



# BOOK OF ABSTR ACTS

european conference on argumentation



L I S B O N 2 0 1 5

# BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

**1st European Conference on Argumentation:  
Argumentation and Reasoned Action**

9-12 June 2015, Lisbon, Portugal

**Production:**

Mehmet Ali Uzelgun, Dima Mohammed, Marcin Lewiński,  
Marisa Campos, Michael Baumtrog (editing, layout)  
Renata Mota (cover design)  
Elide Gramegna (ECA logo design)  
Pedro Rui Abreu (IFILNOVA logo design)

**ArgLab, Instituto de Filosofia da Nova - Nova Institute of Philosophy**

Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas (FCSH)  
Universidade Nova de Lisboa  
Av. de Berna, 26 - 4º Piso  
1069-061 Lisboa  
ifl.fcsh@gmail.com  
(+351) 217 9083 00 - Ext.1527

Please call **(+351) 961 373 325** in case of emergency during the conference

## **Argumentation and Reasoned Action**

The primary idea behind this first edition of the European Conference on Argumentation is that argumentation and reasoning are the main vehicles for our decisions and actions. They accompany, indeed constitute, a variety of significant social practices: from individual practical reasoning, small group decisions, deliberations of official bodies in various institutional contexts, to large-scale political and social deliberations. Argumentation is understood here as a mode of action – and not just any action, but a reasoned action, comprised of consideration of reasons (whether they are good or bad). Traditionally, argumentation has been assigned many distinct functions: epistemic, moral, conversational, etc. The aim of the conference is to explore how these functions are interrelated with the practical need for deciding on a course of action. Simply put, our chief concern is with the role argumentation and reasoning play when the question of “what to do?” is addressed.

All kinds of approaches to argumentation and reasoning are present: the (informal) logical, (pragma-)dialectical, rhetorical, but also contributions that examine argumentation from the perspective of practical reasoning in moral philosophy and philosophy of action; deliberation in political theory; public policy analysis; legal decisions in philosophy of law; cognitive study of reasoning and decisions; models of decision-making in computer science; organisational, small-group, and interpersonal communication; or discourse analytic methods examining the linguistic tokens of argumentative practices.

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**The European Conference on Argumentation (ECA)** is a new pan-European initiative launched in 2013 aiming to consolidate and advance various streaks of research into argumentation and reasoning. ECA's chief goal is to organise on a biannual basis a major conference that provides an opportunity for exchanging research results and networking in all areas related to the study of argumentation: philosophy, communication, linguistics, discourse analysis, computer science, psychology, cognitive studies, legal theory, etc. We are dedicated to work in synergy with other major events – such as the conferences organised by the International Society for the Study of Argumentation and the Ontario Society for the Study of Argumentation – by following their interdisciplinary spirit and avoiding schedule overlaps. As a distinguishing feature, ECA events offer a mix of **plenary keynote sessions, thematic panels, long papers with assigned commentators, and regular papers.**

ECA is organised every other year at a different European location, starting with the **ECA Lisbon 2015** conference hosted in Portugal by the **ArgLab**, Institute of Philosophy (IFILNOVA), Universidade Nova de Lisboa (New University of Lisbon). While based in Europe, ECA involves and further encourages participation from argumentation scholars all over the world. Each meeting results in the publication of **conference proceedings** and may in addition lead to a dedicated selection of papers as a special journal issue or a collective volume.

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 Frank Zenker (University of Lund, Sweden)

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Keynotes . . . . .

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# Keynote 1

**John R. Searle** (University of California, Berkeley, USA)

*One of the greatest living philosophers of language. Searle's Speech Act Theory inspired leading theories of argumentation, such as pragma-dialectics. His work on intentionality, construction of social reality and practical reason has been a central point of reference for anyone theorising about reasoned action.*

## **Rationality and Consciousness**

A certain conception of rationality is widespread in our intellectual culture. The basic idea is that rational decision-making is a matter of trying to maximize the probability of satisfying your desires given your beliefs. This is an impoverished conception of rationality. We will discuss a number of its weaknesses, including how it cannot account for the role of consciousness in rational decision-making and behavior. It cannot explain how fundamental basic desires are subject to constraints of rationality. It cannot explain how weakness of will is possible. And it cannot explain how desire-independent reasons can motivate human actions.



## Keynote 2

**Isabela Fairclough** (University of Central Lancashire, UK)

**Norman Fairclough** (University of Lancaster, UK)

*Norman has been among the founders of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), a theory investigating the intricate relations between language, power and society. Together with Isabela, they have integrated CDA with argumentation theory to produce a systematic account of political discourse as an arena of public action, justified and critiqued through practical argumentation and deliberation.*

### **Argumentation in Critical Analysis of Social and Institutional Change: The Public Debate on Universities in the UK**

Our object of analysis is marketisation of universities in the UK and the public debate it has generated, particularly after the recent sharp rise in tuition fees. We consider what critical analysis of argumentation can add to existing critiques of marketisation.

Recent critique challenges the transformation of universities into businesses and of students into consumers or customers, and warns about the implications of such institutional change for the purpose and quality of education, for the social role of universities, and for relations between students and academic staff.

We look at this public debate in terms of a framework we have developed, from within Critical Discourse Analysis, for evaluating practical argumentation and deliberation (Fairclough & Fairclough 2012, Fairclough 2015). This includes an understanding of the re-definition of students as customers not only as a questionable analogy but as a status function declaration (Searle 2010), creating a new deontology and set of power relations, and producing an arguably negative impact on the education field. We also discuss the universities debate in terms of the relationship between normative and explanatory critique in CDA.

## Keynote 3

**Simon Parsons** (University of Liverpool, UK)

*Simon is interested in formal systems of argumentation for autonomous agents, both agents that exist only as software, and agents that have physical instantiations, such as robots. His research views multi-agent systems as dependent on interaction, and argumentation as an important mechanism for achieving this interaction. In this respect, argumentation provides a way for a group of agents to manage the incompleteness and uncertainty inherent in their knowledge of the world.*

### **Computational Argumentation for Decision Making**

To misquote Benjamin Franklin's advice to Joseph Priestly, the process of decision making is to lay out all the arguments for and against the available options and weigh them against one other. In this talk, I will consider formal models of argumentation that could be considered to be instantiations of this process, describe some results that show the potential of these models, and discuss some of the (many) open problems in this area.

Abstracts . . . . .

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# 1 - Long Papers

## **Deontic Authority in Legal Argumentation: A Case Study**

**A**

**Michał Araszkiewicz** (Jagiellonian University, PL)

**Marcin Koszowy** (University of Białystok, PL)

The complexity of arguments from deontic authority about what should be done requires employing specific distinctions that would capture those phenomena which are not directly recognized in the existing argument studies. In order to justify this view we elaborate a case study of a legal controversy between the Constitutional Tribunal and the Supreme Court in Poland which is helpful for proposing the way in which existing taxonomies of arguments from authority may be refined.

Wed. 9:45–10:30, Room C      Commentary by: Luís Duarte d'Almeida

## **Investigating the Impact of Moral Relativism and Objectivism on Practical Reasonableness**

**B**

**Michael Baumtrog** (ArgLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT)

This paper begins to explore how differing moral perspectives impact the evaluation of practical reasoning and argumentation. First, a model of practical reasoning and argumentation is outlined. Then the model is applied to the reasoning of mass murderer Anders Behring Breivik in two ways - first employing morally relativist views, second morally objectivist views. The final section discusses how the results of the test impact practical reasoning evaluation and intuitive notions of reasonableness.

Wed. 10:30-11:15, Room F      Commentary by: David Hitchcock

## **Advocacy vs. Inquiry in Small-Group Deliberations**

**J. Anthony Blair** (CRRAR, University of Windsor, CA)

The paper compares using arguments for advocacy and using them for inquiry as methods of decision-making in small groups. In both cases, arguments can be used to support and to critique a position. But significantly, the advocate's commitments differ from the inquirer's. Ideally, inquiry precedes advocacy, yet common procedural rules enforce decision-making by advocacy. The paper suggests alternative procedures small groups might follow to permit the use arguments to inquire in their decision-making.

Wed. 10:30-11:15, Room B

Commentary by: Floriana Grasso

## **D May the Better Argument Win: De-Biasing in Legal Decision Making Contexts**

**Christian Dahlman** (Lund University, SE)

**Farhan Sarwar** (Lund University, SE)

**Frank Zenker** (Lund University, SE)

Judges tend to assume that they reliably avoid errors which lay reasoners (e.g., jury members) tend to commit. Empirical research in the 'Heuristics and Biases Tradition,' however, has by and large falsified this assumption. We report on the effects of explicit instructions to deploy de-biasing techniques in hypothetical legal decision-making scenarios *vis-à-vis* established cognitive biases and select de-biasing methods, and thus contribute to assessing the average-effectiveness of a de-biasing technique.

Fri. 9:00-9:45, Room F

Commentary by: Fabrizio Macagno

## **The Bearable Ambiguity of the Constitutional Text – Arguing, Bargaining and Persuading in the Italian Constituent Assembly**

**Giovanni Damele** (ArgLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT)

John Elster suggested that the constitution-making enterprise can be understood resorting to two types of "speech acts": "arguing" and

“bargaining”. He also makes reference to “rhetorical statements”. Thus, the model seems to be triadic: arguing, bargaining, and persuading. The analysis of constitution-making debates could be improved by developing this triadic model. In order to test this model, I will analyse the debate that led to the promulgation of article 29 of the Italian constitution.

Fri. 9:45-10:30, Room D

Commentary by: Graham Hudson

### **Does Public Deliberation Really Need Normative Constraints? Recovering the Aristotelian Rhetorical Theory**

**Salvatore Di Piazza** (University of Palermo, IT)

**Francesca Piazza** (University of Palermo, IT)

**Mauro Serra** (University of Palermo, IT)

There was recently an attempt to correlate some sectors of the studies on argumentation and the theory of democracy. The relationship between these two areas concerns the fact that in both cases there is a significant interest in normative models of good argumentation. In these models there is no place for rhetoric. Our work has a twofold aim: (1) to show that, starting from rhetoric, it is possible to develop a more suitable model of argumentation in the public sphere and (2) to doubt the very need to identify normative constraints for this type of argument.

Wed. 10:30-11:15, Room D

Commentary by: Amnon Knoll

### **Willingness to Trust as a Virtue in Argumentative Discussions**

**José Ángel Gascón** (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, ES)

The virtue of *critical* thinking has been widely emphasised, especially the habit of calling into question any standpoint. While that is important, argumentative practice is not possible unless the participants display a *willingness to trust*. Otherwise, continuous questioning by one party leads to an infinite regress. Trust is necessary in order to allow for testimony and expert opinion, but also to exclude unwarranted suspicions that could damage the quality of an argumentative discussion.

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Wed. 9:45-10:30, Room F

Commentary by: Geoff Goddu

## **Strategic Reading and Legal Argumentation**

**Stefan Goltzberg** (Université Libre de Bruxelles, BE)

In legal argumentation actors (judge, lawyers, etc.) need not be fully cooperative in interpreting the law and may read it strategically. While in ordinary conversation breaking Grice's maxims may be considered not nice – unless you are flouting –, you are perfectly entitled to break some maxims in law. You are not committed to the content that is not semantically encoded in the binding text of law. This implied content is cancellable and defeasible.

Wed. 9:00-9:45, Room D

Commentary by: Maurizio Manzin

## **H A Descriptive and Comparative Analysis of Arguing in Portugal**

**Dale Hample** (University of Maryland, USA)

**Marcin Lewiński** (ArgLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT)

**João Sàágua** (ArgLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT)

**Dima Mohammed** (ArgLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT)

This empirical project reports data on Portuguese understandings of, and orientations to, interpersonal arguing, based on a survey conducted in Portugal (N=252). We report information on levels of argumentativeness, verbal aggressiveness, personalization of conflict, and argument frames. We compare results between Portuguese men and women, and between the US and Portuguese respondents. Our results reveal significant differences between the American and Portuguese orientations to argumentation, which this paper further investigates and explains.

Fri. 10:30-11:15, Room B

Commentary by: Paula Castro

## **All Things Considered**

**David Hitchcock** (McMaster University, CA)

Diverse considerations may be relevant to deciding what to do, and people may disagree about their importance or even their relevance. Reasonable ways of taking such diversity into account include

comprehensive listing of considerations, assessment of the acceptability and relevance of each consideration, reframing, adjusting the option space, debiasing, estimations of importance, and allocating the burden of proof.

Wed. 9:00-9:45, Room B

Commentary by: Erich Rast

### **Collaborative Reframing: How to Use Argument Mapping to Cope with “Wicked Problems” and Conflicts**

**Michael Hoffmann** (Georgia Institute of Technology, USA)

“Wicked problems” and conflicts require to look at something from different perspectives that often are determined by conflicting belief-value systems. They should be approached by inclusive deliberation. But how can deliberation lead to agreement when this requires changes in belief-value systems? This paper proposes a strategy of how to address this challenge.

Fri. 9:45-10:30, Room C

Commentary by: Sally Jackson

### **Canons of Legal Interpretation and the Argument from Authority**

**Michael Hoppmann** (Northeastern University, USA)

The paper argues that Legal Scholars and Argumentation Theorists could mutually benefit from each others’ scholarship by understanding the legal “canons of interpretation” (first developed by von Savigny in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and significantly refined since) as a complex form of an argument from authority, thus merging a core piece of jurisprudence (norm interpretation) and argumentation theory (critical questions).

Fri. 9:00-9:45, Room D

Commentary by: Marcin Koszowy  
& Michał Araszkiewicz

### **Modeling Argumentative Activity in Mediation with Inference Anchoring Theory: The Case of Impasse**

**Mathilde Janier** (University of Dundee, UK)

J



**Mark Aakhus** (Rutgers University, USA)

**Chris Reed** (University of Dundee, UK)

**Katarzyna Budzyńska** (Polish Academy of Science, PL/University of Dundee, UK)

Our interest here is in modeling the moves mediators make to manage impasse. For that we turn to the Inference Anchoring Theory approach: IAT allows for the exploration of the link between argumentation and dialogical processes. Dialogues analyzed in IAT are represented as graphs that make it possible to elicit dialogical specificities that other theories fail to grasp. Thus, we can detect the dialogical moves defining impasses, and the mediators' strategies to deal with them.

Fri. 10:30-11:15, Room G

Commentary by: Sara Greco

## **K A New Approach to Argumentation and Reasoning Based on Mathematical Practice**

**Andrzej Kisielewicz** (University of Wrocław, PL)

The aim of the paper is to propose a new approach to general reasoning and argumentation based on practice of mathematical reasoning. This is in opposition to the classical approach dominating in textbooks on logic and argumentation, which is based on a formal model of mathematics. It is argued that the new approach better fits the practice of argumentation.

Wed. 10:30-11:15, Room E

Commentary by: Andrew Aberdein

## **The Symbolic Condensation and Thick Representation of Pictorial Argumentation**

**Jens Kjeldsen** (University of Bergen, NO)

This paper explores the concept of *symbolic condensation* in pictures in order to explain the possibility of visual argumentation and the benefits of so-called thick representation offered by many pictures. Symbolic condensation makes it possible for pictures to perform argumentation enthymematically *and* provides an aesthetic

plenitude – a thick representation – that adds an epistemological gain to the communication of arguments as premises and conclusions.

Fri. 9:00-9:45, Room A

Commentary by: Michael A. Gilbert

### **Fairness, Definition and the Legislator's Intent: Arguments from Epieikeia in Aristotle's Rhetoric**

**Miklós Könczöl** (Pázmány Péter Catholic University, HU)

The paper looks at Aristotelian fairness (to epieikes) from a rhetorical perspective. The first part seeks to reconstruct how the shortcomings of the legal text resulting from an omission made by the legislator can be plausibly argued to provide sufficient ground for not applying the rule it contains. The second part looks at two concepts that are sometimes used to explain arguments from fairness in jurisprudential terms: 'open texture' and 'legal gaps'.

