under which your claim is true and holds and came does not hold of an you will need to a excludes certain cases are situations from your arguments.

So, then only it will serve as a good argument at all good argument always comes, with these exceptions, you will state it very clearly and all. Suppose, if this exceptions are implisitting your argument then the arguer seems to be hiding something then; it leads to begging of question and all. So, in the immediately the a whose over is taking those arguments seriously are your trying to persuade others etcetera and all. Using this kinds of a arguments then there listener a leader are listener will; obviously, ask some kind of questions at all will talk about these conditions you argument may not work and all

might clearly say that, but n before that if they are giver comes, with these exemption and all.

Is considered to be a good kind of are giver and the argument in general is concord to be an effective kind of argument. So, such a exceptions are to claim; that means, whatever you clamming is are going to be hold. All the time may in all then all circumstances etcetera; that means, exceptions. So, to restrict a claim allowing you to avoid unfair and inaccurate kind of statements suppose if you say all suppose, if you claim that all birds flies and all. So, instead of a saying that particular kind of thing suppose, if you ask me to believe that there are no exceptions for that particular kind of universal generalization.

So, instead of saying that, if you can they will are give you come up and say that typically birds fly and all. Typically is the 1 which sets to limit to all birds flies and all. There are some category of birds which does not fly and all like penguin is 1 example. If you can clearly state it a then a it will serve as a some kind of effective are good argument at all. So, where we doing all this things we are trying to understand what is considered to be an effective kind of argument at all when they are giver is set of presented some kind of effective arguments at all.

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**Reasons:**

Why do you believe the claim you are making?  
The reasons you list help you outline your argument.

**Two Questions**

- Is the reason relevant to the claim it supports?
- Is the reason effective?

**Relevance**

If a reason is relevant, it has a direct bearing on or relationship to the topic you are discussing.

**Effectiveness**

If a reason is effective, it invokes a value your readers may be expected to believe in and agree with. Because such values are subjective, they need to be stated clearly in an argument.

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So, now the other things which are important is the reasons. So, the layout of an arguments; should also consists of reasons and all. So, suppose if you claims something let this pedicle in nature or the cats of 4 legs is the 1 which you claim are the 1 which

you usually do, but for sake of fun here taking this as example. So, now reasons are like this that: why do you believe that your claim? Why do believe the claim your making and all. So, if you ask this question and all they are given has to present some kind of reasons for that 1 you claim something that; let this spherical in nature then somebody my at asking why do believe that, spherical in nature any as to give some explanations are some kind of supportive statement; for this claim a part from the limitations of is claim.

So, that is not that you list is usually, help us to outline is particular kind of argument. So, for coming off with reasons to questions are could 2 question will be asking that is the reason divalent to the claim that it support supports are is this the reason that your time to come of is it effective or not. So, relevant is like this, suppose if a reason a relevant it has direct bearing on or relationship to the topic that you are trying to discuss. Suppose, if you are trying to talk about a particular thing such as a relationship between to be your about I have all ITK students are intelligent are bright a something.

So, you give some reason some reason and by saying that there astrological charts are very good effective etcetera that is why; they are bright and intelligent that as no bearing on a this particular kind of thing reason. The reason your come off with astrological predictions etcetera of this students are. So, that they are very good intelligent etcetera and all. Jupiter's position is 2 good etcetera to give that particular kind of reason that, will have no bearing are relationship to the topic that, you are trying to discuss that is: ITK students are bright are intelligent.

So, now next thing which is important here is a the reason that you try to provide in support of your claim that says: at this spherical nature are all ITK students for intelligent bright etcetera the reasons that you provide should be a effective enough that is: if a reason is effective it invokes value your readies may be expected to believe in are agree with arise will how value less are baseless and all. So, because such values are subjective the need to be stated clearly, in argument some kind of thing which you try to come over with everything has to be straighten properly and all. So, your reasoning has to be effective enough; it has to be relevant any test effective enough.

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**Evidence**

Back up your reasons with facts, examples, statistics, or expert testimony. You must do this because your readers are not likely to take your opinion as evidence. They want to know that other people share your opinion. Evidence needs to be **sufficient, credible, and accurate.**

**Sufficiency:**  
Do you have enough evidence to convince your audience?

**Credibility**  
Is your evidence believable and authoritative?

**Accuracy:**  
Does your evidence tell the truth? In other words, are all your quotes complete and not taken out of context?

