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PROBLEMS OF CLASSIFICATION OF TYPES OF ARGUMENTATION

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Abstract
Argumentation is a complex intellectual activity aimed at conveying a specific thought, substantiating an idea, point of view, theoretical position, hypothesis or concept. Argumentation in scientific (and philosophical) activity is associated with a comprehensive consideration of the problem under study and involves bringing specific grounds for any expressed thought, including summing up the philosophical foundations of the proposed scientific theory or philosophical concept. its individual provisions.

Keywords: empirical, contextual, thesis, intuitive, proof, interpretation.

Introduction

Types of argumentation are distinguished by some scientists according to various criteria.
Ivin A.A. distinguishes empirical and theoretical, universal and contextual, as well as intuitive argumentation.
The scientist gives the following definitions of empirical and theoretical argumentation: "Empirical argumentation is argumentation, an integral element of which is a reference to experience, to empirical data. Theoretical argumentation is argumentation based on reasoning and does not directly use references to experience."1
In other words, empirical argumentation (from the Greek empeiria – experience)2 It is based on observation and experiment. Such reasoning is also called natural evidence.
There are theses that can be most effectively proved by empirical argumentation. For example, you can cite such theses as "Boiling water can burn you" or "The Nile is the longest river".
Theoretical argumentation is based on logical conclusions and reasoning. Some scientists call it artificial because it is intentionally based and does not rely on empirical experience. For example, the thesis "Life is possible on Mars" can be proven with the help of theoretical argumentation.
"Contextual argumentation is an argument whose effectiveness is limited to certain audiences." 3This argument can be applied to a specific situation. Such arguments will be appropriate only in an established context. For example, arguments that are effective at a scientific conference will not be appropriate at a sports conference. Arguments that appeal to religion will have a

1 Ivin A.A. Osnovy teorii argumentatsii [Fundamentals of the theory of argumentation]. Moscow: Humanitarian Publishing Center VLADOS, 1997. –
P. 15.

2 Dictionary of Foreign Words.13th ed. / Ed. by Spirkin A.G. – M.: Russian Language, 1986. – P. 585.

3Ivin A.A. Logic. - M.: FAIR-PRESS, 2001. - P. 249.

great impact on a person of faith, but an atheist will not find them persuasive. contextual or non-universal argumentation.

Universal reasoning is applicable to any audience.

"Intuitive argumentation is a reference to the immediate, intuitive evidence of the proposition being proposed."4 Intuition and intuitive argumentation play a fairly large role in mathematics and logic. Intuition has the most important meaning in moral life, in historical and humanitarian comprehension. Artistic thinking is almost unimaginable without intuition. However, intuitive argumentation in its form is rare. As a rule, for an established intuitive result, initial assumptions are sought that seem more convincing than a reference to its intuitive certainty. Intuition will never be complete, and its outcome is subject to critical analysis.

Gilmutdinova N.A. considers the most important types of argumentation to be those that occur in dialogue situations. Namely: proof, refutation, confirmation, objection (dispute), explanation of a certain phenomenon, interpretation, justification.

"Proof is a type of argumentation in which a thesis is logically deduced from arguments whose truth has already been established; thus, the proof forces us to recognize the truth of the thesis."5

You have to prove something in various communicative acts. At the same time, the content of the reflections, the correctness of which must be proved, is not the same in each case.

In direct proof, the thesis directly follows from the found arguments. In indirect proof, they follow a roundabout way, namely, they establish the falsity of a statement that is in a certain logical relation to the thesis, which then allows us to talk about the truth of the thesis 6.

Proofs are also divided into progressive and regressive. In progressive proof, the course of reasoning proceeds from grounds to consequences. "Regressive proof (Latin regredior – going backwards) is a proof in which the course of reasoning goes from consequences to reasons." 7Among all types of evidence, it is necessary to clearly distinguish conditional proofs, in which the thought being proved is traced back to its foundation, and the reason itself is accepted as true only under a certain certain condition8.