Wed. 9:45-10:30, Room D

Commentary by: Serena Tomasi

### **Fair and Unfair Strategies in Public Controversies: The Case of Induced Earthquakes**

**Jan Albert van Laar** (University of Groningen, NL)

**Erik Krabbe** (University of Groningen, NL)

In public controversies, should you always remain reasonable no matter how bad the other side behaves? Or should you retaliate in kind? We discuss some strategies used in the recent controversy about induced earthquakes in the Netherlands. To which extent are these strategies fair – balanced, transparent, and tolerant? We investigate the constructive or destructive effects of strategies on the cooperation of the disputants in the controversy, and conclude with a number of recommendations.

Fri. 9:45-10:30, Room E

Commentary by: Christopher W. Tindale

### **Working with Open Argument Corpora**

**John Lawrence** (University of Dundee, UK)

**Mathilde Janier** (University of Dundee, UK)

**Chris Reed** (University of Dundee, UK)

AIFdb Corpora provides a facility to group Argument Interchange Format (AIF) argument maps and search for maps that are related to each other (for example, analyses of related texts.) Users can create and share corpora containing any number of argument maps from within AIFdb. By integrating with the OVA+ analysis tool, AIFdb Corpora allows for the creation of corpora compliant with both AIF and Inference Anchoring Theory, a philosophically and linguistically grounded counterpart to AIF.

Wed. 9:45-10:30, Room E

Commentary by: Mariusz Urbański

### **Towards an Online Social Debating System**

**João Leite** (Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT)

**João Martins** (Carnegie Mellon University, USA)

**Sinan Egilmez** (Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT)

After the initial boom of the Web 2.0, many people are growing unsatisfied with the depth (or lack thereof) of interactions on social websites. In this paper we discuss some features required by an online debating system aimed at a wide social participation, and present Social Abstract Argumentation, a formal framework rooted in Dung's Abstract Argumentation that can serve as the underlying backbone of such an online debating tool.

Fri. 10:30-11:15, Room C

Commentary by: Michael H. G. Hoffmann

### **How to Conclude Practical Argument in a Multi-Party Debate: A Speech Act Analysis**

**Marcin Lewiński** (ArgLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT)

In this paper I analyze various speech acts which can conclude a practical argument in a multi-party debate (*argumentative polylogue*). To this end, I offer a detailed scheme of practical argument suitable for an external pragmatic account (rather than internal cognitive). Speech acts concluding practical argument – promises, vows, advice, proposals, and others – differ chiefly

depending on the agent of action (me, us, you, them) and the conclusion's illocutionary strength.

Wed. 9:45-10:30, Room B

Commentary by: Steve Oswald

### **Journalists' Emotionally Colored Standpoints: A Path Leading to Foster Existing Stereotypes in the Audience?**

**Margherita Luciani** (Università della Svizzera Italiana, CH)

The present research investigates the correlation between journalists' positive/negative evaluative standpoints reflecting their opinion with reference to ingroup/outgroup groups and the degree of specificity/non specificity and/or punctuality/durativity of the arguments supporting the standpoints. I will shed light on this topic analyzing three case studies of newspaper articles. I claim that journalists' standpoints strongly influence the newspaper articles they write and contribute to the maintenance of existing stereotypic beliefs in the audience.

Fri. 9:45-10:30, Room F

Commentary by: Henrike Jansen

### **Source Credibility in a Specific Domain: Trustworthiness and Expertise of Election Candidates in the USA**

**M**

**Jens Koed Madsen** (Birkbeck, University of London, UK)

Source credibility is an important influence in reasoning and persuasion and has been modelled from a Bayesian perspective an amalgamation of epistemic expertise and trustworthiness. Taking point of departure in a domain-dependent conceptualisation of trustworthiness and expertise, four experiments conceptualise source credibility in American politics (exp. 1), party-specific election candidates in the USA (exp. 2), individual predictions of electoral source credibility (exp. 3), and priming of trustworthiness facets (exp. 4). Consequences of findings are discussed.

Wed. 9:00-9:45, Room F

Commentary by: Dale Hample

## **An Epistemological Theory of Argumentation for Adversarial Legal Proceedings**

**Danny Marrero** (Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano, CO)

The rhetorical view (R) suggests that the goal of factual argumentation in legal proceedings is to persuade the fact-finder about the facts under litigation. However, R does not capture our social expectations: we want fact-finders to know the facts justifying their decisions, and persuasion does not necessarily lead to knowledge. I want to present an epistemic theory of argumentation honoring our expectations. Under my account, factual argumentation aims to transmit knowledge to the fact-finder.

Wed. 9:00-9:45, Room C      Commentary by: Lilian Bermejo-Luque

## **Natural Born Arguers: An Evolutionary Perspective on Critical Thinking Education**

**Hugo Mercier** (University of Neuchâtel, CH)

**Fabio Paglieri** (CNR, ISTC Rome, IT)

**Maarten Boudry** (Ghent University, BE)

Critical thinking education traditionally aims to correct people's alleged reasoning biases. The argumentative theory of reasoning explains these biases as functional features of cognitive mechanisms designed for argumentation, rather than flaws in some ratiocination skill: humans are born arguers, not solitary reasoners. Thus some aspects of current critical thinking education, such as focusing on logical fallacies, are unlikely to yield good results. Instead, students should be taught to practice argumentation within a relevant social context.

Fri. 9:00-9:45, Room B      Commentary by: Harvey Siegel

## **Not Just Rational, but Also Reasonable: Critical Testing in the Service of External Uses of Public Political Arguments**

**Dima Mohammed** (ArgLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT)

If a good argument is indeed the “one that fulfills its purpose”, then considering the multiple purposes of a (public political) argument becomes indispensable for its assessment. But different purposes may be in conflict, resulting in an inconsistent assessment. In this paper, I argue in favour of considering the distinction between *rationality* and *reasonableness* in order to solve this complication and arrive at a non-fragmented and consistent assessment of the quality of public political arguments.

Wed. 9:00-9:45, Room A

Commentary by: Jean Goodwin

### **Prosodic Constraints on Argumentation, from Individual Utterances to Argumentative Exchanges**

**Francois Nemo** (Université d'Orléans, FR)

**Camille Létang** (Université d'Orléans, FR)

**Mélanie Petit** (LLL Diasémie, FR)

The presentation discusses the relationship between prosody and argumentation in the interpretation of what is said, its role in the determination of the argumentative orientation of utterances and the description of argumentative exchanges, and wider implications of such a role for argumentation studies as a whole and for specific models such as ALT. The automated corpus based methodology used for its study will be presented.

Fri. 9:00-9:45, Room F

Commentary by: Andrea Rocci

### **Repetition as a Context Selection Constraint: A Study in the Cognitive Underpinnings of Persuasion**

**Davis Ozols** (University of Fribourg, CH)

**Steve Oswald** (University of Fribourg, CH)

**Didier Maillat** (University of Fribourg, CH)

Repetition of information has been shown to affect the perceived validity of the items repeated, with these effects also carrying over to an inferred assumption. We contend that this phenomenon, in everyday verbal communication, can result in acceptance of fallacious argumentation. We explain this via the notion of Context

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Selection Constraint and discuss the effectiveness of the *ad populum* fallacy through an experimental design.

Fri. 9:45-10:30, Room B

Commentary by: Scott Jacobs

## **Practical Argumentation and Multiple Audience in Policy Proposals: The Case of Ryan Air's Takeover Bid to Aer Lingus**

P

**Rudi Palmieri** (Università della Svizzera italiana, CH)

**Sabrina Mazzali-Lurati** (Università della Svizzera italiana, CH)

We study the connection between the audience structure and the structure of practical argumentation in financial communication involving multiple stakeholders. Considering corporate stakeholders as text stakeholders, we examine the case of RyanAir's hostile bid for AerLingus with the following questions: How multiple stakeholders affect the design of the argumentative strategy supporting the proposal? How corporate leaders frame the different issues entailed by their offer? How these issues are integrated in the practical argumentation structure?

Wed. 9:45-10:30, Room A

Commentary by: Jean Goodwin

## **Reasonableness and Effectiveness of a Doctor's Argument by Authority Empirically Investigating Argumentation in Medical Consultation**

**Roosmaryn Pilgram** (University of Amsterdam, NL)

In this contribution, I shall discuss five empirical studies in which the relationship between pragma-dialectical reasonableness and effectiveness is examined. Central to these studies will be a doctor's argument by authority in discussions with a patient during medical consultation. The goal of this contribution is to determine to what extent pragma-dialectically sound argumentation by the doctor induces effectiveness in medical consultation.

Fri. 10:30-11:15, Room F

Commentary by: Thierry Herman

## **Argumentatively Evil Storytelling**

**Gilbert Plumer** (Law School Admission Council, USA)

What can make storytelling 'evil' in the sense that the storytelling leads to accepting a view for no good reason, thus allowing ill-reasoned action? I mean the storytelling can be argumentatively evil, not trivially that (e.g.) the overt speeches of characters can include bad arguments. My thesis is that for fictional narratives, the shorter the narrative, the greater the potential for argumentative evil. In other argumentative contexts, length generally appears to make no comparable difference.

Fri. 10:30-11:15, Room A

Commentary by: Paula Olmos

## **Approaching rhetorical effectiveness game-theoretically: The case of surprise attacks**

**Eugen Octav Popa** (University of Amsterdam, NL)

In this paper I construct a game-theoretical model in order to explain the rhetorical effectiveness of a pattern of argumentative discourse called "attacking by surprise". The aim of a surprise attack is to get the interlocutor to concede the unacceptability of a previously expressed opinion (hence, 'attack') and it involves a certain degree of misleading (hence, 'surprise'). Examples of surprise attacks are given from various institutional contexts, including academic and legal communication.

Fri. 9:45-10:30, Room G

Commentary by: Frank Zenker

## **Rationality as Use: On the Nature of Rationality in Argumentation**

**Menashe Schwed** (Ashkelon Academic College, IL)

The question is how rationality functions in argumentation. The approach is Wittgensteinian in nature as it emphasizes the assumption that argumentation is culturally, socially and politically laden. If argumentation is understood according to its functions, the approach introduced here argues that functions, such as decision,

**S**



belief revision or actions, are complex language games. These language games are embedded in the pragmatic and practical uses of language, which constitutes specific forms of life.

Fri. 10:30-11:15, Room D

Commentary by: Nuno Venturinha

## **Dialogue Grammar Induction**

**Mark Snaith** (University of Dundee, UK)

**Chris Reed** (University of Dundee, UK)

This paper presents the first steps towards inducing formal dialogue games from analysed transcripts of real, inter-human conversations. We describe an algorithm that generates a formal grammar from transcripts analysed using the Argument Interchange Format (AIF) enriched with Inference Anchoring Theory (IAT). The primary aim of this work is to provide a mechanism for uncovering, generalising and explicitly specifying previously unknown or implicit dialogue protocols with a view to using them in a multi-agent setting.

Wed. 9:00-9:45, Room E

Commentary by: João Leite

## **T On Cognitive Environments**

**Christopher Tindale** (CRRAR, University of Windsor, CA)

Recent work in argumentation has introduced and explored aspects of the cognitive environment: examining the concept, expanding it, and presenting it as an important idea in our understanding of how audiences operate in argumentative situations. This paper builds on that work in two ways: (i) it extends the discussion of the “cognitive” environment to include values and aspects of the “emotive”; and (ii) it explores the relationship between cognitive environments and universal audiences.

Wed. 10:30-11:15, Room A

Commentary by: Andrea Rocci

## **V HLA Hart on Logic, Argumentation and Interpretation**

**Cosmin-Marian Văduva** (University of Bucharest, RO)

*Interpretation, argumentation* and *logic* are pervasive concepts in legal adjudication. However, the way these concepts are *used* by legal scholars and judges as well and their *meaning* is not clear at all. Following HLA Hart's clarifications of their relationships, e.g. those between logic and interpretation, I will focus on the implications of these distinctions for the adjudication in the European Court of Human Rights and the European Court of Justice and for the distinction between fact and law.

Wed. 10:30-11:15, Room D

Commentary by: António Marques

### **Speech Acts in a Dialogue Game for Critical Discussion**

**Jacky Visser** (University of Amsterdam, NL)

The representation of speech acts is a next step in the formal approximation of the pragma-dialectical model of critical discussion. The project serves two purposes: theoretical investigation of the pragma-dialectical model, and preparation for computerisation. The formal approximation is developed as a dialogue game. To represent the speech act perspective in this dialogue game, the rules for moves and commitments are based on the role of speech acts in critical discussion and their felicity conditions.

Fri. 10:30-11:15, Room E

Commentary by: Alice Toniolo

### **Speech Acts and Burden of Proof in Computational Models of Deliberation Dialogue**

**Douglas Walton** (CRRAR, University of Windsor, CA)

**Alice Toniolo** (University of Aberdeen, UK)

**Timothy Norman** (University of Aberdeen, UK)

We argue that burden of proof (BoP) of the kind present in persuasion does not apply to deliberation. We analyze existing computational models showing that in deliberation agents may answer a critique but there is no violation of the protocol if they choose not to. We propose a norm-governed dialogue where BoP in persuasion is modeled as an obligation to respond, and permissions capture the different types of constraint observed in deliberation.

**W**

Fri. 9:00-9:45, Room E

Commentary by: Jan Albert van Laar

### **Using Argumentation within Sustainable Transport Communication**

**Simon Wells** (Edinburgh Napier University, UK)

**Kate Pangbourne** (University of Aberdeen, UK)

In this paper we present the preliminary results of a survey of persuasive communication within the sustainable transport domain. This survey is underpinned by a reconstruction of the arguments used, a scheme-oriented analysis of the corpus of reconstructed arguments, and elements of a theoretical and applied framework for using the corpus to effect lasting behaviour change using argumentative techniques within the self-same domain.

Fri. 9:00-9:45, Room C

Commentary by: Mark Aakhus

### **Z Against Visual Argumentation: Multimodality as/and Composite Utterances**

**Igor Ž. Žagar** (Educational Research Institute, University of Primorska, SI)

This paper concentrates on the (so-called) visual argumentation, more precisely, on the impossibility (pure) visual argumentation, its very vague methodology and epistemology. Following N. J. Enfield's groundbreaking work *The Anatomy of Meaning* (2009), I will show that: every meaning is composite and context-grounded; every meaning is multimodal; and any analysis of meaning should be conducted in terms of enchronic analysis and reconstructed as composite utterances.

Fri. 9:45-10:30, Room A

Commentary by: Leo Groarke

## 2 - THEMATIC PANELS

### ***Arguments in Natural Language: The Long Way to Analyze the Reasons to Believe and the Reasons to Act***

Panel Chairs: **Elena Cabrio** (INRIA Sophia Antipolis, FR)

**Serena Villata** (INRIA Sophia Antipolis, FR)

The respondents will throw down the gauntlet to the panelists on the following challenges: (1) what do you mean for a “good argumentative analysis”, (2) how far can we go in automatizing the process of discovering and organizing relations among arguments?, (3) how uncertainty in language affects the formal analysis of arguments and vice versa?, and (4) which argumentation strategies are applied in persuasive essays (e.g. political messages), and do they actually reach their goal?

Wed. 16:00-18:00, Room C

### **Automatic Exploration of Argument and Ideology in Political Texts**

**Graeme Hirst** (University of Toronto, CA)

**Vanessa Wei Feng** (University of Toronto, CA)

**Nona Naderi** (University of Toronto, CA)

The underlying argumentation of politically-opinionated texts tends to be informal and enthymematic, and commingled with non-argumentative text. It usually assumes an ideological framework of goals, values, and accepted facts and arguments. Our long-term goal is to create computational tools for exploring this kind of argumentation and ideology in large historical and contemporary corpora of political text. Overcoming the limitations of contemporary lexical methods will require incorporating syntactic, semantic, and discourse-pragmatic features into the analysis.

## **Uncertainty and Fuzziness from Natural Language to Argumentation Models**

**Pietro Baroni** (University of Brescia, IT)

There is a big gap between current argumentation models and the capability of faithfully capturing the information conveyed by natural language texts: in particular, the use of current models implies a drastic simplification in the representation of uncertainty and fuzziness. This contribution will discuss the modeling challenges posed by the presence of uncertainty and fuzziness in natural language texts and analyze some research directions aiming at tackling these challenges in the context of argumentation formalisms.