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So, the other 1 which is important here: is evidence and all a usually you know what we said earlier was is that premises provide submission evidence, for to believe the conclusion to be true and all. We have premises and we have conclusion and premises are the once we said fourth reason to believe the conclusion to be true. But, here instead of that thing we piece by piece, we are analyzing it a something which goes on out of things goes on it in premises and a conclusion that why we are trying to come out with a lay out of an argument.

So, evidence is like this that, back of reasons with some kind of facts your provided reasons in support of your claim and then now your reasons needs to be back dub by some kind of evidence. So, what he will do you will refer to either historical facts are just matter of facts, it may be due a statistical fact are it may be a something which has come from some kind of evidential. So, such as are expert etcetera. So, you must do this because your read us are not like little take your opinion as evidence and all. You will also things to believe and all impose it in your argument then that will not serve over per percent a lots of things I believe to be true.

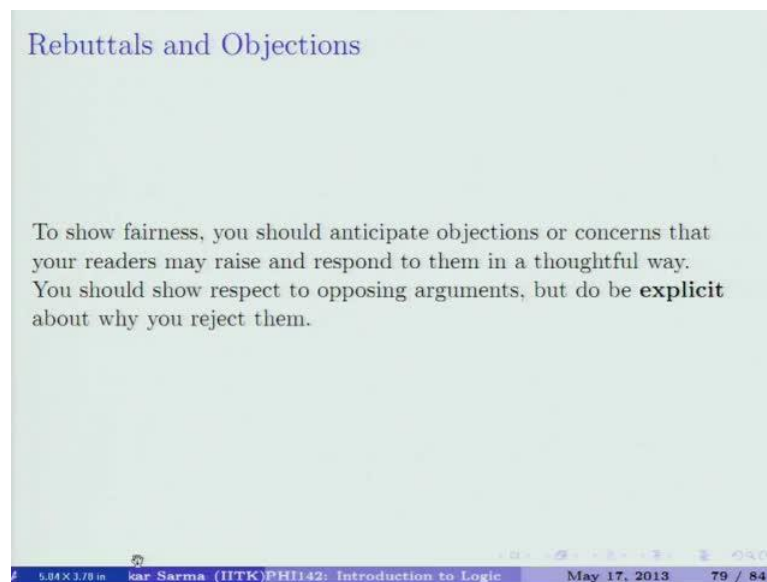
But it may not be true for other and all believe that god exists is to be true and all, but the does not mean that a called exists actually is true. So, the read error arguer read error listener want to know the other people share your opinion. So, evidence needs to be is sufficient first it has to be credible and it has to be accurate. So, what do you mean

saying that your evidence is sufficient; suppose if you need to ask this particular kind of question, do you have enough evidence to convince your audience or not? So, this evidence has to be corrected from some established statistically, data and expert testimony are at least a some kind of matters of fact are something like that.

So, then only it will be as a good kind of evidence and all. And it has to have some kind of credibility that is yours this particular kind of evidence believable and other. Suppose, if you based your evidence on some kind of religious facts or some kind of facts if your evidence is based on some kind of all these things you should not come under the category of credible kind of for evidence and all. So, it has to be accurate enough he needs to state a fact has as great as possible as does your evidence tell the truth, is the question that you need to ask yourself, in other words or all your codes complete and not take an out of contexts and all.

All these things, which you need to take to concentration then only evidence needs to be sufficient and credible and accurate.

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So, now coming to the Rebuttals and Objections. So, thing is that first we have some kind of data and then; we are traveling towards some kind of claim. We can only travel from data to claim through warrant and this warrant is back up by some back up statements. And for the backup statements and for the backup statements, you need to have provide some kind of reasons and your reason has to be effective, and then a

reasons needs to be by some kind of, evidence needs to be accurate it enough. Evidence needs to be a credible sufficient all this things needs to be a taking clear also. Then there is a process of making journeys smooth journey from data to claim etcetera.

