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How to write a rebuttal debate

As you prepare to defend your thesis or topic, rebuttal examples can help you create a persuasive argument. Whether you're practicing for a debate or writing an essay, having a strong rebuttal examples can help you create a persuasive argument. Whether you're practicing for a debate or writing an essay, having a strong rebuttal examples can help you create a persuasive argument. a rebuttal is the part where you explain what is flawed about the other side's argument. Some essays and persuasive speeches also have rebuttal sections, in which you anticipate and refute possible argument is irrelevant or contains logical fallacies. A great rebuttal is organized and easy to follow, and it includes the following: A statement of your position and why it differs from the counterargumentEvidence to support your position In the famous first presidential debate between Richard Nixon and John F. Kennedy in 1960, there are several excellent examples of successful rebuttals. Here is one to help inspire you, in which Kennedy disputes the evidence Nixon is using for his argument: Mr. Nixon: Within the Administration, as a chairman of the President's Committee on Price Stability and Economic Growth, I have had the opportunity to make recommendations which have been adopted within the Administration and which I think have been reasonably effective. I know Senator Kennedy suggested in his speech at Cleveland yesterday that while we do not take the credit for it - I would not presume to - that since that committee has been formed the price line has been held very well within the United States. Mr. Kennedy: Well, I would say in the latter that the - and that's what I found uh - somewhat unsatisfactory about the Truman Administration. You - Mr. Truman came to office in nineteen uh - forty-four and at the end of the war, and uh - difficulties that were facing the United States during that period of transition - 1946 when price controls were lifted - so it's rather difficult to use an overall figure taking those seven and a half years and comparing them to the last eight years. Rebutting an argument can take several different forms, depending on how you plan to attack. Whether you're writing an essay or debating, one of these examples may help you are debating or writing an essay on the topic of video games and violence. Your position is that video games do not cause an increase in violent behavior, but the counterargument is that they do. You might make a rebuttal like this: While some people argue that video games lead to an increase in violence, my position is that no studies have proved a cause and effect relationship between the two. The opposing argument is based on a correlation between violence and video game use, but a correlation is not the same as cause and effect. There have been no studies to indicate that video games cause violent behavior. Another type of rebuttal involves attacking the relevance of the other's side's argument. For instance, if you are debating the topic of whether homework promotes learning in students, the opposing argument might be that homework doesn't take that much of a student's time. You could use a rebuttal like this: It's true that homework doesn't take that much of a student's time. You could use a rebuttal like this: It's true that homework doesn't take that much of a student's time. You could use a rebuttal like this: It's true that homework doesn't take that much of a student's time. You could use a rebuttal like this: It's true that homework doesn't take that much of a student's time. 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You could use a rebuttal like this: It's true that homework doesn't take that much of a student's time. counter argument. For example, an opponent might argue that zoos should be banned because they encourage people to see animals in captivity; however, there's not a logical connection between seeing animals in captivity and thinking of them as captives in all situations. People also see animals in the wild, on television programs, in documentaries, and in other situations. They don't appear to generalize from these settings, so there's no reason to assume that seeing an animal in captivity means people always think of that species as a captive. Staff Writer Argumentative Essay Examples The definition of an argumentative essay is a research paper that takes a position on a controversial issue and tries to present evidence in favor of that position. The world is full of argumentative essay topics. You can select a high-profile subject like abortion or go for a smaller fish like organic eating. The best advice anyone can give is to select a topic you're passionate about. This will make the research and writing - dare we say - fun. Below, you'll find two examples of an argument today. Examples of Logos When you think of logos, think of "logic." In fact, logos is the Greek word for "reason" or "plan." Indeed, logic goes hand-in-hand with reason. Why does this matter? Well, logos is one of three main methods of argumentation put forth by ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle. Get a clear definition of what logos is through logos examples. Summary: