

Comments on “ACLAG*” (*A Clear Logical Argument Guaranteed)

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<subject> <1>

Every {one/thing} that

<1> <2>.

:

every {one/thing} that <n

- 1> <n>

∴ <subject> <n>

The President has a Hawaiian
birth certificate.

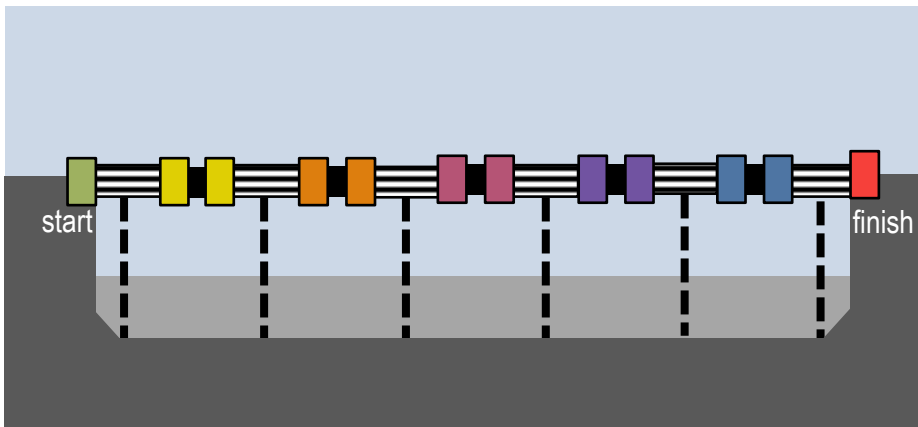
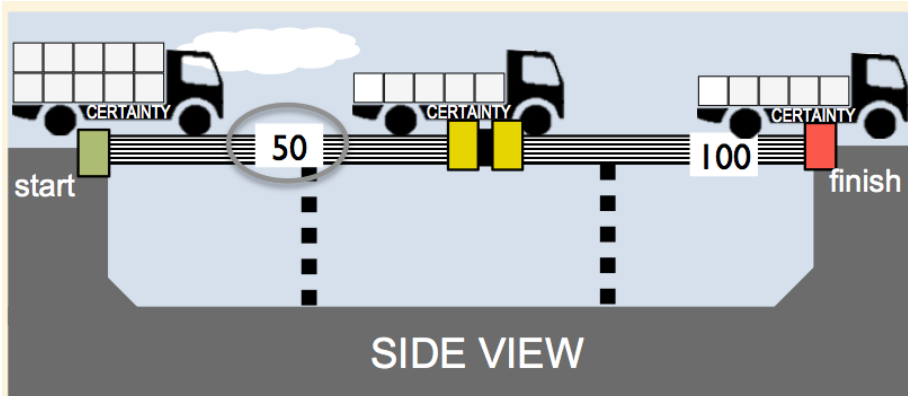
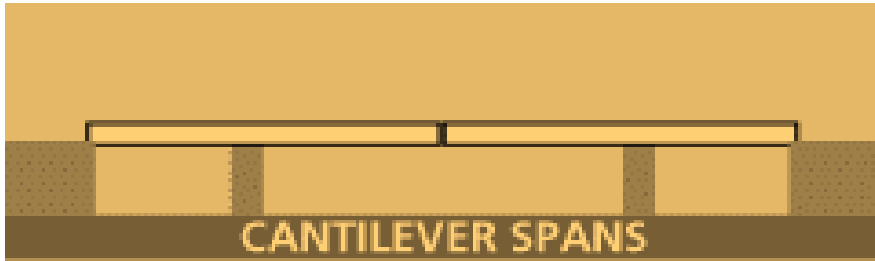
Everyone that has a Hawaiian
birth certificate is a natural-
born U.S. citizen.

∴ The President is a natural-
born U.S. citizen.

subject: singular term ('Barack', 'The President') / {universal / existential}
quantifier + noun phrase ('every A', 'some court official')

1 ... n: singular verb phrases ('has a Hawaiian birth certificate', 'is a natural-
born U.S. citizen', 'was mortally wounded')

n > 1



DCIT LINKED PREMISES		
#	COMPLEX SUBJECT	COMPLEX PREDICATE
1	→ <u>The defendant...</u>	... fled from the crime scene according to Witness A.
2	One such who...	... fled from the crime scene according to Witness A... ... actually fled from the crime scene.
3	One such who...	... actually fled from the crime scene... ... was plausibly just fleeing for fear of police abuse.
4	One such who...	... was plausibly just fleeing for fear of police abuse... <u>... was probably unlawfully arrested by the police fleeing the crime scene.</u>
CONCLUSION		
	<u>The defendant...</u>	<u>... was probably unlawfully arrested by the police fleeing the crime scene.</u>
ASSUMPTIONS TO LINKED PREMISES		
2	Witness A was testifying free from duress. (ANCILLARY) Witness A had the cognitive capacity to remember the incident. (NECESSARY)	
3	The defendant was a member of a minority class in a high-crime area. (ANCILLARY)	

Predicate-transfer argument schemes*

General pattern

<Subject> <1>.