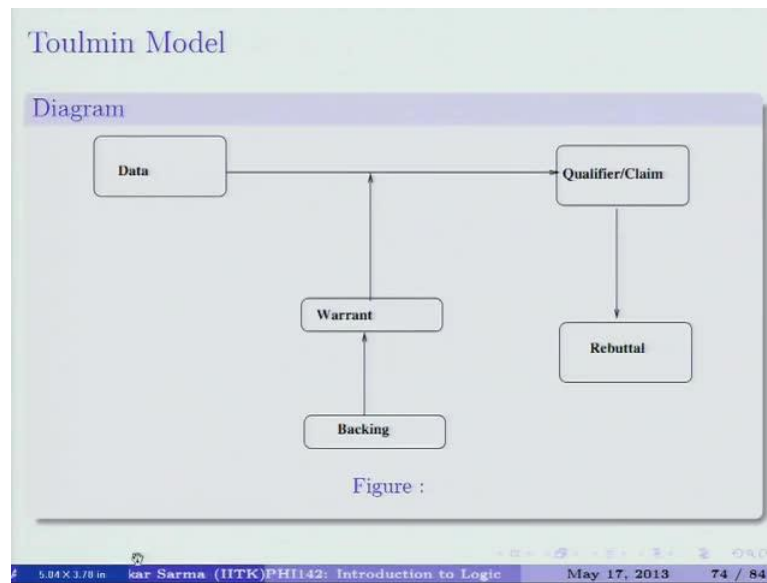
So, now it is not enough that a you just claimed based on all the evidence etcetera and all. But there always Rebuttals and Objections possible to your claim no argument is a taking for granted and all. If that is a case they would not have been any growth of knowledge and all science, would not have grown suppose if your presented something which is a god given kind of truth and all. So, then there is no question of any expansion of knowledge and all.

So, the always some kind of limitations are there some conditions under, which it works some conditions which may not work and all. Suppose, if somebody propose a some kind of law in physics are a chemistry something like that: any exceptions and all saw the case at law will work all the time and all Newton's law of gravitation might work for some objects a some object. And the very classical may connects a etcetera and all, may be suitable for objects; which are given by classical mechanics, but if you are looking if are moving into a sub atomic particles Newton's laws of physics may not hold.

So, it has limitations and all. So, we need to said the limitations clearly we need to state the reasons explicitly and clear enough. So, Rebuttals and Objections are; obviously, possible for all kinds of claims at we will be making in a argument. But a to show the fairness you should anticipate the objections and concerns that you readers might raise and respond to them in a thoughtful way; that means, should be in a positions to receive the criticism of others a; that means, you know your argument is not taking for ever to be true and all are eternally true a something like that, if that is a case are all god given kind of truths and all.

So, rebuttals and objections are; obviously, possible for all your claims and all that is a way science expands and all it criticism; criticism and the growth of knowledge you should show the respect to the opposing argument as well, but he have to be express it about why you suppose, you somebody objects to your argument a main claim of your argument that looks so and. So, conditions it may not work and all he accept it and then; if you strength and your argument for their.

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Suppose, somebody comes of some kind of thing and shows some kind of your law, in this argument and all; that means, in you are a model of your diagram like in this case. So, data and you have data and you have qualifier and Rebuttal etcetera and all. So, what you will do is some kind of Rebuttal happens here. Once, you claims on thing then you will again go back to a the warrant part and the backing up of this part and all. And then you will reaffix some of these things and all and you will farther strength and your claim and all.

So, when somebody objects to your particular kind of argument that is a Rebuttal and again your ago back and the you will try to strength any your argument by means; of fixing saw the problems related to the warrant have may be backing of statements are you might take more data etcetera and all under white kind of circumstances to make your argument a little bit stronger and all. So, we should be a position into receive the are givers this is the criticisms of your read listener.

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Warrants

Example:

If a woman is seen walking down the street with a man whom her husband does not know (G), it may be concluded that she is having a clandestine affair with that man(C).

- 1 The grounds for the Husband's claim here is *unwarranted*.
- 2 The husband's implicit warrant is transparently implausible, irrational?

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So, now let us consider, some simple examples with which we can apply this Toomey model and all the Toomey model has a 5 important parts and all the first 1 is the central issue are message of an argument that is a claim. And then claim has to have some data to begin with a data and claim and there is should be process to travel from data to claim. So, you travel safely or smoothly when you know sufficient warrants are warrants are given by some kind of a back up statement etcetera. So, example you try to identify these file things claim and data rebuttals qualifiers warrants and back up.

So, statements some other things; which you usually finding any argument and all that is a somebody is debating on some kind of issue and all a you might find these all theses futures a in that particular kind of argument. Suppose, if somebody's are given like this if a women is seen walking down the street with a man whom her husband does not know, it may be concluded she is having some kind of other affair with that man and all some used in some kind of sense. So, suppose if they are given is trying to make, it is the all kinds of a roomers which are common towards and all.

