# EVIDENCE-BASED ARGUMENTATION TERMS

| | |
|---|---|
| **ISSUE** | An important aspect of human society for which there are many different opinions about what to think or do. Many issues can be framed as a problem-based question. |
| **RELATIONSHIP TO ISSUE** | A person's particular personal involvement with an issue, given his or her experience, education, occupation, socio-economic-geographical status, interests, or other characteristics. |
| **PERSPECTIVE** | How someone understands and views an issue based on his/her current relationship to it and analysis of the issue. |
| **POSITION** | Someone's stance on what to do or think about a clearly defined issue based on their perspective and understanding of it. When writing argumentative essays, one's position may be expressed as a thesis. |
| **THESIS** | Another word for "position" sometimes used when used in writing an argument to support it. |
| **IMPLICATIONS** | The practical and logical consequences of a position which has been supported by evidence-based argumentation. |
| **PREMISES** | The claims of an argument that are linked together logically using evidence and reasoning to support a position/thesis. |
| **EVIDENCE** | The topical and textual facts, events, and ideas from which the premises of an argument arise and are cited to support them. |
| **REASONING** | The logical relationships among ideas, including claims/premises and evidence. |
| **CHAIN OF REASONING** | The logical relationships linking the premises of an argument that lead to the demonstration and support of a position. |
| **CLAIM** | A personal conclusion about a text, topic, event or idea. |
| **EVIDENCE-BASED CLAIM** | A personal conclusion that arises from and is supported by textual and/or topical evidence. |