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Characteristics of an argumentative writing

We explain what argumentative text is and what its main characteristics are. Elements, its structure and its parts. Argumentative text Argumentative text is a type of text that has coherence and in turn argues or raises different reasons, or depending on something that the text tries to explain or say. At the beginning, the argumentative text was manifested orally, but at present there are both argumentative texts and rhetorical texts with the same purpose: to convince or convince the reader or listener about something that is mainly by valid arguments or arguments, whether logical or affective . The argumentative text has elements that confirm or deny certain ideas, but it is done from various rebuttals, objections, questions both inherent and foreign. Argumentative text represents a certain structure. Unlike other types of argumentative texts, this structure is very specific. On the other hand, these texts show certain characteristics of the same issuer , a situation which does not occur in other types of texts. Characteristics of the argumentative text Planning Before you start writing argumentative text, you must consider its scheduling. That is, what thoughts will be taken and what will be passed on. In planning will try to develop mentally or in the sketch (design) work that will accompany throughout the text. The Argumentative Text structure will have five paragraphs that will have a similar extension to each other. Paragraph 1: In this first paragraph, the introduction and work must be formulated. Paragraphs 2 and 3: E paragraph of arguments. These are presented as approval or support work(s). It is always recommended that there should be one to two main thesis, although this will depend on the amplification of the issuer. Paragraph 4: This paragraph shall be submitted for rebuttal or counter-argument of the preceding paragraph. Paragraph 5: This is the paragraph of the conclusion. Parts of the text The inner parts of the argumentative texts are strict when it comes to presenting their parts. Thus, three parts can be distinguished. These are: Introduction. This introduction is also known as presenting hypotheses that will be developed in the next step. Here you can find paragraph 1 above. Developing. At this stage, arguments that can validate or disprove one or more hypotheses are displayed sequentially. Sometimes development can be divided into two parts: work and argumentation. Conclusion. This is the part where the issuer explains all of the above conclusions. Here is paragraph 5. Facts and hypotheses All argumentative text is based on the thesis or design, although there may be more than one thesis. This is an idea based on something that the issuer attempts to prove, refute or challenge Argument. Issuer position In argumentative texts, it is possible not only to see the position of the sender of the text, but also to know their opinions, because in these texts the sender will try to convince or convince partners on a particular topic. The issuer's task will therefore be to convince the partners of one or more ideas. However, the issuer's aim is to raise several points of view, only to opt for one of them and to defend it or, if not, to refute another point and on the basis of that text. Demonstration and argumentative sequence Since the argumentative texts must state a hypothesis, the demonstration of facts will be carried out through various argumentative elements. In order to demonstrate the work, the issuer may refer to an example, clarification, explanation, consensus or denial. Argument types There are two main types of arguments that can be found in argumentative texts. On the one hand, there are emotional-affective arguments, and on the other hand there are arguments for justification. Emotionally-affective arguments: These are the ones that allude to conviction through feelings, goodness or lack thereof. They use guilt or love to convince. They are mostly demonstrated with examples. Arguments for reasoning. They appeal to the ability to reason receptors. This type of reasoning can be by analogy, generalization, symptomatic symptoms or cause. Types of argumentative texts Texts that use this type of structure to communicate something are mostly scientific, psychological, theological, philosophical and linguistic texts. In addition, legal texts, such as amparo appeals or appeals, are argumentative texts. Formal aspects In this type of text: An impersonal voice with a formal language is used. Not too many commas are used, rather the use of separate points and followed, depending on the case. Words are not repeated, rather synonyms are used. Connectors are used to make the text saused. It does not matter what courses you decide to take during college; your professors will probably expect you to write argumentative essays for most of them. Argumentative writing differs from other types of work (such as narration, descriptive or cause/effect). With this essay, you should explore the topic from different angles. You do it by gathering and evaluating evidence. Then you set your position and support your work with indisputable facts. The purpose of this type of academic writing is to convince readers to consider their opinion. How exactly do you write a powerful argumentative essay? You are aware of the effect that you should achieve, but how do you get there? We have some tips to help you get better at argumentative writing. Content: Before you start doing research and essay, you need to understand this type of task. Your professor gave you general instructions, but they didn't tell you how to write a great job. These are the main things you need to understand before you begin: You have to support every claim with arguments, and every argument with facts. Argumentative writing requires in-depth research through reliable sources. The declaration of the thesis, placed at the end of the first paragraph, should give your opinion. Any argument in the content should be directly related to this statement. The logical flow must be perfect. You need to write a curriculum that allows you to stay focused and develop a clear discussion. You must refer to all the resources you use. Make sure you're informed of the correct style guide and follow these guidelines when formatting links. Professors value great argumentative writing on three qualities: Accuracy and focus of arguments Before you start writing on a particular topic, make sure you craft an outline. We draw up introductory points with the main statement of the thesis, the main arguments in the paragraphs of the body and the point that you will do in the end. This framework will focus you on the goal of providing accurate arguments. Evidence For example, if you write about the effects of air pollution on our environment, you cannot base your arguments on personal opinions. You will need to look for research studies that support these claims. Evidence is a key aspect of the argumentative document. This is what makes the reader believe that you have a point worthy of consideration. Clarity and logical flow This one's about style. It's not okay to use big words just to make it sound smarter. If there's a simple word for something, use this. In addition, make sure that thoughts flow in logical order, without gaps that make parts of the paper appear disconnected. The argumentative essay usually comes in five paragraphs: introduction, three body points, and conclusion. Introduction is the part that hooks the reader Some professors read only this part before deciding whether they should continue to spend time with paper. Think like a lawyer; you have a unique chance to present your case and hook the audience. You can start by defining the main terms and providing some background on the subject. Then, at the end of the introduction, you will state your work in a clear, single sentence. Work should not be an obvious fact. It's something you can argue for and support the evidence. For example, a statement like Transport contributes to more pollution is not a solid job because you can't really argue about it. Although eco-friendly cars pollute the air less than traditional engines, they do not have the potential to Pollution. This is something we can argue with research and statistics. Three points give you a chance to develop your argument The last thing you should do is waste time with fillers. Do not repeat the same statements in different words. In the usual structure of the argumentative essay, you should show three claims; at the beginning of each paragraph. Then you will support these claims with arguments and facts. Another alternative is to submit two statements based on facts and to use the third paragraph to display and defy opposing views. Conclusion cements your work In conclusion, you should repeat your statement on the thesis and remind the reader how important this question is. You attach all threads to the logical end, which leaves the reader with the impression that they have learned something new. The conclusion should be logical and based on all the arguments that you have put forward throughout the body of the paper. If you submit a document that is poorly written and riddled with errors, it doesn't matter how good your argument is. Your grade's going to be bad. Professors read all day, and such common mistakes as passive voice, over-reliance on adverbs, and poorly constructed sentences drive them crazy. Run your paper through an editing tool like ProWritingAid even before you think handing anything in you can also enjoy these posts from our archive: Try our Free Essay Checker today! Learn more about ProWritingAid's educational solutions. Want to use ProWritingAid with your class? Download this free book now: ProWritingAid teacher manual editing technology like ProWritingAid provides instant, personalized feedback to help students better understand grammar and writing techniques. In this guide, we'll walk you through exactly how to use ProWritingAid in your classroom and provide you with tools and templates to create rigorous and effective independent written practices with your students. Students.

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