So, making this kind of roomers part and passed of our life and all somebody you have are gives and says: this particular kind of thing just because is walking with that man and all does not mean; that affair with may not. So, these argument does not seem to be a kind of effective kind of argument in the sense that that is some problem with connecting from data to claim. So, in this argument the women is seen walking down the street with



a man whom her husband does not know etcetera and all these are the grounds for claiming that what is that she is trying to claim is clearly visible here it is concluded; that means, it is a claim all she is having some kind of affair with that particular kind of man some kind of secret affair something.

So, on these grounds good enough and all is the 1 which we need to ask ourself is this supported, by some back of statements are is that any warrant are something like that all these things are a miss seems to be missing at least in this a paragraph. So, the problem with this argument is this the ground for the husband's claim here is unwarranted just, because he walks with the some kind of person whom husband does not know that does not mean that she has an affair with a it might very well be case that some coincidence find be there they might be friends good friends etcetera and all; high may be is also something like that.

So, the husband's simply sic warrant is transparently impossible and it cannot also be called as irrational that makes this a argument not an effective kind of argument had it been the case that; it is mean supported by some kind of a back up statements. And then a you infer a some kind of general principle that whenever, she is found, with this a particular man is involved in some kind of affair something a like that then a you are a making your argument a little bits stronger the effective and all. But here, this know such kind of thing there all impressed assumptions; which are out of a emotional kind of thing are may be some other reasons and all.

So, will not serve as a there is no good warrant here. So, that is why this is not a in effective kind of argument. So, let us consider another example, where we try to identify what is a data what is a claim and what is consider to be a warrant, etcetera.

(Refer Slide Time: 35:27)

Example2: Toulmin, PP51

Example

You left your car in a parking space next to a meter while you went into the store for a carton of milk(G). But instead of feeding coins into the meter, you simply set your hazard lights flashing. There was a line at the checkout, and your errand took you much longer than you expected(W). As a result, by the time you got out of the store, the traffic cop was already writing you a ticket (C).

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So, for intrusting examples 1 may refer to Stephen Toomey'n book introduction to listening by Stephen Toomey, there you will come across lots of examples; suppose and arguer is arguing in this way you lift your you left your car in a parking space next to a meter while event into the store carton of milk instead of parking a at the exacts part an all across the limit at and all 1 meter away from the mark a parking kind of mark and all. If some redlines are they the cross that 1. So, but instead of coins into the meter you simply sit your hazard lights of flashing etcetera.

So, there was a line at the checkout and your errand took you much longer than; expected that it that is consists to be w as a result, by the time you got out of the store the traffic cop a was already writings some kind of a ticket and all that is the punishment that it was given here. So, you will left your car in the parking's it is used in some kind of american context and all. So, that why is are examples seems to be little bit complex for us to understand, but you know even who is a american can understand this example, all this things.

But, now we are try to indentify the grounds for a the argument the first statement, you left your car and the parking space next to the meter while he went into the store for a carton of milk etcetera. So, where is ground and all, but before all this things first thing We need to a identify is this thing what is a central issue of this passage are what is the meaning point of this the argument etcetera; that is seems to be seems to be the

conclusion of an argument that also may not. So, last statement as it result by the time you go to the store traffic cop as already writing some kind a ticket and all punishment was given to in terms of fine.

So, that seems to be that claim may not for that clean is supported by the warrant that there was a line at the checkout and you are a you much longer than; your expected in all whenever you whenever, it takes more than the time required; obviously, you will invite some kind of find also the warrant and then the farther back dob by some kind of grounds that a you left your car in a parking space makes to a etcetera and all. So, these are some of the grounds war and some kind of claim in is particular kind of example.

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**Analysis**

- 1 **Grounds:** You left your car in a metered parking space without putting money in the meter.
- 2 **Warrant:** Anyone who leaves a car in a metered parking space without putting money in the meter can be found guilty of an offence.
- 3 **Claim:** You are liable to be found guilty of an offence.