## **An Argument in a Haystack: What do we Need for Better Argumentative Analysis?**

**Fabio Paglieri** (CNR, ISTC Rome, IT)

In view of the limits of human arguers in analyzing arguments, argument technologies should aim at complementing human performance, rather than imitate it. After listing some reasons that make us prone to err and disagree on argument interpretation, I will show how successful tools and methods for the analysis of argumentative texts complement these blind spots. This implies we need to focus on building good argumentative corpora, instead of assuming that they already exist.

## **Arguments as Text-To-Text Inferences: On the Relations between Textual Entailment and Argumentation**

**Bernardo Magnini** (Fondazione Bruno Kessler, IT)

We address argument relations under the perspective of textual inference. As arguments are expressed with natural language texts, we highlight potential contributions of research in semantic inference (e.g. textual entailment, semantic similarity, text oppositions). Following this line, we suggest to investigate the relations between argumentation relations, like support and attack,

and textual entailment graphs. Finally, we discuss the use of textual inference technology for mining and organizing arguments contained in large textual repositories.

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***Argumentation in Institutionalized Contexts. A Pragma-Dialectical Approach of Argumentative Patterns in Academic, Legal, Medical, and Political Contexts***

Panel Chairs: **Eveline Feteris** (University of Amsterdam, NL)  
**Frans H. van Eemeren** (University of Amsterdam, NL)

The panel gives an overview of pragma-dialectical research of argumentation in institutionalized contexts. The papers in the panel will address questions regarding the conventionalization of specific argumentative activity types and the stereotypical patterns of argumentation in the academic, legal, and medical domain.

Wed. 16:00-18:00, Room E

**Legal Justification as Argumentative Activity. A Pragma-Dialectical Approach of Legal Argumentation as Part of a Critical Discussion**

**Eveline Feteris** (University of Amsterdam, NL)

In my presentation I shall characterize legal justification as argumentative activity by approaching it as part of a critical discussion. The aim is to show how the argumentative activity is conventionalized in this legal domain by establishing which stereotypical patterns of argumentation are functional in realizing the institutional point of the activity.

**Criteria for Deciding What is the ‘Best’ Scientific Explanation**

**Jean Wagemans** (University of Amsterdam, NL)

Scientific experts typically arrive at explanations for the phenomena they observe by employing abductive reasoning, also known as ‘inference to the best explanation’. But how do they determine which

explanation is the ‘best’? How do they choose from candidate explanations? In this paper, I will provide an inventory of criteria conventionally used for justifying such a decision and indicate the systematic place of these criteria in the argumentative pattern of ‘argumentation based on abduction’.

### **Anticipating Critical Questions to Pragmatic Argumentation in Over-the-Counter Medicines Advertisements**

**Francisca Snoeck Henkemans** (University of Amsterdam, NL)

In this paper, a number of characteristic argumentative patterns in health product advertisements will be investigated which consist of a pragmatic main argument and supporting arguments by means of which the arguer attempts to deal with critical questions concerning his pragmatic argument. First, these argumentative patterns will be related to the regulations for health product advertisements. Secondly, a number of advertisements will be analysed as ways of dealing with the institutional preconditions for strategic manoeuvring.

### **Strategic Maneuvering in Administrative Judicial Decisions by Means of Complex Argumentation and Additional Standpoints**

**H. José Plug** (University of Amsterdam, NL)

This paper focuses on strategic maneuvering that takes place in Dutch administrative judicial decisions. These decisions may be seen as a distinct argumentative activity type. Starting from the characteristics that are pertinent to this activity type, I will explore how implications of current discussions on the changing task of the administrative judge may become manifest in the judge’s strategic maneuvering by means of the presentation of complex argumentation and the introduction of additional standpoints.

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## ***Argumentation in Education***

Panel Chair: **Douglas Walton** (University of Windsor, CA)

This panel is principally aimed at bringing together two different and interconnected lines of research, namely the approaches in the field of education that implement tools developed in argumentation theory, and the models proposed in argumentation that are or can be applied to the field of education. The purpose is to provide scholars in education with the recent theoretical developments in argumentation, and ways in which they can be used for teaching purposes.

Wed. 16:00-18:00, Room A

## **AI Systems for Supporting Argument Evaluation and Construction with Argument Maps in Higher Education**

**Chrysi Rapanta** (Zayed University, UAE)

**Douglas Walton** (University of Windsor, CA)

The use of argument diagrams to foster argumentation has been discussed in education. In this presentation it is shown how argument analysis and evaluation assisted by means of informal logic argument diagramming tools, further developed in artificial intelligence, can support the teaching of argumentation skills in the classroom. Some results are presented to show how informal logic contributions on fallacies, in particular, can be combined with assessing students' weaknesses in reasoning about everyday issues.

## **Collaborative Argument and the Co-Construction of Knowledge: Analysis of the Discourse Interaction**

**Merce Garcia-Mila** (University of Barcelona, ES)

**Mark Felton** (San Jose State University, USA)

**Constanza Villarroel** (University of Barcelona, ES)

The dialectical exchange of ideas produced in argue-to-learn contexts depends on discourse goals. Seventh graders learned more science content and wrote more sophisticated arguments when asked to reach consensus than peers who were asked to persuade. Our



analysis of dialogic discourse showed more resistance to questioning or revising beliefs by students in the persuasive condition and more genuinely dialectical exchanges by students in the consensus condition.

## **Research and Development on Argumentation in School Science**

**Sibel Erduran** (University of Limerick, IE)

Argumentation is a significant discourse process in scientific inquiry involving the coordination of theory and evidence. Like many unfamiliar or relatively underemphasized strategies, the implementation of argumentation in real science classroom demands more than rhetoric. It necessitates supportive professional development of science teachers. I will begin my discussion by visiting some of the research trends in argumentation studies. I will draw from the theoretical and empirical aspects of argumentation including research and professional development projects.

## **Chronic Care Consultation as a Subtype of Education Dialogue: A New Context for the Study of Argumentation in Education**

**Sarah Bigi** (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, IT)

Two of the main goals of chronic care, patient motivation (belief change) and patient adherence (behavior change), are reached through an effective use of argumentative discourse. Functional to patient motivation is patient education, i.e. the provision of information, training and competences to patients. In my presentation, I will show that the chronic care consultation can be regarded as a subtype of the education dialogue, displaying very specific contextual constraints and conditions.

## **Coding Relevance and Function in Students' Arguments**

**Fabrizio Macagno** (ArgLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT)

**Elisabeth Mayweg-Paus** (University of Muenster, DE)

**Deanna Kuhn** (Columbia University, USA)

The goal is to analyze the influence of dialogic interactions on evidence use and understanding in adolescent argumentation, bringing to light how argumentative discourse can shape argumentative behavior compared to individual written argument. An empirical study was designed to capture the aforementioned effects. The dialogues were coded according to a coding scheme that integrates the ones developed in the leading theories in the field of education with advances in argumentation theory and pragmatics.

### **The Influence of Perspective Taking on Argumentative Discourse**

**Elisabeth Mayweg-Paus** (University of Muenster, DE)

**Monja Thiebach** (University of Muenster, DE)

**Regina Jucks** (University of Muenster, DE)

This study examines how functional communication activities can be supported in argumentative discourses on scientific information. In a 1x2 design participants either were instructed to focus on *similarities* or on *differences* in views and argumentation while discussing a topic. Data points to beneficial effects of focusing on differences on the ability for critical thinking and on reasoning quality. Focusing on similarities seems to have positive effects on interpersonal relationship and motivation. Implications for improving argumentative discourse are discussed.

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### ***Argumentation, Politics and Controversy in Mexico***

Panel chairs: **José María Infante-Bonfiglio** (Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, MX)

**Armando González-Salinas** (Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, MX)

Debate in the public sphere takes on different levels and several argument models are shown. In this sense, we can try to justify a ritual adherence to a religious icon in a formally secular society in political affairs; in another model discuss the personal qualities that a candidate must have for elective office; and in another case, eristic

argumentation that occurred between the opponents of a conflict that had great impact on the whole country.

Wed. 16:00-18:00, Room D

### **Refusal Argumentative Strategies in the Proposal: What Personality Features Should a Governor Have**

**María Eugenia Flores Treviño** (Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, MX)

**José María Infante-Bonfiglio** (Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, MX)

In this paper, we analyze a video from the web, where a federal deputy for the State of Nuevo León México, Javier Treviño (2014) sets the features that a future Governor for Nuevo León should have, and to each, he opposes a rebuttal. In the analysis we present an interpretation of the argumentative processes used from an expanded rhetorical perspective, which includes critical discourse analysis, political discourse analysis and the semiotics of culture

### **Refusal Argumentative Strategies in a Telephone Interview: The Mayor in Monterrey, Mexico, Hands over the Keys of the City to Christ**

**María Eugenia Flores Treviño** (Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, MX)

**Armando González Salinas** (Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, MX)

A dialogue between Monterrey City Mayor, Margarita Arellanes (2012-2015) and the host of a local television newscast is looked over about a controversial speech given by Arellanes in Monterrey, where she handed the city keys to Jesus Christ. The conflict is discussed and viewed from social representations, argumentations carried out in conversational interaction, to power and ideology; also the construction and operation of imaginary formations, discourse control and ideology are taken into account.

## **Eristic Argumentation in Ceu-Rectory Debate**

**Julieta Haidar** (Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia, MX)

This paper aims to analyze the arguments presented in the eristic argumentation produced in the development of the University Student Council (CEU) movement in 1987 at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. The polemic and the controversy between the rectory authorities and student representatives, produced in the month of January 1987, had a great social, political and historical impact, mainly because the university crisis is articulated with other crisis such as the economic one in the country.

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## ***Visual Arguments and Beyond***

Panel Chair: **Leo Groarke** (Trent University, CA)

Traditional conceptions of argument assume that arguments are verbal entities. In the last two decades, this assumption has been challenged by many theorists. This panel responds to the discussion and debate this has precipitated, addressing the role of images and other non-verbal phenomena (e.g., music, emotions, smells, and non-verbal sounds) in argument and reasoning. In doing so, the panelists argue for the development of a “multi-modal” theory of argument and reasoned action.

Wed. 16:00-18:00, Room B

## **The Semantics of Multi-Modal Argument**

**Leo Groarke** (Trent University, CA)

Extending Blair, Groarke, Gilbert, van den Hoven, and others I develop an account of multi-modal meaning designed for the analysis and assessment of multi-modal arguments that employ visual images and other non-verbal phenomena. My account has its roots in Wittgenstein, and is built on the notion that “language games” can include “multi-modal games” (picture games, image games, performance games, and so on).

## **Visual Argument: Content, Commensurability, and Cogency**

**David Godden** (Old Dominion University, USA)

Visual arguments can seem to require unique, autonomous evaluative norms, since their content seems irreducible to, and incommensurable with, that of verbal arguments. Yet, assertions of visual-verbal incommensurability seem to preclude counting putatively irreducible visual content as functioning argumentatively. By distinguishing two notions of content, informational and argumentative, I contend that arguments differing in informational content can have equivalent argumentative content, allowing the same argumentative norms to be rightly applied in their evaluation.

## **Multimodal Argumentation from Extreme Consequence in Advertising**

**Chiara Pollaroli** (Università della Svizzera italiana, CH)

Researchers from the marketing field have found out that some advertisements sell products by showing the extreme consequence of either using or not using the product advertised. This line of reasoning is called the extreme consequence template. A combination of Pragma-Dialectics and the Argumentum Model of Topics will enable us to reconstruct the multimodal arguments advanced in these advertisements and to look for a systematic relation between the extreme consequence template and argumentation schemes or loci.

## **Kinds of Visual Argument**

**Ian Dove** (University of Nevada, USA)

There are (at least) two kinds of visual arguments. One has a model or base in non-visual argument. For example, visual argument from analogy is modeled upon standard argument from analogy. The other has no non-visual base; I offer two such examples. The analysis and evaluation of such arguments requires novel schemes to explain their (apparent) structure, and critical questions from which to assess argument strength.

## 3 - REGULAR PAPERS

### **Understanding the Competence Involved in Constructing Argumentative Contexts**

**A**

**Mark Aakhus** (Rutgers University, USA)

Communicative contexts are not simply given but develop and in many cases are actively developed to achieve particular purposes. This practice, which is the focus of much contemporary work in society, entails the active shaping of argumentation. To further understand this argument practice, findings from field interviews with practitioners involved in managing disagreement among stakeholders in policy disputes are reported. The analysis reconstructs the practical reasoning involved in constructing contexts for argumentation and reasoned action.

Thu. 11:00-11:30, Room A

### **Virtuous Practical Reasoning**

**Andrew Aberdein** (Florida Institute of Technology, USA)

If the virtues of deliberation and the virtues of argument do not coincide, Virtue Argumentation Theory risks splitting into two programmes. However, a common virtue-theoretic treatment of both forms of argument is possible. Furthermore, careful attention to the virtues appropriate for practical reasoning demonstrates not only the unity of Virtue Argumentation Theory, but also its autonomy from both virtue epistemology and virtue ethics.

Thu. 14:30-15:00, Room E

## **Using Abstract Dialectical Frameworks to Argue about Legal Cases**

**Latifa Al-Abdulkarim** (University of Liverpool, UK)

**Katie Atkinson** (University of Liverpool, UK)

**Trevor Bench-Capon** (University of Liverpool, UK)

Recent work has shown how to map factor hierarchy for legal reasoning into Abstract Dialectical Frameworks (ADFs), with acceptance conditions defined for each node. We increase the scope of reasoning of existing systems by extending the factor hierarchy downwards, to express base level factors in terms of facts, and upwards, to relate abstract factors to issues. We model as ADFs cases from various legal domains and compare the results with previous legal reasoning models.

Thu. 9:00-9:30, Room E

## **Non-Verbal Arguments in ‘War Requiem’**

**Jesús Alcolea-Banegas** (University of Valencia, ES)

Groarke has responded to the possibility of musical arguments, providing some relatively simple examples of ads, in which non-verbal sounds become “flags” that act as resources in argumentative exchanges. Our goal is to show that in the film ‘War Requiem’ Derek Jarman tried and succeed in getting non-verbal arguments against war, and that the strength of the beautifully articulated images, music and other sounds can justify and persuade us of the futility of war.

Thu. 11:00-11:30, Room C

## **Bounded Agents and Epistemic Vigilance**

**J. Francisco Álvarez** (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, ES)

A great number of philosophical approaches to language are built on a standard notion of rationality as optimization. Other paths, the bounded rationality ones, could improve our understanding of

argumentative process. The argumentative theory of reasoning (Sperber and Mercier) could be improved using an approach related to bounded rationality. In a huge part of economic studies the relevance of bounded rationality has been appearing, it is possible that it also happens in argumentation studies.

Fri. 14:30-15:00, Room C

### **Impassioning Reason: On the Role of Habit in Argumentation**

**Michael Ardoline** (Kingston University, USA)

Reason and argument must be understood in their relation to habit for a full account of decision-making. While reason attempts disinterestedness, argument is bound up in interest (defined as desires of the agent). Argument, therefore, cannot be separated from habit. As all decision-making requires interest, an understanding of 'reasoning well' as an ongoing process in which an agent must continually work to turn reasoned thought into habit through activity of argumentation is required.

Fri. 16:30-17:00, Room C

### **Computational Modelling of Practical Reasoning Using Transition Diagrams**

**Katie Atkinson** (University of Liverpool, UK)

**Trevor Bench-Capon** (University of Liverpool, UK)

**Sanjay Modgil** (King's College London, UK)

**Latifa Al-Abdulkarim** (University of Liverpool, UK)

In practical reasoning an agent chooses an action based on the goals this action will achieve and the values it will promote. Argumentation schemes using transition diagrams have been proposed to support practical reasoning, but these are limited in terms of expressivity of goals and extent of look ahead. Here we overcome these limitations, using a set of linked argumentation schemes and their critical questions, and propose a formalization in ASPIC+.