[Every {one / thing} that
<1> <2>.]

∴ <Subject> <2>.

Example: Appeal to a source of information

That p is asserted by source
S.

Everything that is asserted by
source S is correct.

∴ that p is correct.

*Hitchcock, David, and Jean Wagemans. "The pragma-dialectical account of argument schemes." *Keeping in touch with pragma-dialectics*, ed. BJ Garssen, and AF Snoeck Henkemans (2011): 185-205

Referent-transfer argument schemes

General pattern

[Subject> is <1>.]

<1> <2>.

∴ <Subject> <2>.

Example: Argument by analogy

[Target t is *like* analogue a .]

Everything that is *like*
analogue a has queried
property Q .

∴ target t has queried
property Q .

Alternative reconstructions

Argument by analogy

Queried property Q belongs to analogue a .

[Everything that belongs to analogue a belongs to target t .]

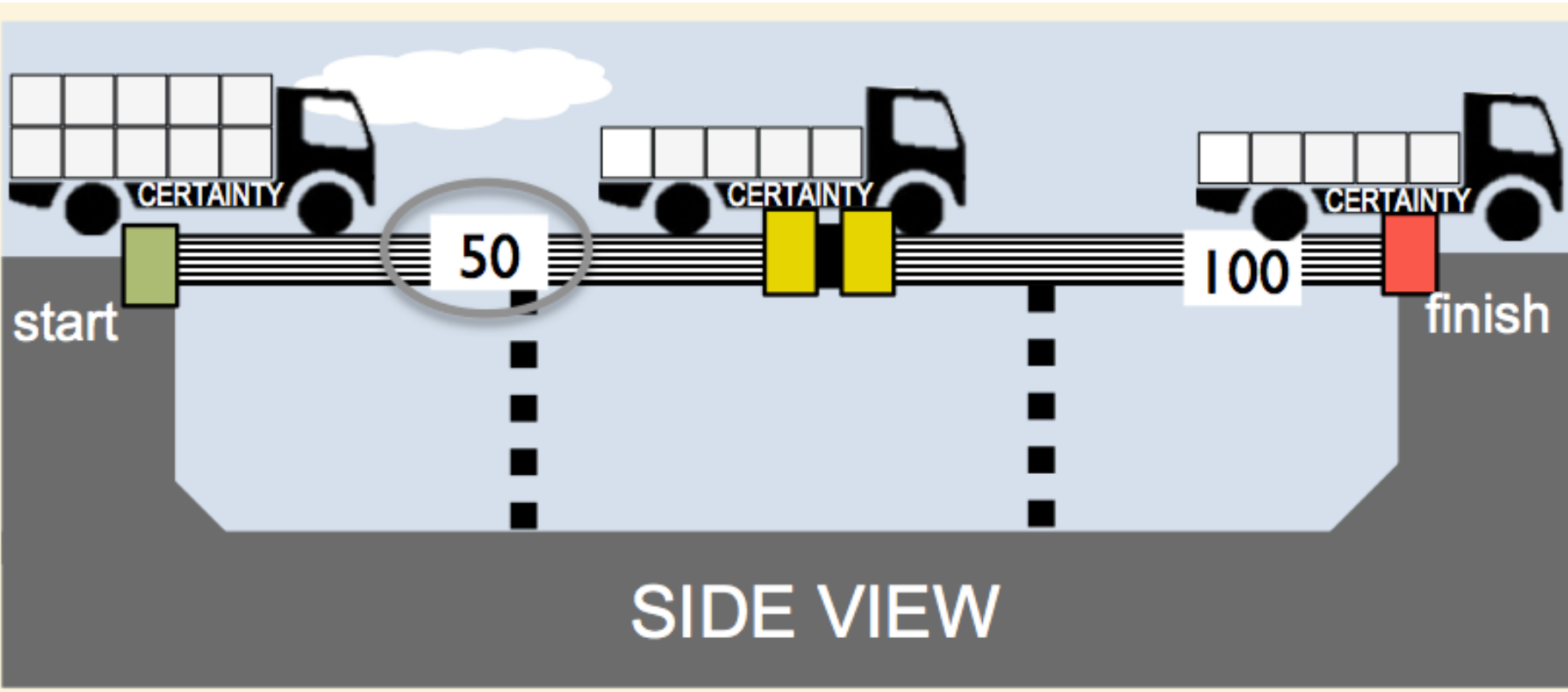
\therefore Queried property Q belongs to target t .