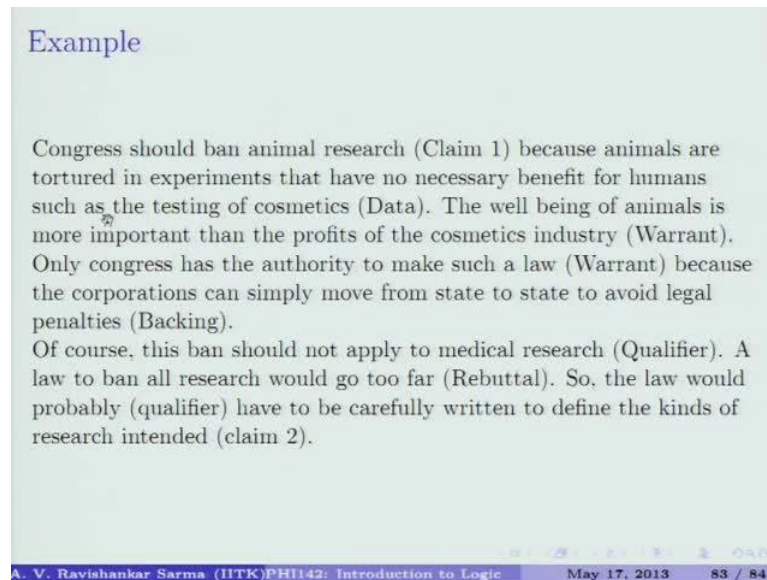
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So, the grounds are here is like this you left your car in metered park parking space without putting my in the meter that; let to cause the main problem the warrant here can be put in a very nice way in this way. Anyone who lives a car in a meter parking space without putting money in the mater can, found to be guilty are affiance and all it works for all the a people who park their car in this particular kind of way. So, anyone who why lets this rule will invite some kind of fine and all. In the same way you know anyone who drive is the right hand side of the thing makes an accident etcetera and all.

Always be a found in guilty and all as for as possible, we should always keep left. So, according to are Indian contest and Indian a rules and all. Now, the claim here is in the previous argument is this that you are liable to be form guilty of an affiance that seems to

be the claim of course, you can say now, is claim can be Rebuttal a limitations etcetera and all. So, right now we are a non going into that detail of this 1. A person who invites find may very well argue the limitations of the claim of the cop and all.

(Refer Slide Time: 39:47).



The slide is titled "Example" in blue text. The main text is in black and discusses a claim about banning animal research. It includes several logical components: a claim, data, a warrant, backing, a qualifier, and a rebuttal. At the bottom of the slide, there is a footer with the name "A. V. Ravishankar Sarma (IITK) PHI142: Introduction to Logic", the date "May 17, 2013", and the page number "83 / 84".

Example

Congress should ban animal research (Claim 1) because animals are tortured in experiments that have no necessary benefit for humans such as the testing of cosmetics (Data). The well being of animals is more important than the profits of the cosmetics industry (Warrant). Only congress has the authority to make such a law (Warrant) because the corporations can simply move from state to state to avoid legal penalties (Backing). Of course, this ban should not apply to medical research (Qualifier). A law to ban all research would go too far (Rebuttal). So, the law would probably (qualifier) have to be carefully written to define the kinds of research intended (claim 2).

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Let us consisted 1 final example, with this will and this lecture. There are several examples, which are given a in this book introduction to be listening by Stephen Toomey. So, now let us consider 1 more example, see you are an arguer is arguing, in this way at congress should than animal this research, because animals are torched in experiment that have know necessary then; if it for humans such as testing of cosmetics etcetera rats are for example, if it test rats etcetera and all and a you inject them some kind of a drags etcetera and all.

The well being and of an animals is more important than; the profit of the cosmetic industry. So, only congress has the authority to make such a law because the corporations can simply move from state to state to avoid legal penalties of course, this ban should not apply to the medical research a law to ban all research, would go too far. So, the law would probably have to be carefully written to define the kinds of research intended forget about what and just write out this thing and all. But, what is a if suppose somebody argues in this way.

Now, let us try to find out a what is a claim, what is a data and what is a Rebuttal and what is backing of a claims are what constitutes as a qualifier etcetera and all. The once

which you've written in the brackets for example, congress should ban animal research. That is a 1, which to the central point of this argument that is why it is considered as a claim we have said a by using Toomey's a model of argumentation that, every claim has a qualifier and all. So, now we need to look for a qualifier and all in this argument.

So, the 1 which seems to be serving as a qualifier is the third paragraph that is: of course, is that should not apply to medical research and all. Suppose, if you torched the animals in for some reason and all. Then that might be considered as some kind of an offence and all, but if it is used for medical research you want to test some kind of drug etcetera and all may be might be permitted and all; some cases it is allowed some case it is not allowed and all. It sets limits to the argument that congress would ban animal research you know completely and all. But, in some cases it might allow at is the medical kind of research.