Fri. 14:30-15:00, Room A



## **B From Beliefs to Truth via Argumentation: Intentionality, Multi-Agent Systems and Community Agreement**

**André Bazzoni** (University of California, Berkeley, USA)

This paper offers an alternative perspective on the relationship between truth, knowledge and belief based on a novel treatment of the semantics of belief reports. Instead of seeking knowledge through the given notion of truth, we shall *build up* truth through belief and argumentation. The interaction of beliefs inside a multi-agent system is crucial to the constitution (via argumentation) of community agreement, which is in turn construed as the building block of the concept of truth.

Fri. 17:00-17:30, Room A

## **Motivating and Normative Reasons in an Argumentative Model of Reasoning**

**Lilian Bermejo-Luque** (University of Granada, ES)

I offer an account of the relationship between motivating and normative epistemic reasons and explain the rewards of this account as a means to determine the justificatory power of normative epistemic reasons. To this end, I adopt a Toulmian model of argument as a suitable way of representing the semantic and syntactic properties of acts of arguing and acts of reasoning, and I defend a conception of reasons as premises of arguments, so understood.

Thu. 16:00-16:30, Room A

## **Criteria for the Reconstruction and Analysis of Doctors' Argumentation in the Context of Chronic Care**

**Sarah Bigi** (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, IT)  
**Nanon Labrie** (Università della Svizzera italiana, CH)

The study of medical argumentation typically draws on empirical data. This poses an analytic challenge, as in medical practice, utterances that serve an argumentative purpose occur side-by-side

with utterances that have a different dialogical goal. In this contribution, therefore, we seek to provide a systematic characterization of chronic care consultation as a specific communicative activity type and formulate guidelines that may aid the reconstruction and analysis of argumentative discourse within this specific context.

Thu. 10:30-11:00, Room G

### **What Makes an Argument Good?**

**John Biro** (University of Florida, USA)

**Harvey Siegel** (University of Miami, USA)

Is there ever a straight, unqualified, answer to whether an argument is a good argument? Or does it always depend on the context in which the argument is advanced that determines how it is to be assessed? In this paper we argue for the first alternative. While context is often relevant to evaluating various other aspects of argumentation, it does not bear on the assessment of the quality of the arguments used.

Thu. 14:30-15:00, Room A

### **Argument from Analogy and its Interpretation**

**Angelina Bobrova** (Russian State University for the Humanities, RU)

The paper deals with the question 'how an argument from analogy can be deductive yet defeasible'. It is known that 'deductive' can be defined as a structural or normative category. From a structural point of view analogy cannot be treated as deductive, but from a normative one it is admissible (argument content interpretation accepts that). So if we specify how this distinction appears in ordinary argumentation cases, we might make a contribution to the solution of the indicated problem.

Fri. 15:00-15:30, Room D

## **Analytical Sociology, Argumentation and Rhetoric**

**Alban Bouvier** (Institut Jean Nicod, FR)

Some rhetorical devices, understood as kinds of small scale “social mechanisms” - whose investigation is the topic of “analytical sociology”, a new domain - may play a significant role in the unintentional emergence of social phenomena on a much larger scale (e.g. a few rhetorical tricks used in the famous *Lincoln-Douglas Debates* (1858) might have played a crucial role in the emergence of the American Civil War).

Fri. 14:30-15:00, Room F

## **Inquiring Responsibly in Context: Role Relativity and the Intellectual Virtues**

**Tracy Howell** (University of Waikato, NZ)

**Justine Kingsbury** (University of Waikato, NZ)

In previous work we have outlined a distinction between three different kinds of intellectual virtues: cognitive, regulatory, motivational. In the first part of this paper we further develop this distinction. We go on to try and identify the virtues that are crucial to being an intellectually responsible citizen. Through the use of some case studies, we consider which of those characteristics are most crucial to inquiring responsibly when occupying particular roles in professional and personal lives.

Thu. 16:00-16:30, Room E

## **Automatically Identifying Transitions between Locutions in Dialogue**

**Katarzyna Budzyńska** (Polish Academy of Science, PL / University of Dundee, UK)

**Janier Mathilde** (University of Dundee, UK)

**Juyeon Kang** (PROMETIL, FR)

**Chris Reed** (University of Dundee, UK)

**Patrick Saint-Dizier** (CNRS, IRIT, FR)

**Manfred Stede** (University of Potsdam, DE)

**Olena Yaskorska** (Polish Academy of Science, PL)  
**Barbara Konat** (University of Dundee, UK)

The contribution of this paper is theoretical foundations for dialogical argument mining, as well as initial implementation in software for dialogue processing. Automatically identifying the structure of reasoning from natural language is extremely demanding. Our hypothesis is that the structure of dialogue can yield additional clues as to argument structures that are created and co-created. Our work has been performed using the MM2012 corpus in OVA+.

Fri. 15:00-15:30, Room A

### **Appealing to Guilt in Humanitarian Advertising: A Pragma-Dialectical Account**

**Alexandru I. Cărlan** (National University of Political Studies and Public Administration, RO)

Relying on an analysis of a paradigmatic case, this paper aims at clarifying how the appeal to guilt can be accounted for in the pragma-dialectical approach to argumentation, taking into consideration the institutional constraints of humanitarian advertising. By treating the appeal to guilt as a consecutive perlocutionary consequence of the speech act of reproaching (admonishing), this analysis makes a case for the treatment of emotions as an argumentative outcome which can be reconstructed and evaluated critically.

Thu. 11:00-11:30, Room B

### **Limitations of the Sympathy-Based Model of Ethical Deliberation. The Case of Adam Smith and Richard Mervyn Hare**

**Adam Cebula** (Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University, PL)

The paper examines the key assumptions underlying two prominent theories of moral thinking – Adam Smith’s theory of sympathy and R. M. Hare’s prescriptivism. Due to some analogous systemic shortcomings inherent in both theories, the specific procedure of ethical

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deliberation which they both entail is found to be impossible to fulfil. A case is made for the recognition of this as a major deficiency of a prototypal model of moral reasoning devised by Smith and Hare.

Fri. 16:30-17:00, Room D

## **A Taxonomy of Goals in Written Arguments**

**Patrick Clauss** (University of Notre Dame, USA)

This paper develops a taxonomy of goals in written arguments (e.g., editorials, political blogs, etc.). While communication scholars have examined goals manifest in oral discourse, goals in written arguments are understudied. Although we cannot quantify and ascertain an arguer's goals with absolute certainty, we can interpret, via the argument itself and the larger rhetorical situation, methods writers employ to make their arguments demonstrative and put their audiences into the right frames of mind.

Fri. 15:30-16:00, Room F

## **Unsupervised Techniques for Argument Mining**

**Jérémie Clos** (Robert Gordon University, UK)

**Nirmalie Wiratunga** (Robert Gordon University, UK)

**Stewart Massie** (Robert Gordon University, UK)

Argument mining has recently emerged as a promising field at the frontiers of the argumentation and text mining communities. However, most techniques developed within that field do not scale to larger amounts of data, depriving us for example of valuable insights in large-scale discussion forums. On two social media datasets, we study different lightweight scalable text mining techniques used within the sentiment analysis community and their applicability to the argument mining problem.

Thu. 9:00-9:30, Room E

## **Reasonable Agents and Reasonable Arguers: Rationalization, Justification, Argumentation and Character**

**Daniel Cohen** (Colby College, USA)

Data from neuroscience suggest that, contrary to the conference theme, argumentation and reasoning are not the main vehicles for our decisions and actions. They are “fifth wheels” on those vehicles: ornate but ineffective appendages whose maintenance costs exceed their contributions. Although the data, their interpretations, and their putative implications all deserve challenge, this paper explores how to accept and incorporate these findings into a coherent view of what we do when we reason.

Wed. 14:30-15:00, Room A

## **Arguments and Decisions in Contexts of Uncertainty**

**Vasco Correia** (ArgLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT)

This paper aims at elucidating the conditions under which normative theories of argumentation can *effectively* – rather than merely formally – promote the rationality of debates. We now know that there is a plethora of cognitive illusions liable to affect people’s reasoning in contexts of uncertainty (Adler & Rips 2008, Gilovitch, Griffin & Kahneman 2002). I argue that some of the strategies of *bounded rationality* similar to those used in decision-making can be fruitfully applied to argument-making.

Fri. 15:30-16:00, Room C

## **Not Dead, Not Rehabilitated, Just Plain Wrong: Denying Some Antecedent Accounts of Denying the Antecedent**

**Luís Duarte d’Almeida** (University of Edinburgh, UK)

**Euan MacDonald** (University of Edinburgh, UK)

We take issue with two popular but misguided trends in the literature on the fallacy of denying the antecedent. One trend is to maintain that fragments of argumentative discourse suspected of committing the fallacy can usually be given an interpretation on

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which they express valid arguments, entitling us to query whether the fallacy is commonly committed at all. The second trend is to claim that there are legitimate argumentative uses of denying the antecedent that have been traditionally overlooked.

Thu. 15:00-15:30, Room B

### **Instrumental Rationality as a Component of Epistemic Vigilance in Persuasion Task Dialogues**

**Kamila Dębowska-Kozłowska** (Adam Mickiewicz University, PL)

Relying on the corpus of 20 persuasion task dialogues, I claim that exercising epistemic vigilance by a hearer relies on both epistemic and instrumental rationality. I propose a cognitive framework for instrumental rationality. Using the concept of the Beneficial Cognitive Model, I show that a hearer's instrumental rationality relates to evaluating a speaker's arguments on the basis of whether they activate the (mental) beneficial topics in the mind of the hearer which are within the area of the hearer's interest of persuasion.

Fri. 15:00-15:30, Room C

### **Sub-Negotiations and Metadialogues in Editorial Conferences: An Interactionist Perspective**

**Laura Delaloye** (University of Lausanne, CH)

The problems of demarcation and completion raised by the analysis of metadialogues and meta-arguments are addressed in this paper from the perspective of an Interactionist analysis. The empirical research is based on video-recorded data of decision-making processes in editorial conferences. We analyse how, while appealing at a meta-level to the rules that govern a critical discussion, the participants make accountable, reinforce or refute, the criteria according to which they evaluate the arguments committing fallacies.

Fri. 17:00-17:30, Room B

## **Strategic Maneuvering to Diminish Political Responsibility**

**Yeliz Demir** (Hacettepe University, TR)

**Kerem Yazıcı** (Ufuk University, TR)

It is an essential requirement of democracy that politicians provide account of their words and actions to the public. This paper aims to show how a politician carries out the accountability procedure in a press conference by exploiting the three aspects of strategic maneuvering. The paper draws its data from the political press conference held by the former Turkish Prime Minister Erdoğan, following the mine accident that took place in Soma, Turkey in 2014.

Thu, 15:30-16:00, Room C

## **Nomotropism: On Reasoning and Acting with Reference to Rules**

**Paolo Di Lucia** (Università degli studi di Milano, IT)

According to John R. Searle the notion of rule-following is *necessary* to explain institutional phenomena. In my paper, I will pose a new question: Is the concept of rule-following *sufficient* to explain institutional phenomena? As I will show, in order to explain some institutional phenomena (for example, the cheater's behavior in chess game), we need to introduce a new form of reasoned action that I will call, following Amedeo Giovanni Conte, nomotropism or acting-with-reference-to-rules.

Thu. 10:30-11:00, Room D

## **The “Lazy Argument” Revisited: Determinism, Deliberation and Action**

**Ana Dimishkovska** (Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, MK)

**Jasmina Naumoska** (Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, MK)

The main goal of this paper is to contribute to the logical and argumentative aspect of the controversy over the “lazy argument” (ἀργὸς λόγος, *ignava ratio*, *idle argument*, *argument from inactivity*). The approach proposed in the paper will rely on the conceptual resources developed by several branches of



contemporary modal logic and, in particular, by von Wright's "general theory of action" based on a specific amalgamation of "natural" and "human" possibility for action.

Thu. 15:30-16:00, Room A

### **When Implicit Contents Become Explicit: A Study**

**Nathanaël Draï** (University of Neuchâtel, CH)

**Louis de Saussure** (University of Neuchâtel, CH)

Despite the predictions of the Gricean model, readers can attribute commitments to the authors on their implicit contents. Our study aims to identify whether readers perceive implicit content as explicit. Because such attribution is based on implicit content, we assume that the readers will be guided by the search for relevance. We further argue that the associated processes of pragmatic enrichment and inferences are the key mechanisms at work in attribution of such commitments.

Fri. 15:00-15:30, Room B

### **Fallacy as Vice and/or Incontinence in Decision-Making**

**Iovan Drehe** (Romanian Academy, RO)

In my paper I aim to present a possible approach to the theory of fallacy specific to virtue argumentation theory. This shall be done employing conceptual pairs as virtue/vice or continence/incontinence, and illustrated by means of Aristotelian practical syllogisms. Based on these considerations I will then focus on two topics: 1. the difference between sophisms and paralogisms from the perspective of virtue argumentation; 2. the possibility of a causal relation between incontinence and vice.

Fri. 14:30-15:00, Room E

### **Arguments for an Informational Layer in Theories of Argumentation**

**Sjur Kristoffer Dyrkolbotn** (Durham University, UK)

When someone argues, what do they disagree about? Perhaps nothing at all, except the nature of the disagreement. At any rate, arguers often disagree about the meaning and relevance of arguments, in ways that invariably influence their opinions about argument strength. The prevalence of such higher-order dynamics is an argument for an informational layer in models of argumentation. In my paper, I elaborate on this claim and argue that it is relevant, even for logicians.

Fri. 17:00-17:30, Room E

### **Analogies in Political Argumentation**

**Christian Feldbacher** (University of Duesseldorf, DE)

In argumentation theory and philosophy of science concept formation and reduction is usually discussed with respect to definability. In this paper this notion is expanded to a discussion of concept formation and reduction with the help of analogies. The new framework is then applied to van Eemeren and Garssen's account of analogy in stereotypical argumentative patterns and especially exemplified in political argumentation (minutes of EU parliament meetings).

Fri. 15:30-16:00, Room D

### **A Pragma-Dialectical Analysis of Argumentation in Favour of a Choice in Records of Decision**

**Ingeborg van der Geest** (University of Amsterdam, NL)

In Records of Decision the government justifies choices by pointing to the pros and cons of alternative options. This paper focuses on the analysis of argumentation in favour of choices in these documents. The pragma-dialectical analytic instrument is refined and contextualized by the incorporation of decision theoretical insights and the institutional preconditions of the decision-making context. I will demonstrate how this instrument can be used to reconstruct the argumentation in a systematic and justified way.

Thu. 15:30-16:00, Room D

**F**

**G**

## **Familiars: Culture, Grice and Super-Duper Maxims**

**Michael A. Gilbert** (York University, CA)

Gilbert has introduced and expanded on the concept of “familiars.” This talk argues that the concept is central to the idea of everyday argumentation. Using Grice’s ideas on cooperation it is argued that cultures and fields may have differing rules sets dictated by meta-maxims or Super-Duper maxims. These must be considered for successful argumentation.

Wed. 14:30-15:00, Room E

## **Thinking Outside the Box: Sources of Normativity in Normative Pragmatics**

**David Godden** (Old Dominion University, USA)

Well-founded argumentative norms can lack force over arguers, failing to be binding upon them. Similarly, forceful argumentative norms can be ill-founded, by being norms arguers ought not to follow. Although it offers an innovative perspective on the question of force, a problem for Normative Pragmatics occurs because the inherently forceful norms arguers actually employ can lack a proper foundation. This paper seeks to address and resolve this problem from within the perspective of Normative Pragmatics.

Thu. 9:30-10:00, Room A

## **Are There Any Argumentation Specific Virtues?**

**Geoff Goddu** (University of Richmond, USA)

The purpose of this paper is to explore the question of whether there are any argumentation specific virtues or whether the virtues that theorists such as Aberdeen or Cohen point to are merely generic virtues that have roles in other intellectual activities besides argumentation. If there are argumentation specific virtues are they interesting or significant? If there are none, is that a problem for virtue argumentation theory?