Statistical generalization

n is the frequency of property F in sample s from universe u .

[Everything that is the frequency of property F in sample s from universe u is the frequency of property F in universe u .]

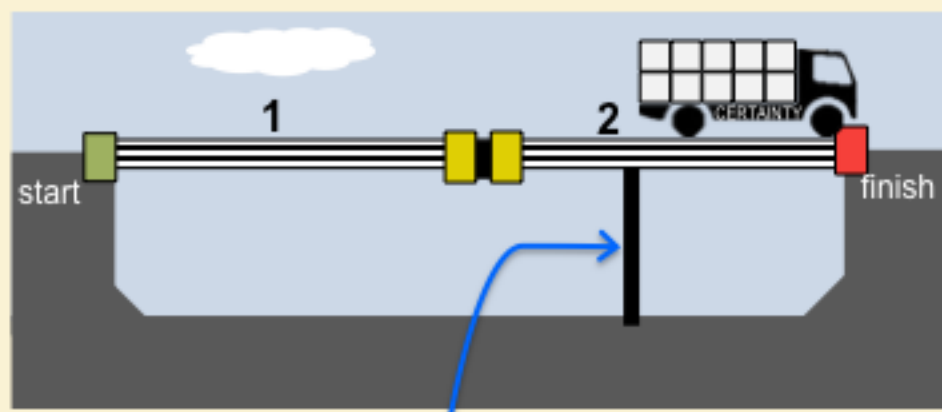
\therefore n is the frequency of property F in universe u .



Schum, D.A. (1994). *The evidential foundations of probabilistic reasoning*. New York: Wiley.

A **necessary ASSUMPTION** acts as an affirmative statement that the described particular exception to the linked premise does not exist.

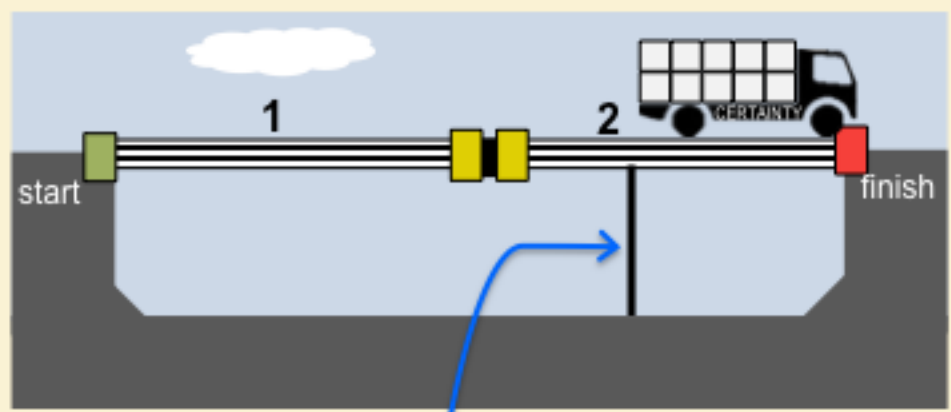
The connection made to the linked premises is not matching predicates but rather Schum's arc-to-arc.



SUBJECT COLUMN		PREDICATE COLUMN		Supporting Assumptions	
1	<u>The President...</u>	...	<u>... was born in Hawaii.</u>	[None stated.]	
2	Any (all/one) [such] who (that) [PREVIOUS PREDICATE]	...	<u>...is a natural born U.S citizen.</u>	2a <i>The person was born when Hawaii was a state or U.S. territory. (necessary assumption)</i>	
Therefore,		CONCLUSION			
	<u>The President...</u>	...	<u>...is a natural born U.S citizen.</u>		

An ASSUMPTION provides **necessary** or **ancillary** support to the premise it supports.

There can be many assumptions supporting a premise. And the subjective level of certainty of the truth of a premise can be impacted by the level of certainty of any of its assumptions.



SUBJECT COLUMN		PREDICATE COLUMN		Supporting Assumptions	
1	<u>The President...</u>	...	<u>... was born in Hawaii.</u>	[None stated.]	
2	Any (all/one) who (that) [PREVIOUS PREDICATE]	...	<u>...is a natural born U.S citizen.</u>	2a <i>The person was born in 1961.</i> (ancillary assumption)	
Therefore,		CONCLUSION			
	<u>The President...</u>	...	<u>...is a natural born U.S citizen.</u>		

MAIN CONCLUSION: The President was born in Hawaii.

STUDENT: My line of reasoning consists of two premises:

1. The President...was born in Hawaii **according to the witness.**
2. One who was born in Hawaii **according to the witness...**
was born in Hawaii.

Therefore, the President was born in Hawaii.