So, then the next question towards is if you claim something that does not mean that it is true and all, it has to be having some kind of limitation which are said by qualifiers and then there are certain conditions under which your claim holds and there are certain conditions which does not hold and also; they are called as Rebuttals. Rebuttals are the 1 which we need to look for it seems third paragraph lot of ban all research, would go to for; that means, in a does not make any sense to ban complete animal research and all; at does not make any sense towards example, for want to come out with some drug for are something like that you are to test it on animals and also that is to some extremely it is a permitted and all.

That is the medical research allows it to a for this kind of thing to happen that seems to be a Rebuttal and the other things which are there like a. So, the law would probably etcetera is come under the category of qualifiers and all it sets to be limits to the claim and all. And the other things; which we see here a is what we call it has the 1 other important thing is the warrant and all warrant is the 1 which connects claim and data. So, it appears that in the set in the first paragraph, the well being of animals is more important than the profits of the cosmetic industry only that congress as the other it to make such a law there all come under the category of warrant and all.

It is not just enough that you have a warrant the warrant needs to be too backed up by some kind of backup statements. So, we need to look for a statement; which seems to be

supporting or backing of the warrant that you have identify just now, it seems that is the of the last line because the corporations can simply move from state to state of etcetera seems to be supporting a the warrant at we have mention and all. So, what is that we have discussed a is this that he have come off with, an important model of argumentation which is due to a Stephen Toomey which has 5 essential things and all.

We need to have some kind of data you need to have some claim talks about some kind of a session are proposition and a grounds backing of kind of statement, which provide some kind prove some kind of prove are evidence are support are you need to have warrant to connect claim and data. So, usually warrant can be some kind of pre supposition are it links data, with the claim are it provide some kind of grounds to some particular kind of claim and all. So, your warrant needs to be supported by back up statements in support of your warrant then; your warrant will be strength and all. Then with the help of which, you can it claim and data.

Then every claim that, maybe you ought to have some kind of qualifier. Qualifiers are the 1 which sets limits to whatever, you are trying to claim for and every argument should have some kind of Rebuttal suppose, somebody argues something that they end of everything in all. But it till somebody of objectives of take this criticism properly and then any strength or ends back of an extra then you can comfort of this criticism. So, there are we of presently tools means model of argumentations it is widely used in the philosophies are kills the philosophical argument etcetera, but it has also some kind of limitation and all.

So, 1 limitation is this that it is considered to be some kind of static view of model of an argumentation, it will not incorporate that dynamic future of a argumentation and it focuses a on argue and it maker; that means, it is central on the argument maker rather than a its not targeting are resonant, it is not it is not target in on. The respondent only centric on the 1 which is who is making the arguments and all. So, another important thing is that the real arguments that you come across are neat and clear and all. So, they are not as the clear as the 1 which we are trying to expect.

But a more less never Stephen Toomey's model of argumentation, will help us in dissecting arguments 1s there are maid and all; that means, you can clear lies dissect part by part is that piece. And we can say that what is a claim what is a data and than if you

dissect this arguments and all; once the argument is let us saying in effective and all, then you can 6 some of the things and all, may be the there is some the might be some problem with the warrant are they might be some problem with data that, you collected are may be some problem with the claims excessive claims that you will be making are you know might make some claim which is a not reject able at all.

So, are there are certain conditions; which you your trying to over with there is not express it, there implicit etcetera and all. All these things 1 can fix it and all another important thing, which a you need to know from this Toomey's limitations to the model is this that the warrants that, we have used here they are unstated; that means, they are mostly suppositions then all a and it varies from culture to culture etcetera and all. They are purely subjective, and then because of this fact; it is a subjective in nature a different people might interpret ate this warrant and different way and all.

So, that leads to some kind of problem because, warrants are the 1, which we said is the important a bridge between claims and data; if the warrants are some kind of presuppositions and a subjective. A something like that different people might interpretant different way and then; you can take the argument in a different way and all. So, that might a be is one of the limitations of for Toomey's model of argument, but never a this is the very important and wildly used model, with which you can analyze the arguments piece by piece and all. Instead of just saying that premises and conclusion, with which you might miss lot of information and all with the help of Toomey's model, you can analyze are the argumentation argument in the better way and all.