Thu. 15:00-15:30, Room E

## **The Pragmatic Force of Making Reasons Apparent**

**Jean Goodwin** (Iowa State University, USA)

**Beth Innocenti** (University of Kansas, USA)

Making arguments makes reasons apparent. Sometimes those reasons may persuade. But over-emphasis on persuasion distracts from other things accomplished through the making of arguments, thus failing to account for the pragmatic force of the activity. We advance the normative pragmatic program on argumentation and document a leading non-epistemic use of argument through a case study of how early US feminists made arguments to demonstrate that they were persons who were able to make reasons apparent.

Thu. 9:00-9:30, Room A

## **A Case for Motivational Argumentation**

**Floriana Grasso** (University of Liverpool, UK)

We characterise motivational dialogues, extending Walton & Krabbe dialogue classification. We define “motivational dialogues” those dialogues in which two parties (Motivator and Actor), work together to facilitate the Actor’s accomplishment of a goal. Whilst in principle collaborative, with the Actor asking for the Motivator intervention, and whilst the Motivator has no interest in the goal as such, conflict is caused by the Actor’s resistance to change, hence persuasion, and the notion of “perspective”, are key.

Thu. 11:00-11:30, Room F

## **Getting Involved in an Argumentation in Class as a Pragmatic Move: Social Conditions and Affordances**

**Sara Greco** (Università della Svizzera italiana, CH)

**Teuta Mehmeti** (University of Neuchâtel, CH)

**Anne-Nelly Perret-Clermont** (University of Neuchâtel, CH)

This paper investigates argumentative discussions in a school activity involving Albanian-speaking pupils in Switzerland. Our aim is to understand how pupils respond to the issue proposed by the

teacher for their discussion: do they deal with it? If they introduce new issues, how does the teacher react? We explore social conditions and affordances on the pupils' argumentative interventions, focusing on how issues emerge and how younger interlocutors feel entitled to take part in a discussion.

Wed. 15:00-15:30, Room C

### **Analysing Arguments in Decision-Making Discourse**

**Kira Gudkova** (Saint Petersburg State University, RU)

The paper deals with the analysis of argumentation from the perspective of practical reasoning. We conduct a comparative analysis of the university students' dialogues in which they advocate the proposition of value and the proposition of policy. The argument analysis focuses on the structure of the reasoning and the relevance of the arguments put forward. The results obtained reveal the differences and similarities in argumentation in two types of persuasive dialogues.

Fri. 17:00-17:30, Room F

## **H** **Structural Peculiarities of Appeal to Authority Arguments: Causes and Advantages**

**Thierry Herman** (University of Neuchâtel, CH)

Little has been said on the link between "appeal to authority" and argument structure. I will argue that the appeal to authority is in fact a *sub-argument scheme* in which resorting to authority is affixed to another scheme. This structure highlights the rhetorical advantage of this kind of appeal: authority is linguistically encoded as unquestionable, because the authority ensures the truth of *premises* rather than conclusions. Causes and consequences of this structure will be discussed.

Thu. 15:00-15:30, Room D

## **The Impact of Appeals to Popular Opinion on Claim Acceptance: Testing Criteria from a Bayesian Perspective**

**Jos Hornikx** (Radboud University Nijmegen, NL)

An experiment examined whether people are sensitive to Bayesian criteria that determine the quality of an appeal to popular opinion. Participants judged different claims, each with another manipulation of the appeal to popular opinion. Support was found for one of the predictions, namely that the number of group members affects persuasiveness. This study extends earlier research on the Bayesian perspective to studying argument quality and persuasiveness.

Thu. 15:30-16:00, Room G

## **Persuasion, Authority, and the (Common Law) Foundations of Transnational Legal Decision-Making**

**Graham Hudson** (Ryerson University, CA)

This paper outlines a model of argumentation that formulates the processes by which international and comparative law influence the reasoning of domestic judges. I argue that the persuasive influence of such law is justifiable by reference to a distinctive mode of rational argumentation centred around precedent and analogy. This model helps explain how persuasive influence may be distinguished from political or ideological power and how decisions to use such law are constrained by (in)formal institutions of interpretation.

Thu. 15:30-16:00, Room B

## **Pragmatic Argumentation in the Law-Making Process**

**Constanza Ihnen Jory** (University of Chile, CL)

To evaluate pragmatic argumentation used in the law-making process, a normative procedure is needed that takes into account its political and institutional dimension. This paper is a preliminary attempt at developing such procedure. It has three major components: (1) an argumentative ideal of what counts as reasonable pragmatic argumentation; (2) a political ideal of what

**I**

counts as legitimate law; and (3) a rational model for the institutionalisation of the law-making process in legislative stages.

Thu. 16:00-16:30, Room D

## J

### **A Computational Study of the Vaccination Controversy**

**Sally Jackson** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA)

**Natalie Lambert** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA)

New communication technologies can alter familiar social practices in ways that are neither intended nor desired. As a new communication ecology forms around digital communication networks, the practice of argumentation may be changing, appearing (at least at first) to be becoming less reasonable. We examine a familiar controversy (over childhood vaccination), using new computational tools to investigate the puzzling argumentative maneuvers of both the anti-vaccination movement and the relevant expert communities.

Wed. 14:30-15:00, Room B

### **Verbal Swindles, Frauds, and Other Forms of Deceptive Manipulation in the Bush Administration Case for Invading Iraq: How to Exploit Pragmatic Principles of Communication so as Not to Lie**

**Scott Jacobs** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA)

The American news media irresponsibly stood silent as Bush Administration spokespersons made a bogus case for invading Iraq. Journalists could see and should have challenged spokespersons for exploiting pragmatic principles of communication to implicate what was false or unfounded without explicitly stating lies. The defectiveness of the case was a matter of obvious inconsistency with facts that were commonly known and easily available to anyone who bothered to note and check what was being implicated.

Thu. 10:00-10:30, Room A

## **Strategic Maneuvering with Abductive Arguments**

**Henrike Jansen** (Leiden University, NL)

This paper discusses the phrase *That says it all* when used in the presentation of an abductive argument, as in: ‘It must have been a rich place. The area has many gothic cathedrals, that says it all.’ It is argued (1) that *That says it all* constitutes the argument’s (explicitly conveyed) inference license, (2) that a protagonist makes use of this phrase for strategic reasons, and (3) that its strategic function entails some specific fallacies.

Thu. 14:30-15:00, Room D

## **Exploring the Social-Cultural Dimension in Argumentation Studies: A General Argumentation Theory Approach**

**Shier Ju** (Sun Yat-sen University, CN)

**Yun Xie** (Sun Yat-sen University, CN)

This paper aims to explore the social-cultural dimension in argumentation studies, by developing a General Argumentation Theory that attempts particularly to study argumentative practice within its social-cultural backgrounds. We first introduce the basic frameworks and methodologies for studying the social-culturally dependent features of argumentation, and then we provide two case-studies: the first on the Azande’s Oracle-Argumentation based on the anthropological works of Evans-Pritchard, and the second on “argumentation by chanting poems” recorded in ancient China.

Thu. 16:00-16:30, Room F

## **An Exploration of the Relatedness Problem between Arguments: Combining the Generative Lexicon with Lexical Inference**

**K**

**Juyeon Kang** (Prometil, IRIT, FR)

**Patrick Saint-Dizier** (CNRS, IRIT, FR)

Given a controversial issue and a set of related texts or dialogues, the problem addressed in this paper is to identify within those documents which precise statements are related to this issue and



how. For that purpose, we develop the lexical and domain knowledge resources and the various types of inferences which are necessary to identify them and to characterize the relations that hold between them. In particular features of the generative lexicon are highlighted.

Fri. 17:30-18:00, Room A

### **Overcoming Obstacles to the Use of Peer Grading in the Assessment of Written Arguments**

**David Kary** (Law School Admission Council, USA)

This paper addresses two obstacles to the use of peer grading in assessing written arguments: (1) peer graders are not motivated to give their best effort and (2) peer graders lack expertise in argument analysis. Regarding (1), I propose a way of motivating peer graders by scoring their efforts. As for (2), I propose a 'scaffolded' scoring rubric that is progressively structured to guide the nonexpert grader through the evaluation of a written argument.

Fri. 17:30-18:00, Room F

### **Types of Reasoning in Argumentation**

**Iryna Khomenko** (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, UA)

This paper focuses on two types of reasoning in argumentation: object reasoning and meta-reasoning. Both of them are considered from a standpoint of informal logic, a discipline located in the borderland between logic and epistemology. I look at object reasoning as a subject matter of informal logic, aiming to figure out key features of logical reasoning and real arguments. I consider meta-argumentation as a methodological approach with distinguished tiers (construction, interpretation, and evaluation) connected to three kinds of meta-reasoning.

Thu. 10:00-10:30, Room D

## **Prosodic Features in the Analysis of Multimodal Argumentation**

**Gabrijela Kišiček** (University of Zagreb, HR)

21<sup>st</sup> century public discourse is multimodal and there is a need to recognize more than a mere verbal mode of argument. This paper explores the argumentative value of prosodic features in multimodal discourse (based on the analysis of TV commercials). The term “prosodic” refers to features such as pitch, temporal structure, loudness and voice quality, emphasis, accentuation and (non)fluencies of the speaker. We argue that the argumentative reconstruction of multimodal discourse should take prosodic features into account.

Thu. 10:30-11:00, Room C

## **Adjudication and Justification. To What Extent Should the Excluded be Included in the Judge’s Decision?**

**Bart van Klink** (VU University Amsterdam, NL)

Because legal norms allow for multiple applications, the judge has to justify why she favours one application over the other. In legal theory, it is argued that the judge should somehow give recognition to arguments that have been excluded from the final decision. In my paper, I will address the questions why, to what extent and in what way the judge has to give recognition to the arguments that she has excluded from her decision.

Thu. 14:30-15:00, Room B

## **On the Aim of Consensus in Collective Reasoned Action and Argumentation**

**Amnon Knoll** (Tel Aviv University, IL)

This paper explores the puzzle of consensus in argumentation theory and points on several related gaps in existing argumentation approaches. A major claim is that in general, the fundamental impossibility to reach consensus in pluralistic societies might substantially decrease the epistemic, moral and prudential social

benefits of conducting reasonable argumentation. The paper further specifies the normative social and political conditions that justify reciprocal reasonable argumentation processes and proposes several implications to different potential argumentation aims.

Fri. 17:00-17:30, Room D

## **Evidence and Argument**

**Tone Kvernbekk** (University of Oslo, NO)

The context for my discussion is evidence-based practice (EBP); a dominating trend in many professional areas. This paper argues that the relation between evidence and the practice it “speaks” to is indirect. The paper examines two ways of conceptualizing this indirect role. The first is Toulmin’s argument model; the second is Cartwright and Hardie’s model. The paper compares these two to see whether one model is more adequate than the other.

Thu. 11:00-11:30, Room D

## **L “Doctor, I disagree!” Development and Initial Validation of a Scale to Measure Patients’ Argumentativeness in Medical Consultation**

**Nanon Labrie** (Università della Svizzera italiana, CH)

**Annegret Hannawa** (Università della Svizzera italiana, CH)

**Peter Schulz** (Università della Svizzera italiana, CH)

This paper describes the development and validation of a theory-driven instrument to measure patients’ trait argumentativeness, i.e., patients’ propensity to engage in a critical discussion procedure with their physicians. Exploratory factor analysis ( $n=183$ ) confirmed a two-factor scale structure, representing the tendency to avoid (7 items) and approach argumentation (8 items). The instrument can be used in medical practice to critically assess patients’ argumentative preferences and, thereby, facilitate the communicative interaction between doctors and their patients.

Thu. 9:00-9:30, Room G

## **The Scope and Context of Rhetorical Argumentation**

**Ilon Lauer** (Western Illinois University, USA)

This paper advocates a more robust conception of rhetorical argumentation that will more elegantly clarify both the content and context of rhetorical argumentation. I propose defining rhetorical argumentation as public argument presented during public time. The concept, public time, denotes arguments that are presented in time as opposed to outside of time. The notion of public argument denotes that the argumentation addresses issues of public importance.

Fri, 15:00-15:30, Room F

## **Is "Reasoning" Universal? Perspectives from India**

**Keith Lloyd** (Kent State University, USA)

Ancient India developed its own method of reasoned argument, Nyāya, which though comparable in influence to Aristotle, differs in structure, emphasis, motivation, and goals from much of Western reasoning. Nyāya joins a claim and reason with a common analogy, while stressing vada, positive discussion, above jalpa, arguing to win, and vitanda, arguing to disprove. The presentation explores the implications of Nyāya for a cross-cultural understanding of human reasoning.

Thu. 15:30-16:00, Room F

## **Modelling Multi-Agent Information Seeking Dialogues with Erotetic Search Scenarios**

**Paweł Łupkowski** (Adam Mickiewicz University, PL)

I will be interested in modelling a situation where an agent is engaged in a multi-agent dialogue in order to solve a complex problem. I will use tools introduced within *Inferential Erotetic Logic* (erotetic search scenarios) and *dialogue logic* (taxonomy of locutions, commitment store, interaction rules) to describe how a questioning strategy represented by an erotetic search scenario is executed against many information sources and how

it is modified during the process of information gathering.

Thu. 10:00-10:30, Room F

## **M Ethical Judgments and Emotions in Practical Reasoning: Romanian Media Campaigns for the Rights of Transnational Families**

**Irina Diana Mădroane** (West University of Timișoara, RO)

The article examines emotive words, viewed as expressions of ethical judgments, in media advocacy campaigns. The analysis attempts to identify the role of emotive language in engaging audiences in deliberation and in making salient various premises in a practical argument scheme, inviting thus particular commitments to action and particular moral positionings. A corpus of Romanian media campaigns aimed at changing social policies related to care in the transnational social field is used for illustration.

Thu. 9:30-10:00, Room B

## **Testing a Methodological Assumption in Bayesian Argumentation: 1<sup>st</sup>-person versus 3<sup>rd</sup>-person Dialogues**

**Jens Koed Madsen** (Birkbeck, University of London, UK)

Quines Principle of Charity stipulates that humans should not believe other humans to have irrational beliefs or inferences unless given evidence to believe so. Concordant with the principle, Bayes' Theorem predicts that similar prior beliefs and likelihood estimations should yield the same posterior degree of belief regardless of epistemic position, *ceteris paribus*. Through a Bayesian paradigm, the talk tests these assumptions empirically and finds support for both. Analytic and epistemic entailments of findings are discussed.

Thu. 14:30-15:00, Room G

## **Crafting Arguments by Definition for Nationalist Identity in Post-Communist Contexts: A Case for Re-Inventing Communist Models of Argumentation**

**Noemi Marin** (Florida Atlantic University, USA)

Looking at rhetorical practices of political transition, the study examines political arguments by definition, focusing on nationalist identity as a discursive model populating the public sphere of communist times. Examining how nationalist political arguments engage with political deliberation in the public sphere, the study investigates Romanian presidential rhetoric in and post-1989, in order to demonstrate that arguments by definition on nationalist identity follow the pre-1989 communist model of nationalist and/or patriotic identity rhetoric.

Thu. 10:00-10:30, Room B

## **The Argumentation of H. L. A. Hart on Legal Positivism**

**António Marques** (EPLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT)

Our aim is to identify the main lines of Hart's defense of his conception of legal positivism against what in his opinion is a misrepresentation of Dworkin of his concept of positivism. We want also to explore in this context what can be understood as Dworkin's interpretivist account of positivism as an alternative to the moderate conception of Hart's legal positivism.

Wed. 15:00-15:30, Room D

## **Arguing in the Healthcare: On the Discourse of Web-Based Communication to Patients**

**Davide Mazzi** (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, IT)

A growing body of research has recently been devoted to argumentative discourse in healthcare settings. Within this framework, this study carries out a corpus-based investigation on web-based resources employed in the UK and Ireland to communicate to the public about widespread illnesses. The

qualitative and quantitative evidence of the investigation establishes a correlation between the deployment of argument forms, phraseological tools and the text sections in which argumentative discourse is most likely to cluster.

