

Advantages

The part of the affirmative case about policies that demonstrates the positive effects of the affirmative's plan.

Ambiguity

A fallacy of language that occurs when a word in an argument has two or more possible meanings and the listener has no means to determine adequately which meaning the arguer intends.

Analogy

An argument that supports associations between things based on their similarity or dissimilarity.

Appeal to fear

A fallacious argument that occurs when an arguer uses irrelevant appeals to fear to take the focus off the arguer's original argument.

Appeal to popularity

A fallacious argument that occurs when a debater uses the popularity of a person, product, or belief to justify a favorable conclusion about that person, product, or belief.

Appeal to tradition

A fallacious argument made when a debater argues in favor of a particular action on the grounds of tradition rather than on the basis of that action's merits.

Argument

A controversial statement, frequently called a claim, supported by evidence and a warrant. The standards of a logically good argument include acceptability, relevance, and sufficiency.

See also Standard of acceptability, Standard of relevance, standard of sufficiency.

Argumentation

The uniquely human use of reasoning to communicate.

Argument *ad hominem*

A fallacy that occurs when an arguer attacks a person's character or background, which is irrelevant to the claim.

Argument by example

An argument that supports an association between specific examples and a general rule.

Argument by incompatibility

An argument designed to reject something because it is incompatible with something else.

Argument by principle

An argument that supports a certain action based on the connection between that action and a general principle.

Argument sphere

A community within which arguments are made.

Argument structure

The way evidence and warrants are arranged to support a claim.

See also Convergent argument structure; Independent argument structure; Simple argument structure.

Arrangement

The organization of arguments in a speech.

Authority

An argument that supports a claim with the opinion of experts in the field.

Ballot

A document on which the judge records the decision, the reasons for the decision, and speaker points awarded to each debater.

Begging the question

A fallacy of acceptability that occurs when a debater introduces evidence that is the same as the claim.

Case

One or more arguments sufficient to support a proposition.

Causal argument

An argument that supports associations between causes and effects.