"Refutation, as the author writes, establishes the falsity of the thesis."9 Refutation of the opponent's thesis is an effective move that can advance the dialogue on the road to the truth.

"Confirmation consists in deducing the true consequences from the existing hypothetical proposition." 10It occupies an important place in cases where hypotheses or propositions are drawn into the dialogue, the correctness of which has not yet been adequately determined and there are no sufficient arguments to establish them.

4Ivin A.A. Logic. - M.: FAIR-PRESS, 2001. – P. 254.

5Gilmutdinova N.A. Logic and Theory of Argumentation. - Ulyanovsk: UlSTU, 2006. - P. 82.

6 Ibidem. – P. 83.

7 Dictionary of Foreign Words.13th ed. Ed. by Spirkin A.G. Moscow, Russkii yazyk Publ., 1986. – P. 422.

8Gilmutdinova N.A. Logic and Theory of Argumentation. - Ulyanovsk: UlSTU, 2006. - P. 83.

9 Ibidem. – P. 84.

10 Ibidem. – P. 85.

"Objection (dispute) is aimed at weakening the thesis."An objection is based on the reliability of logic and facts, makes the statement unproven or requires its clarification.

"An explanation of a phenomenon is an indication of the cause of which it is a consequence of, or the disclosure of its essential characteristics." Arguments can be laws or their totality, as well as statements about the foundations of some phenomena.

"Interpretation is the attribution of some meaningful meaning or meaning to the symbols and formulas of a formal system; a formal system is not justified until it has an interpretation, that is, it is not turned into a language that describes a particular subject area."

"Justification is applied to a certain action, practical or mental." To justify an action, in Gilmutdinova's opinion, means to adduce as an argument a certain value consideration, i.e., a statement about what we should strive for, what is a duty, a preference, an ideal for us.11

Another scientist Kireev E.M. distinguishes types of argumentation according to the method of proof, which are divided into direct, indirect and genetic.

"Direct proof, as the author writes, consists in the direct substantiation of the truth of a given thesis by arguments. For direct confirmation of the thesis, conditional proof is usually used."12

"Indirect proof consists in the fact that the truth of the thesis put forward is substantiated by proving the falsity of the antithesis." An antithesis, as the scientist concludes, is an opposing proposition, a judgment that contradicts it. Thesis and antithesis are correlative concepts."13

"Genetic proof occupies a special place in the logic of judgments, in scientific research and socio-political practice. Its essence is to substantiate the reliability of information sources. It is used mainly in the historical sciences, in which documents, testimonies, memoirs, etc. are used as arguments."14.

Leonov V.E. and Smirnova A.P. in their book "Logic and Argumentation" consider the following types of argumentative constructions: direct and indirect, complete and abbreviated, simple and complex.

Direct argumentation is aimed directly at the recipient, and indirect argumentation, although designed for a real recipient, is expressed in the form of an appeal to another person. Most often, this is an argument for the audience, when they publicly address their opponent, but want to influence the audience.

A complete argument, as the authors write, contains a thesis and all the arguments required by the logical form of justification used. In an abbreviated argumentation, some arguments are omitted15.

Another type of argumentation, according to Leonov and Smirnova, is its division into simple and complex. "Simple argumentation is an argument in which there is one logical chain of reasoning and the conclusion (thesis) is derived from two or more premises (arguments).

11Gilmutdinova N.A. Logic and Theory of Argumentation. - Ulyanovsk: UlSTU, 2006. - P. 84.

12Kireev E.M. Logic and Theory of Argumentation. – V.: VSTU, 2005. - P. 91.

13 Ibidem. - P. 92.

14 Ibidem. - P. 94.

15Leonov V.E., Smirnova A.P. Logic and Theory of Argumentation. Lecture notes. – St. Petersburg: SPbGIEU, 2010. - P. 103.

Complex argumentation is several chains of reasoning, in which the same thesis is derived from different substantive premises (arguments)." 16Thus, complex argumentation consists of two or more simple arguments.

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16 Ibid., p. 104.

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