Thu. 10:00-10:30, Room G

### **An Argumentative Analysis of the Discourse on Life Long Learning (1972-2002)**

**Nicolina Montesano Montessori** (Utrecht University of Applied Sciences, NL)

This paper provides a qualitative and quantitative analysis of five basic policy documents on lifelong learning from the 1970s until 2002, from UNESCO and the European Council. The analysis reveals the shift from a focus on a learning society (UNESCO) to a knowledge based economy that invests in people who are in need of skills and competences to serve the economy (European Council). The outcome is critically discussed from an educational and a discursive perspective.

Wed. 14:30-15:00, Room C

### **Fallacies and Phronesis in Argumentation**

**Timothy Mosteller** (California Baptist University, USA)

In this paper I argue: 1) Informal fallacies are primarily practical and particular as opposed to theoretical and general. 2) The technique that one uses to identify fallacies will be deeply intertwined with one's practical wisdom or *phronesis*. 3) The way in which students learning the skills of argumentation are taught to identify and avoid fallacies as well as re-structure arguments containing such fallacies must take this into account.

Wed. 15:00-15:30, Room A

## **Synchronised Multi-Perspective Analysis of Online Mathematical Argument**

**Dave Murray-Rust** (University of Edinburgh, UK)

**Alison Pease** (University of Dundee, UK)

**Joe Corneli** (Goldsmiths College, University of London, UK)

**Ursula Martin** (University of Oxford, UK)

**Mark Snaith** (University of Dundee, UK)

We analyse the online collaborative mathematics experiment Polymath from multiple perspectives related to argumentation: a Lakatosian viewpoint of proofs and refutations, examples, counterexamples; a process calculus analysis as a series of communications; and using Inference Anchoring Theory to create links between the utterances and the constructed proof. We integrate these analyses around a temporal axis to understand how the dynamic, sequential process of argumentation, of example and counterexample come together to form a coherent argument.

Fri. 17:30-18:00, Room E

## **Reasoning Through Galileo's Thought Experiment or Inconclusiveness and Disagreement in Scientific Thought Experiments**

**N**

**Usha Nathan** (Columbia University, USA)

By considering Galileo's thought experiment which is widely held as a successful *refutation* of an Aristotelian thesis, I argue that a scientific thought experiment cannot be conclusive in that it leaves room for rational disagreement. I propose that we can understand the persuasiveness of Galileo's thought experiment by seeing its "dialectical" aspects, in the Aristotelian sense of dialectic. But the thought experiment involves defeasible reasoning and so leaves room for objections to the conclusion, because the inference is not binding.

Fri. 17:00-17:30, Room C



## **An Agentive Response to the Incompleteness Problem for the Virtue Approach of Argumentation**

**Douglas Niño** (Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano, CO)

**Danny Marrero** (Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano, CO)

Virtue Argumentation theories (VA) claim to adopt an agent-centered approach to argumentation. Such an approach should explain the role played by arguments in agents' cognitive economies; yet, VA do not satisfy this requirement. This leads them to the Incompleteness Problem (IP). The aim of this paper is to provide a response to IP clarifying the cognitive agendas of arguers while showing the virtues of argumentation in agents' cognitive enterprises.

Thu. 15:30-16:00, Room E

## **O Narrativity, Narrative Arguments and Practical Argumentation**

**Paula Olmos** (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, ES)

I explore the relationship between narrative arguments and practical argumentation. Going beyond the intrinsic narrativity of envisaging future scenarios related to argued-for actions, I focus on arguments involving explicit narratives. The continuum between argument and meta-argument is probably more evident in practical argumentation than in any other field, due to the complexity and loosely regulated character of the realm of human action. Narrations may be part of our societies' long-standing solutions to such an intricacy.

Thu. 10:00-10:30, Room C

## **Maneuvering Strategically by Means of an Allegorical Beast Fable in Political Communication**

**Ahmed Omar** (University of Amsterdam, NL)

With the help of the extended pragma-dialectical theory and narrative speech act analysis, this paper aims to analyze and evaluate how arguers may maneuver strategically by means of an allegorical beast fable in the domain of political communication. As a case study,

the political commentary “A Story for Adults and Children” of Alaa Al Aswany (*Al Shorouk*, May 25, 2010) is analyzed in the light of the specific predicament Al Aswany attempts to overcome.

Thu. 14:30-15:00, Room F

## **Algorithms in Argumentation: Implications for the Reasoned Decision Making**

**Marcus Paroske** (University of Michigan-Flint, USA)

**Ron von Burg** (Wake Forest University, USA)

This essay argues that applying the expectation that the premises of our arguments be data driven is difficult to apply to our subsequent assessments of those arguments when deciding a course of action. By drawing together theories from computer science, the philosophy of action, rhetoric and the digital humanities, this essay clarifies the aspects of judgment that are amenable to algorithmic data generation, and those that are ineffably reliant on subjective human interpretation.

Thu. 10:30-11:00, Room E

## **Whose Function? Which Normativity?**

**Sune Holm Pedersen** (University of Copenhagen, DK)

The thesis of this paper is that we can make progress in argumentation theory by getting a better understanding the concept of ‘function’. The concept of ‘function’ plays a central role in many theories of argument evaluation. Lack of clarity with respect to the concept of ‘function’ is thus likely to cause confusion about the appropriate sources of normativity for argument evaluation. This paper is devoted to clearing up some of this confusion.

Fri. 15:30-16:00, Room E

## **An Annotated Corpus of Argumentative Microtexts**

**Andreas Peldszus** (University of Potsdam, DE)

**Manfred Stede** (University of Potsdam, DE)

**P**

We present a freely available corpus of argumentative "microtexts", featuring short and dense authentic arguments, annotated according to a scheme for representing text-level argumentation structure. The corpus consists of 115 German texts plus professional English translations that preserve linearization and argumentative structure. We provide statistics of the variety and the linguistic realization of argumentation structure in the corpus. We hope the data release serves the needs of data-driven approaches to argument mining and qualitative analysis alike.

Thu. 9:30-10:00, Room E

### **Approximate Syllogism as Argumentative Expression for Knowledge Representation and Reasoning with Generalized Bayes' Theorem**

**Martín Pereira-Fariña** (University of Santiago de Compostela, ES)

**Alberto Bugarín Diz** (University of Santiago de Compostela, ES)

We propose an argumentative equivalent model for the Generalized Bayes' Theorem (GBT) that is based on syllogisms. In the model, probability values in the GBT are expressed as quantified statements "Q A are B", conditional probabilities as the premises of the argument and the variable to be estimated as the conclusion. Application of GBT is performed equivalently by resolving the syllogism, thus providing non-specialized users with an interpretable equivalent model of GBT.

Thu. 15:00-15:30, Room G

### **Humorous Argument as a Route to Reasoned Action**

**Michael Phillips-Anderson** (Monmouth University, USA)

What is the relationship between humor and reasoned action? Audiences easily dismiss reasoned arguments that diverge from their opinions. Humor is often unreasonable though not necessarily irrational. Rhetorical humor, which seeks to amuse and persuade, can be used to make a substantive argument about a non-humorous topic and may serve as a route for effective argument. Humor can cut

through defenses and let an audience consider an issue from a new perspective.

Thu. 9:30-10:00, Room C

### **Dynamic Factors Affecting Negotiation Perceptions and Outcomes**

**Janina Pietrzak** (University of Warsaw, PL)

**Łukasz Jochemczyk** (University of Warsaw, PL)

Existing theories of negotiations focus on static elements of the negotiation situation. However, negotiations are a form of communication, and so their outcomes will depend not only on static factors, but also on the communication process. We conducted two studies in which participants engaged in a role-playing negotiation. We present the Dynamical Negotiation Networks model and show how the outcome of negotiations is influenced by dynamic communication factors: emotions and need for closure.

Fri. 16:30-17:00, Room B

### **Detecting Speakers' Violation of Democratic Entitlements in Political Debates**

**Brian Plüss** (The Open University, UK)

**Anna De Liddo** (The Open University, UK)

Striving to increase citizen engagement with politics using technology, we describe a semi-automatic technique for measuring the actions of politicians in televised election debates against the audience's democratic expectations. The method helps viewers to assess the candidates' performances by exposing, for instance, when speakers purposefully avoid questions, make 'soundbite' remarks or mislead viewers. We evaluate the technique by correlation with audience feedback involving flashcards through which viewers indicate when their expectations are being violated.

Thu. 10:00-10:30, Room E

## **The Application of the Concept of Expressive Norm for Legal Argumentation and Decision Applying the Law**

**Oskar Pogorzelski** (Jagiellonian University, PL)

The aim of this paper is to examine the applicability of the expressive concept of the legal norm for the purpose of analyzing the decisions applied by the law. The concept of the expressive legal norm will be demonstrated, followed by presenting the possibility of its application to the analysis of the legal discourse in a pragmatic dimension. The use of a pragmatic concept will show the ways of resolving it with the help of the argumentation process.

Wed. 15:00-15:30, Room F

## **Comparing Words to Reason and Argue about Drinking Water**

**Claire Polo** (CNRS, University of Lyon, FR)

**Christian Plantin** (CNRS, University of Lyon, FR)

**Kristine Lund** (CNRS, University of Lyon, FR)

**Gerald Niccolai** (CNRS, University of Lyon, FR)

In ten videotaped socio-scientific debates related to water, students from Mexico, the USA and France tend to focus on few alternative positions. On the basis of Grize's definition of *schematization*, we followed their reasoning by studying how they *put light* on specific aspects of the *discursive object* 'water'. Through textometrical analysis of debate transcripts, we specified 5 characteristics of 'water' that are more or less emphasized depending on the prevailing national argumentative scenario.

Fri. 14:30-15:00, Room B

## **Fear of the Consequences: An Analysis of Fear Appeals as Pragmatic Arguments**

**Lotte van Poppel** (University of Amsterdam/Leiden University, NL)

In health promotion campaigns, an often used strategy is fear appeal, which can be considered as a form of pragmatic argumentation (Walton 2000; Cummings 2012). This paper tries to bridge

communication science and pragma-dialectics to shed more light on pragmatic argumentation in health promotion. Using the extended parallel process model (Witte 1992), it focuses on what could make such an argument a strong fear appeal.

Thu. 11:00-11:30, Room G

### **The Influence of Informatics on Legal Argumentation: The Case of Digital Evidence in Criminal Proceedings**

**Federico Puppo** (University of Trento, IT)

The aim of this paper is to reflect on the influence of informatics in legal argumentation, with attention to the use of digital evidence in criminal proceedings, which is going to change the argumentative and dialectical structure of reasoning in trial. Computational logic and legal logic derive from two different paradigms, but it would be possible to show that these logics are not incompatible by necessity, arguing for an interaction between them.

Thu. 16:00-16:30, Room B

### **Philosophical and Literary Argumentation Methods in the Ancient Egyptian Rhetorical System**

**Hany Rashwan** (SOAS, University of London, UK)

The ancient-Egyptian and the Greco-Roman cultures have two distinct perspectives for viewing language and therefore its rhetorical system differing in structuring their persuasive messages. The paper uses a praise poem of Ramses II (1303-1213 BC) to illustrate the literary persuasive devices used to inspire loyalty to the king; and one of the Harp songs (1570-1070 BC) to demonstrate the logical philosophical arguments used to persuade the audience to reject the traditional view of the afterlife.

Thu. 15:00-15:30, Room F

**R**

## **Evaluation of Pro and Contra Argumentation**

**Magne Reitan** (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, NO)

The aim of this paper is to present some basic principles for a theory of evaluation of pro and contra argumentation with respect to plausible argumentation. We take some fundamental notions of evaluation from Næss: tenability and relevance. Next we propose a reconciliation of these with Walton's rules for evaluation of linked and convergent arguments. Finally, we propose how to give an overall evaluation of both sides of argumentation with respect to a thesis.

Thu. 9:00-9:30, Room D

## **Argumentation in Interpersonal Health Communication: A Critical Analysis**

**Sara Rubinelli** (University of Lucerne and Swiss Paraplegic Research, CH)

This paper examines the argumentative dimension of interpersonal health communication, by focusing on doctor-patient communication in shared-decision making, and on patient education and health professional training in argumentation. Special emphasis will be on analyzing the challenges and barriers that the appeal to reason in interpersonal health communication faces. Also, the paper will address the nuances of argumentation in terms of a genuine facilitator of patient autonomy versus a manipulative process to influence health decision-making.

Thu. 9:30-10:00, Room G

## **S Argument Compounds Mining: Linguistic Structure, Implementation and Annotation Schemas**

**Patrick Saint-Dizier** (CNRS, IRIT, FR)

**Juyeon Kang** (Prometil, IRIT, FR)

Arguments in written texts or dialogues seldom come in isolation. They are often embedded into a context that indicates e.g. circumstances, restrictions, purposes, and various forms of elaborations. Arguments often appear in closely related clusters where they share similar aims, where the first argument is complemented, supported, reformulated, contrasted or elaborated by the subsequent ones. We call such a cluster an argument compound. We show the results of our implementation obtained over several domains.

Fri. 15:30-16:00, Room A

### **When Subjectivity Arises in a Swiss Criminal Court: How Intensifiers can Work as Pragmatic Markers in Argumentative Discourse?**

**Camilla Salas** (University of Neuchâtel, CH)

**Thierry Raeber** (University of Neuchâtel, CH)

This research is interested in examining how 'loss' of objectivity can reveal itself in the context of criminal courts (Switzerland), by focusing on intensifiers. Our goal is to identify the role of intensification in argumentative discourse, and how it may strengthen argumentative aims. Our present task is to show how speakers in such contexts can (1) make use of intensifiers and (2) mobilize these intensifiers as markers of subjectivity when it comes to arguments.

Thu. 9:00-9:45, Room C

### **The Point, the Justification and the Straw Man Fallacy**

**Louis de Saussure** (University of Neuchâtel, CH)

This talk takes a pragmatic view to investigate how the straw man fallacy (and related misrepresentational fallacies) can happen to be a successful move to win an argument. We suggest that its efficiency rests not only on the exploitation of inferential procedures related to implicit meaning recovery but more crucially on the higher intrinsic relevance of making a point in comparison with that of justifying; reason for which the task of proving is a burden.



Thu. 10:30-11:00, Room A

## **Fallacies and Dual-Process Accounts of Reasoning**

**Jan Henning Schulze** (University of Bamberg, DE)

I am going to apply the dual-process view of reasoning to traditional fallacies in argumentation. System 1 can answer easy questions very fast. System 2 can answer hard questions, but it requires more processing time and effort. Fallacies occur if answers to easy questions are mistaken to be answers to hard questions, which amounts to a substitution of the question. This general mechanism of fallacious argumentation is discussed and illustrated by a number of examples.

Fri. 15:00-15:30, Room E

## **Rustic Scepticism as Argumentation**

**Vítor Hirschbruch Schwartz** (University of São Paulo, BR)

Since Antiquity, sceptic philosophers were known to be great debaters. Sextus Empiricus, a great ancient sceptic and our main source on Greek Pyrrhonism, defines scepticism as an “ability to oppose arguments”. The aim of this paper is to reflect, on the one hand, on the meaning of this account of the sceptic school by Sextus and on the other hand to consider the contemporary significance of such a philosophical position.

Fri. 17:30-18:00, Room C

## **What Makes Economic Arguments Persuasive? A Replication and Extension of the Bayesian Approach**

**Saskia Schwägermann** (Birkbeck, University of London, UK)

**Ulrike Hahn** (Birkbeck, University of London, UK)

Corner and Hahn (2009) were the first to investigate formally how people evaluate science arguments, showing that the persuasive strength of science and non-science arguments was sensitive to the

same Bayesian parameters. This study replicates and extends their findings by using economic and non-economic arguments instead. While corroborating those original findings, additional effects were observed in relation to specific argument topics and to participant expertise, with theoretical and practical implications for scientific communication.