This resource outlines the generally accepted structure for introductions, body paragraphs, and conclusions in an academic argument paper. Keep in mind that this resource contains guidelines and not strict rules about organization. Your structure needs to be flexible enough to meet the requirements of your purpose and audience. In order to present a fair and convincing message, you may need to anticipate, research, and outline some of the common positions (arguments) that dispute your thesis. If the situation (purpose) calls for you to do this, you will present and then refute these other positions in the rebuttal section of your essay. It is important to consider other positions in the rebuttal section of your essay. decided which side of the argument to support. People who are on your side of the argument will not need a lot of information to align with your position. People who are completely against your argument—perhaps for ethical or religious reasons—will probably never align with your position no matter how much information you provide. Therefore, the audience you should consider most important are those people who haven't decided which side of the argument they will support—the fence-sitters. In many cases, these fence-sitters have not decided which side to align with because they see value in both positions. Therefore, to not consider opposing positions to your own in a fair manner may alienate fence-sitters when they see that you are not addressing their concerns or discussion opposing positions at all. Organizing your rebuttal section following the TTEB method outlined in the Body Paragraph section, forecast all the information that will follow in the rebuttal section and then move point by point through the other positions addressing each one as you go. The outline below, adapted from Seyler's Understanding Argument, is an example of a rebuttal section from a thesis essay. When you rebut or refute an opposing position, use the following three-part organization: The opponent's argument: Usually, you should not assume that your reader has read or remembered the argument you are refuting. Thus, at the beginning of your paragraph, you need to state, accurately and fairly, the main points of the argument or position you are refuting. Your position might assert, for example, that a writer has not proved his assertion because he has provided evidence that is outdated, or that the argument is filled with fallacies. Your refutation: The specifics of your counterargument will depend upon the nature of your disagreement. If you challenge assumptions, then you must explain why they do not hold up. If your position is that the piece is filled with fallacies, then you must present and explain each fallacy. A rebuttal is a contradiction to someone else's argument. In a rebuttal is when a writer presents reasons or evidence that disprove or contradict the opposing argument. There are several characteristics of a strong rebuttal: 1. The opposing viewpoint must be accurate and logical. 3. The rebuttal must be presented without personal attack or malice and in a courteous manner. Examples of Rebuttal: Those who argue that school uniforms would create more school uniforms also undermine personal creativity and individuality for students. My opponent makes a strong argument that senior citizens should not have to pay taxes. Yet, he does not address the fact that some senior citizens are more capable of sharing the tax burden than young, working families. He makes no provision in his plan for a needs-based exemption from paying taxes. Examples from Literature and Media: Benjamin Franklin wrote this rebuttal to a newspaper correspondent who had criticized corn: A writer in your paper comforts himself, and the India Company, with the fancy that the Americans, should they resolve to drink no more tea, can by no means keep that resolution, their Indian corn not affording 'an agreeable, or easy digestible breakfast.' Pray let me, an American, inform the gentleman, who seems quite ignorant of the matter, that Indian corn, take it for all in all, is one of the most aggregable and wholesome grains in the world; that its green ears roasted are a delicacy beyond expression; that a johny, or hoe-cae, hot from the fire, is better than a Yorkshire muffin." Martin Luther King, Jr. also used rebuttals in many speeches and writings, such as this one from his "I Have a Dream" speech: There are those who are asking the devotees of civil rights, "When will you be satisfied?" We can never be satisfied?" We can never be satisfied as long as the Negro is the victim of the unspeakable horrors of police brutality. Atticus Finch in To Kill a Mockingbird delivers a powerful rebuttal during his defense of Tom, a black man accused of attacking a white woman: What did her father do? We don't know, but there is circumstantial evidence to indicate that Mayella Ewell was beaten savagely by someone who led most exclusively with his left. We do know in part what Mr. Ewell did: he did what any Go-fearing, preserving, respectable white man would do under circumstances-he swore a warrant, no doubt signing with his left hand, and Tom Robinson now sits before you, having taken the oath with the only good hand he possesses-his right hand.