Thu. 16:00-16:30, Room G

### **Multimodal Argumentation in a Climate Protection Initiative on Austrian Television**

**Andrea Sabine Sedlaczek** (University of Vienna, AT)

This paper examines multimodal argumentation in factual television programmes that were broadcast as part of a climate protection initiative in Austria. With the methodological approach of a multimodal critical discourse analysis the analysis investigates the television programmes as complex multimodal texts that include argumentation aimed at convincing the audience of the need and means of active engagement for climate change mitigation on the macro as well as the micro level.

Thu. 14:30-15:00, Room C

### **Reasoning Types and Diagramming Method**

**Marcin Selinger** (University of Wrocław, PL)

I associate and combine Ajdukiewicz's classification of reasoning with argumentational diagrams and schemes in order to show how to represent a rich variety of reasoning types such as inference, derivation, justification, positive and negative verification (i.e. confirmation and falsification) or explanation. I also indicate some meta-schemes concerning the process of reasoning itself, and I discuss diagrams and meta-schemes assigned to abduction.

Fri. 16:30-17:00, Room E

## **On the Ends of Argumentation**

**Paul Simard Smith** (University of Connecticut, USA)

Many argumentation theorists have endorsed the notion that a difference of opinion can only be successfully resolved in an argumentation when an agreement is reached between the participants of the argumentation about the rational status of the contested standpoint. I present and discuss some counterexamples to this view. I contend that the counterexamples provide cases of successful resolutions to differences of opinion even though disagreement about the contested standpoint remains.

Thu. 15:00-15:30, Room A

## **Metaphor's Role in Reasoning by Precedent**

**Katharina Stevens** (McMaster University, CA)

Reasoning by precedent is often described as a form of reasoning by analogy. However, this view has been criticised because its proponents often do not give an informative account of how judges identify important similarities. Without that, it is hard to explain why precedent is considered to have a restrictive effect on decision-making. This paper supplements the analogy account of precedent with insights gained in research about metaphorical thinking in order to meet this objection.

Fri. 14:30-15:00, Room D

## **Arguing in Virtual Spaces: The Social Construction of a Multilingual Virtual Public Sphere**

**Katerina Strani** (Heriot-Watt University, UK)

**Evangelos Fanoulis** (University of Essex, UK)

The importance of language, in particular of multilingualism, in political argumentation has been relatively underexplored by either normative or radical democracy theorists. We argue that multilingualism constitutes an integral part of the contemporary understanding of the public sphere, in which political argumentation may defy linguistic barriers. Digital technologies have altered the

ontology of the public sphere to such an extent that one can currently talk about the emergence of a multilingual, post-national, virtual public sphere.

Thu. 11:00-11:30, Room E

### **A Formal Model of Erotetic Reasoning in Collaborative Problem-Solving**

**U**

**Mariusz Urbański** (Adam Mickiewicz University, PL)

**Katarzyna Paluszkiewicz** (Adam Mickiewicz University, PL)

**Joanna Urbańska** (Adam Mickiewicz University, PL)

**Natalia Maryniaczyk** (Adam Mickiewicz University, PL)

Our aim is to offer a formal model of collaborative argumentative problem solving in terms of Inferential Erotetic Logic. Our evidence consisted of logs of gameplays of "Mind Maze" by Igrology. We modelled collaborative efforts of players by means of erotetic search scenarios (ESSs). In analyses of episodes of erotetic reasoning we found that erotetic implication, which is an engine of ESSs, offers a robust normative yardstick for the rationality of such processes.

Thu. 9:30-10:00, Room F

### **Dissociating between 'Is' and 'Ought': Recognizing and Interpreting Positions in Climate Change Controversies**

**Mehmet Ali Uzelgun** (ArgLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT)

**Paula Castro** (Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, PT)

This presentation focuses on the uses of dissociation in controversial debates. We report findings from an argumentative analysis of (N=22) interviews, in which participants were presented with contentious assertions concerning climate change action. We show how the interviews were characterized by a constant effort to reconcile the contradictory positions, and how dissociation played an important role in enhancing the dialectical reasonableness as well as the rhetorical effectiveness of the arguments.

Thu. 15:00-15:30, Room C

# V

## **Vaccines don't Make your Baby Autistic: Arguing in Favour of Vaccines in Institutional Healthcare Communication**

**Alessandra Vicentini** (University of Insubria at Varese, IT)

**Kim Grego** (University of Milan, IT)

This paper intends to explore argumentation as employed in institutional healthcare communication supranationally and in different developed countries to respond to distrust in vaccines as supported and spread by non-institutional 'sources' like anti-vaccine movements. A corpus of institutional publications belonging to different genres are analysed from a Critical Discourse Analysis perspective for: a) argumentative strategies employed to promote child immunisation; b) their linguistic realisation; c) their rhetorical relationship with anti-vaccination sources; d) their ethical aspects.

Wed. 15:00-15:30, Room B

## **Argumentation and Moral Education**

**Ana María Vicuña Navarro** (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, CL)

Moral education is indispensable for good quality education. Autonomy, the highest level of moral development, must be acquired through a socialization process that enables the person to take the decision to belong to a moral community. This is provided ideally by the building of a "community of inquiry". I explore the role of argumentation in the development of such a community.

Fri. 16:30-17:00, Room F

# W

## **Bringing Reasoning and Argumentation Back Into Explaining Action: Prospects and Perils**

**Yehudi Webster** (California State University, Los Angeles, USA)

The Greek gift to "Western civilization" is not Greek but human, not reason, but reasoning. Reasoning is the fulcrum of action, which is a choice made upon evaluations of information and its transformation, through reasoning, into arguments. When validated, these arguments

become conclusions about identity and interests that are acted out, depending on considerations of consequences. Resistance to a focus on reasoning requires explanation.

Fri. 17:30-18:00, Room D

### **Mark my Words: An Exploration of Legal and Moral Argumentation**

**Sheldon Wein** (Saint Mary's University, CA)

John Searle argues that social constructs give us reasons for acting that cannot be accounted for solely in the belief/desire model of rationalizing action. Sometimes deontic constraints and powers give us desire independent reasons for acting. Anything claiming to be a morality or a legal system does this. An account is offered for the similarity in argumentation in each area.

Wed. 14:30-15:00, Room F

### **Combinatorial Dialogue Games in Strategic Argumentation**

**Simon Wells** (Edinburgh Napier University, UK)

We introduce combinatorial dialogue, an approach to strategising within argumentative dialogue games where the moves played are interpreted as moves within an edge-addition and/or edge-removal combinatorial game. This enables an agent to reason about which move to make, regardless of the particular dialogue game that is being played. Our aim is to give agents the ability to play dialogue games better and to give researchers a clear framework within which to define new strategies.

Thu. 10:30-11:00, Room F

### **Forms and Functions of Definitional Argument: Putin's Definition of the Situation in Crimea in 2014**

**David Cratis Williams** (Florida Atlantic University, USA)

**Marilyn Young** (Florida State University, USA)

**Michael K. Launer** (RussTech Language Services, Inc., USA)

Using Putin's 2014 address on events in Crimea, we examine associative forms of "argument by definition" in creating analogies supporting specific definitions of a situation that in turn imply specific courses of action. Through selection of historical analogies grounded in significant cultural memories, Putin constructs different meanings for the distinct Russian and English-speaking audiences. Selectively enhanced through strategic translation choices, the resulting definitions of the situation imply different types of actions for the respective audiences.

Thu. 9:00-9:30, Room B

### **Lost in Argumentation? Argumentative Dialogue between China and the International Human Rights Treaty Bodies**

**Jingjing Wu** (Tilburg University, NL)

The first part of this paper discusses five types of argumentation in the context of China session in the international human rights treaty bodies. The second part investigates China's arguments in these treaty bodies in the past decades, which is a short version of a study on both China and Committee's argumentation. The third part, as a preliminary work, discusses some criteria for good and bad arguments in this context.

Thu. 10:30-11:00, Room B

### **Y Applying Inference Anchoring Theory for the Analysis of Dialogue Structure in Debate**

**Olena Yaskorska** (Polish Academy of Science, PL)

**Mathilde Janier** (University of Dundee, UK)

The aim of the paper is to describe the structure of real-life dialogues for debate. The research is motivated by the recent growing interest in methods for argument recognition in natural dialogues. To this aim, we concentrate on a formal description of various dialogue phenomena based on both analytical and quantitative corpus studies. Those studies revealed several peculiarities of the argumentation in the context of debate which we are specifying in detail using Inference Anchoring Theory.

Fri. 16:30-17:00, Room A

### **Do we Still Need an Army Like in the First World War? An Argumentative Analysis of a Television Debate on Abolishing Conscription in Switzerland**

**Marta Zampa** (Università della Svizzera italiana, CH)

**Jérôme Jacquin** (Victoria University of Wellington, NZ)

In Swiss semi-direct democracy, citizens are often summoned to the polls and the media has the responsibility to provide them with arguments for and against each issue of voting. We here focus on argumentation in a television debate about abolishing conscription. The analysis – which combines different discourse-oriented methods and concepts for the study of argumentation – underlines the importance of linguistic and communicative resources and procedures, without neglecting the macro socio-political environment of the debate.

Fri. 17:30-18:00, Room B

### **Are Inferences Concerning Action Formal of Material? An Inferentialist Perspective**

**Tomasz Zarębski** (University of Lower Silesia, PL)

The presentation will discuss, in the background of Robert Brandom's inferentialism, the problem of the status of practical inferences as to their correctness. In this context, the formal and the material account of such inferences will be juxtaposed and discussed. The former assumes that the reasoning concerning successful action is based on a sort of deductive model, while the latter claims that this reasoning does not have, and actually cannot take on, the logical form.

Thu. 9:30-10:00, Room D

**Z**



## **Is the Model of Dialogue Appropriate for Public Argumentation?**

**David Zarefsky** (Northwestern University, USA)

Many contemporary approaches, including informal logic and pragma-dialectics, model argumentation as interpersonal dialogue. This presumes interactivity, permits commitment-based reasoning, and reduces ambiguity of positions. These conditions are lacking in more complex public argument, which ranges from speakers addressing large audiences, to mass media argumentation, to circulation of arguments through a culture. The paper will consider two alternative models, argumentation as public address and as debate, and will inquire whether interpersonal and public argumentation differ fundamentally.

Wed. 15:00-15:30, Room E

## **Encoding China: A Critical Analysis of Media Arguments about China on The Times (1990-2010)**

**Zhan Zhang** (China Media Observatory, CN / Università della Svizzera italiana, CH)

This study investigated how the British quality newspaper (*The Times*) represented China from the years 1990-2010. The longitudinal critical analysis on the sampled media arguments permit us to better understand how the image of China's new economic power and increasingly assertive position in regional and international affairs of the two decades was represented in the British media.

Thu. 16:00-16:30, Room C

## **Meta-Reasoning in Making Moral Decisions under Normative Uncertainty**

**Tomasz Żuradzki** (Jagiellonian University, PL)

In my paper I will analyze recent discussions in metaethics about making moral decisions under normative uncertainty. I will discuss whether this kind of uncertainty should have practical consequences

for actions and whether there are reliable methods of reasoning that deal with the possibility that we will get some crucial moral issues wrong. I will defend a limited use of the decision theory model of reasoning in cases of normative uncertainty.

Wed. 14:30-15:00, Room D

## 4 - POSTERS

All poster presentations: Thu. 12:00-13:00, Room E

### **C Arguing: An Online Course Practice**

**Laura Campuzano** (ITESM, MX)

**Julieta Haidar** (ENAH, MX)

This paper presents the results of a non-mandatory café group discussion in a graduate online course. Its objective is to involve reasoning and arguing as a vehicle for students' actions in the course. Dialogue is between one student and a teacher who usually argues and counter-argues. Examples of argumentative dialogues and exercises will be offered. Teacher's counterargument does not instigate argumentation expansion. A correlation between participants in this online café and final grades is shown.

### **D Critical Discourse Analysis of Journalistic and Political Discourses on the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (EESA)**

**Galvão Debelle dos Santos** (Autonomous University of Barcelona, ES)

Using Critical Discourse Analysis, this paper studies the impact of market pressures on political discourses about the economy and offers an in-depth investigation of the discourses of George Bush and key international newspapers (the Financial Times, the Wall Street Journal, El País and Le Monde) regarding the "Paulson Plan" of 2008. Our findings include a description of the ideological stance of each political actor as well as the rhetorical tropes used to legitimize the EESA.

## **Collective Agency by Dialogic Interaction: A Speech-Act Mechanism in the Base of Society**

**Stéphane Dias** (PUCRS, BR / Rutgers University, USA)

We claim that we can better approach *collective agency* by a communicative perspective based on the concept of *speech act*. Like Searle (2010), we are committed to a linguistic account of collective intentionality that has joint acceptance in its base. We assume that human society operates via three types of agents: individuals, members of groups and groups. Differently of Gilbert (1987), we consider a joint acceptance account of the *semantics-pragmatics of everyday collective position statements*.

## **Imagination in Ethical Argumentation and Decision-Making**

**Dan Egonsson** (Lund University, SE)

An intuitively reasonable assumption is that imagining what it is like to be in a situation adds to the competence of judging its value or choiceworthiness. Proponents of what has been called “the literary turn” have argued that ethics ought to turn to fiction and literature for this reason. I argue that imagination – particularly in fiction and literature – will not always add to the rationality of ethical decision-making.

## **Argumentation and Citizenship in the Adult ESOL Classroom**

**Michael Hepworth** (University of Leeds, UK)

The Adult ESOL (English to Speakers of Other Languages) classroom is a key domain where migrants to the UK are socialized as citizens. Argumentation plays an important role in this process, connecting with wider policy agendas on participation and social cohesion. A discourse analysis of argumentation suggests that the classroom can be seen as an agora in which teachers and migrants enact and model, as well as struggle for, full democratic citizenship.

**E**

**H**

## **J** **Constitutive Rhetoric as Identity and Action: Rhetorical Reasoning in the American College Fraternity in the 1960s**

**Leigh Jones** (Hunter College, CUNY, USA)

Using archival research on a college fraternity in the 1960s during a phase of organizational crisis, I engage Kenneth Burke, Diana Fuss, and Erving Goffman's concepts of identification and performance to ask, how does the social class mobility and marketplace orientation the fraternity offered help to construct members' identities and guide their decision making? How do terms like "brotherhood," "commitment," and "noble values" influence members' behaviors? What are the implications for understanding reasoned action?

## **L** **Collective Actions: Challenges for Rational Choice Explanation**

**Anna Laktionova** (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, UA)

Joint actions are irreducible to individual ones. Moreover, individual actions get beneficial analyses when reasoned as if they were to be performed jointly. Rational choice explanation for individual actions could proceed with paying attention to their possibility of being performed as a collective joint action. Collective actions demonstrate cooperative rationality, which differs from a simple collection of individual rationalities.

Mentioned issues are elaborated with application to some versions of 'Prisoner's Dilemma'.

## **M** **How to do Ethic with Logic: An O.L.D. Paradigm for Legal Argumentation**

**Maurizio Manzin** (University of Trento, IT)

The aim of my paper is to enlighten the role of rhetoric in legal argumentation, maintaining that ontological (*pathos*), logical (*logos*) and deontological (*ethos*) dimensions of legal arguments are strictly connected among each other. I will give a plain sample of an O.L.D.-

procedure, focusing on the specific task of the lawyers and stressing the relevance of a professional ethics based on argumentative logic.

### **Details and Emotions in Argumentation**

**Dina Mendonça** (ArgLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT)

Details can make the whole difference on the development of an argument and on its outcome, as well as the overall evaluation of an argument. Emotions are relevant to both identify and miss details because of how they guide the focus of attention. A Situated Approach to Emotions may enable us to more clearly see in which ways emotions relate to details, and explain how details of a certain emotional tone can foster better thinking.

### **A thousand Words are Worth a Picture: A Visually-Impaired Student's Rhetorical Strategies to Create Visual Arguments**

**Maria Pilar Milagros** (Koç University, TR)

This proposal argues that a visually impaired intercultural student in an undergraduate rhetoric and composition class for social sciences utilized all available technological means to construct visual arguments in which he composed those visuals by describing them with words. Namely, I will claim that this particular student's visual arguments constitute an attempt to negotiate "visibility" and agency for individuals who, like himself, could be potentially challenged by "preferred" pedagogical practices in our field.

### **Immunizing Strategies and Problem of Contexts**

**Tomáš Ondráček** (Masaryk University, CZ)

The problem of immunizing strategies in a science can also be seen as a problem of contexts. Thus there are questions which need to be addressed: How arguments from one context could be brought forward in support of a belief system from a different context? Are these moves between contexts even permissible? What type of

**O**

context should be used when we try to reconstruct these arguments?  
And how can be these arguments evaluated after all?

## **P Discourse Markers: The Heavy Weapons of the Polemic Argumentation**

**Aurelia Nicoleta Pavel-Dicu** (University of Bucharest, RO)

Granted that in the present work we take into consideration only the polemic written argumentative discourse, we have chosen to investigate, in the first place, the role of discourse markers in structuring and interpreting the information and, secondly, how the author of such a discourse could make use of them, in good faith or not, in order to make the interlocutor (in our case the reader) admit a particular point of view.

## **Political *Ethè* in the Public Sphere: Argumentative and Persuasive Clash**

**Sara Pita** (Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT)

**Rosalice Pinto** (Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT)

This poster shows the *ethè* built by the candidates for the Primary Elections of the Portuguese Socialist Party in 2014. For this purpose, we will analyze particularly linguistic forms (enunciative responsibility markers, forms of treatment, mobilized lexicon, syntactic construction), paraverbal and nonverbal elements depicted in three televised debates. Preliminary results confirm the construction of “humane *ethos*”, so as to raise the public’s empathy, contrasting with “provocative and controversial *ethè*” used in cases of personal attacks.

## **S An Analysis of Non-verbal Argumentation and Rhetoric: the Case of Western Tonal Music**

**Patrick Saint-Dizier** (CNRS, IRIT, FR)

Argumentation is realized via natural language statements which convey meaning. Non-verbal means of communication do not convey

meaning in the same sense, but affects and symbolic representations. In this paper, we investigate the means developed in western tonal music to develop forms in argumentation. These forms are closely related to music discourse and rhetoric. We develop a categorization of figures of sound w.r.t. their role in argumentation and introduce schemas based on the IAT framework.

### **Strategic Maneuvering Quasi-Logically**

**Iva Svacinova** (Masaryk University, CZ)

This paper explores so-called quasi-logical arguments in terms of pragma-dialectics as a case of strategic maneuvering. These arguments exploit certain similarity with the mathematical or logical demonstrative character, on closer analysis, however, it is obvious that this similarity is only apparent. The paper is based on the pragma-dialectical reconstruction of quasi-logical arguments submitted in *The New Rhetoric*. It examines whether different sub-types of quasi-logical arguments have some structural similarity, or if they are a specific “dressing” of arguments.

### **Argumentation from Transcendence as Moralized Rhetorical Act in Taiwan**

**Hsiao-Yung Wang** (Providence University, TW)

This present study originated from reflections on transcendence argumentation inherent in the rhetoric of the civil partnership rights’ draft amendments debate in Taiwan. Drawing on Kenneth Burke’s describing of transcendence as a language bridge and Mikhail Bakhtin’s parodic utterance in polyphonic novel, this paper aims to analyze four points of comparison in establishing transcendence; namely, quantity, quality, value, and hierarchy. Thereby, it attempts to evaluate the persuasive effects embodied by different rhetorical strategies of confrontational groups.

**W**



Participant Index  
and Contacts . . . . .

## Participants and Contacts

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Andrew <b>Aberdein</b> , Florida Institute of Technology, USA < <a href="mailto:aberdein@fit.edu">aberdein@fit.edu</a> >	37
Latifa <b>Al-Abdulkarim</b> , University of Liverpool, UK < <a href="mailto:latifak@liverpool.ac.uk">latifak@liverpool.ac.uk</a> >	38, 39
Lubie G. <b>Alartste</b> , City University of New York, USA < <a href="mailto:lubie.alartste@gmail.com">lubie.alartste@gmail.com</a> >	n. p.
Jesus <b>Alcolea-Banegas</b> , University of Valencia, ES < <a href="mailto:jesus.alcolea@uv.es">jesus.alcolea@uv.es</a> >	38
Samira <b>Allani</b> , Universidad Complutense Madrid, ES < <a href="mailto:samiraallani@gmail.com">samiraallani@gmail.com</a> >	n. p.
Hadi A. <b>Alsamdani</b> , Newcastle University, UK < <a href="mailto:haasamadani@gmail.com">haasamadani@gmail.com</a> >	n. p.
Sadiq Altamini <b>Almaged</b> , Swansea University of Wales, UK < <a href="mailto:800668@swansea.ac.uk">800668@swansea.ac.uk</a> >	n. p.
J. Francisco <b>Álvarez</b> , U. Nacional de Educación a Distancia, ES < <a href="mailto:jalvarez@fsof.uned.es">jalvarez@fsof.uned.es</a> >	38
Michael J. <b>Ardoline</b> , Kingston University, USA < <a href="mailto:ardoline@lvc.edu">ardoline@lvc.edu</a> >	38
Pietro <b>Baroni</b> , University of Brescia, IT < <a href="mailto:pietro.baroni@unibs.it">pietro.baroni@unibs.it</a> >	28
Michael D. <b>Baumtrog</b> , ArgLab, Uni. Nova de Lisboa, PT < <a href="mailto:baumtrog@gmail.com">baumtrog@gmail.com</a> >	11
André <b>Bazzoni</b> , University of California, Berkeley, USA < <a href="mailto:bazzoni@berkeley.edu">bazzoni@berkeley.edu</a> >	40
Lilian <b>Bermejo-Luque</b> , University of Granada, ES < <a href="mailto:lilian.bermejoluque@gmail.com">lilian.bermejoluque@gmail.com</a> >	40
Sarah <b>Bigi</b> , Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, IT < <a href="mailto:sarah.bigi@unicatt.it">sarah.bigi@unicatt.it</a> >	32, 40
J. Anthony <b>Blair</b> , CRRAR, University of Windsor, CA < <a href="mailto:tblair@uwindsor.ca">tblair@uwindsor.ca</a> >	12
Angelina <b>Bobrova</b> , Russian State Uni. for Humanities, RU < <a href="mailto:angelina.bobrova@gmail.com">angelina.bobrova@gmail.com</a> >	41
Maarten <b>Boudry</b> , Ghent University, BE < <a href="mailto:maartenboudry@gmail.com">maartenboudry@gmail.com</a> >	20
Alban <b>Bouvier</b> , Institut Jean Nicod, FR < <a href="mailto:bouvier.alban@hotmail.fr">bouvier.alban@hotmail.fr</a> >	42
Tracy <b>Bowell</b> , University of Waikato, NZ < <a href="mailto:taboo@waikato.ac.nz">taboo@waikato.ac.nz</a> >	42
Katarzyna <b>Budzyńska</b> , University of Dundee, UK < <a href="mailto:budzynska.argdiap@gmail.com">budzynska.argdiap@gmail.com</a> >	16, 42
Elena <b>Cabrio</b> , INRIA Sophia Antipolis, FR < <a href="mailto:elena.cabrio@inria.fr">elena.cabrio@inria.fr</a> >	27
Laura <b>Campuzano V.</b> , ITESM, MX < <a href="mailto:lcampuza@itesm.mx">lcampuza@itesm.mx</a> >	82
Alexandru I. <b>Cârlan</b> , Nat. Uni. of Political Stud. and Pub. Ad., RO < <a href="mailto:alex.carlan@comunicare.ro">alex.carlan@comunicare.ro</a> >	43
Paula <b>Castro</b> , ISCTE, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, PT < <a href="mailto:paula.castro@iscte.pt">paula.castro@iscte.pt</a> >	75
Adam <b>Cebula</b> , Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University, PL < <a href="mailto:a.cebula@uksw.edu.pl">a.cebula@uksw.edu.pl</a> >	43
Patrick <b>Clauss</b> , University of Notre Dame, USA < <a href="mailto:pclauss@nd.edu">pclauss@nd.edu</a> >	44
Jérémie <b>Clos</b> , Robert Gordon University, UK < <a href="mailto:jeremieclos@gmail.com">jeremieclos@gmail.com</a> >	44
Daniel <b>Cohen</b> , Colby College, USA < <a href="mailto:dhcohen@colby.edu">dhcohen@colby.edu</a> >	45
Vasco <b>Correia</b> , ArgLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT < <a href="mailto:vasco.correia75@gmail.com">vasco.correia75@gmail.com</a> >	45
Giovanni <b>Damele</b> , ArgLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT < <a href="mailto:giovanni.damele@fcsh.unl.pt">giovanni.damele@fcsh.unl.pt</a> >	12
Galvão <b>Debelle dos Santos</b> , Autonomous Uni. of Barcelona, ES < <a href="mailto:galvao.rds@gmail.com">galvao.rds@gmail.com</a> >	82
Kamila <b>Dębowska-Kozłowska</b> , Adam Mickiewicz Uni., PL < <a href="mailto:kamila@wa.amu.edu.pl">kamila@wa.amu.edu.pl</a> >	46
Laura <b>Delaloye</b> , University of Lausanne, CH < <a href="mailto:laura.delaloye@gmail.com">laura.delaloye@gmail.com</a> >	46
Yeliz <b>Demir</b> , Hacettepe University, TR < <a href="mailto:ylzdemir@gmail.com">ylzdemir@gmail.com</a> >	47
Stéphane <b>Dias</b> , PUCRS, BR / Rutgers University, USA < <a href="mailto:stephanerdias@gmail.com">stephanerdias@gmail.com</a> >	83

Ana <b>Dimishkovska</b> , Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, MK < <a href="mailto:ana@fzf.ukim.edu.mk">ana@fzf.ukim.edu.mk</a> >	47
Ian <b>Dove</b> , University of Nevada, USA < <a href="mailto:ian.dove@unlv.edu">ian.dove@unlv.edu</a> >	36
Nathanaël <b>Drai</b> , University of Neuchâtel, CH < <a href="mailto:nathanael.drai@unine.ch">nathanael.drai@unine.ch</a> >	48
Iovan <b>Drehe</b> , Romanian Academy, RO < <a href="mailto:drehe_iovan@yahoo.com">drehe_iovan@yahoo.com</a> >	48
Luís <b>Duarte d'Almeida</b> , University of Edinburgh, UK < <a href="mailto:luis.duarte.almeida@ed.ac.uk">luis.duarte.almeida@ed.ac.uk</a> >	45
Sjur Kristoffer <b>Dyrkolbotn</b> , Durham University, UK < <a href="mailto:sjur.dyrkolbotn@gmail.com">sjur.dyrkolbotn@gmail.com</a> >	48
Frans H. <b>van Eemeren</b> , University of Amsterdam, NL < <a href="mailto:f.h.vaneemeren@uva.nl">f.h.vaneemeren@uva.nl</a> >	29
Sinan <b>Egilmez</b> , Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT < <a href="mailto:s.egilmez@campus.fct.unl.pt">s.egilmez@campus.fct.unl.pt</a> >	18
Dan <b>Egonsson</b> , Lund University, SE < <a href="mailto:Dan.Egonsson@fil.lu.se">Dan.Egonsson@fil.lu.se</a> >	83
Sibel <b>Erduran</b> , University of Limerick, IE < <a href="mailto:sibel.erduran@ul.ie">sibel.erduran@ul.ie</a> >	32
Christian J. <b>Feldbacher</b> , Uni. of Duesseldorf, DE < <a href="mailto:christian.feldbacher@uni-duesseldorf.de">christian.feldbacher@uni-duesseldorf.de</a> >	49
Mark <b>Felton</b> , San Jose State University, USA < <a href="mailto:mark.felton@sjsu.edu">mark.felton@sjsu.edu</a> >	31
Eveline T. <b>Feteris</b> , University of Amsterdam, NL < <a href="mailto:e.t.feteris@uva.nl">e.t.feteris@uva.nl</a> >	29
Fride <b>Flobakk</b> , Norwegian Uni. of Sci. and Technology, NO < <a href="mailto:fride.flobakk@svt.ntnu.no">fride.flobakk@svt.ntnu.no</a> >	n. p.
Maria Eugenia <b>Flores Treviño</b> , Uni. Autón. de Nuevo León, MX < <a href="mailto:meugeniaflores@gmail.com">meugeniaflores@gmail.com</a> >	34
Mercè <b>Garcia-Milà</b> , University of Barcelona, ES < <a href="mailto:mgarciamila@ub.edu">mgarciamila@ub.edu</a> >	31
José Ángel <b>Gascón</b> , Uni. Nacional de Educación a Distancia, ES < <a href="mailto:jagascon@gmail.com">jagascon@gmail.com</a> >	13
Ingeborg van <b>der Geest</b> , University of Amsterdam, NL < <a href="mailto:I.M.vanderGeest@uva.nl">I.M.vanderGeest@uva.nl</a> >	49
Michael A. <b>Gilbert</b> , York University, CA < <a href="mailto:gilbert@yorku.ca">gilbert@yorku.ca</a> >	50
David <b>Godden</b> , Old Dominion University, USA < <a href="mailto:dgodden@odu.edu">dgodden@odu.edu</a> >	36, 50
Geoff <b>Goddu</b> , University of Richmond, USA < <a href="mailto:ggoddu@richmond.edu">ggoddu@richmond.edu</a> >	50
Stefan <b>Goltzberg</b> , Université Libre de Bruxelles, BE < <a href="mailto:stefgoltz@gmail.com">stefgoltz@gmail.com</a> >	14
Armando <b>González-Salinas</b> , Uni. Autón. de Nuevo León, MX < <a href="mailto:armandogsalinas@yahoo.com">armandogsalinas@yahoo.com</a> >	33
Jean <b>Goodwin</b> , Iowa State University, USA < <a href="mailto:jsujean@gmail.com">jsujean@gmail.com</a> >	51
Floriana <b>Grasso</b> , University of Liverpool, UK < <a href="mailto:floriana@liverpool.ac.uk">floriana@liverpool.ac.uk</a> >	51
Sara <b>Greco</b> , Università della Svizzera italiana, CH < <a href="mailto:Sara.greco@usi.ch">Sara.greco@usi.ch</a> >	51
Leo <b>Groarke</b> , Trent University, CA < <a href="mailto:leogroarke@trentu.ca">leogroarke@trentu.ca</a> >	35
Kira <b>Gudkova</b> , Saint Petersburg State University, RU < <a href="mailto:gudkovakira@bk.ru">gudkovakira@bk.ru</a> >	52
Julieta <b>Haidar</b> , Escuela Nac. de Antropología e Historia, MX < <a href="mailto:jurucuyu@gmail.com">jurucuyu@gmail.com</a> >	35
Dale <b>Hample</b> , University of Maryland, USA < <a href="mailto:dhample@umd.edu">dhample@umd.edu</a> >	14
Michael <b>Hepworth</b> , University of Leeds, UK < <a href="mailto:edmdh@leeds.ac.uk">edmdh@leeds.ac.uk</a> >	83
Thierry <b>Herman</b> , University of Neuchâtel / Lausanne, CH < <a href="mailto:Thierry.Herman@unine.ch">Thierry.Herman@unine.ch</a> >	52
Graeme <b>Hirst</b> , University of Toronto, CA < <a href="mailto:gh@cs.toronto.edu">gh@cs.toronto.edu</a> >	27
David <b>Hitchcock</b> , McMaster University, CA < <a href="mailto:hitchckd@mcmaster.ca">hitchckd@mcmaster.ca</a> >	14
Michael H. G. <b>Hoffmann</b> , Georgia Institute of Technology, USA < <a href="mailto:m.hoffmann@gatech.edu">m.hoffmann@gatech.edu</a> >	15
Michael <b>Hoppmann</b> , Northeastern University, USA < <a href="mailto:m.hoppmann@neu.edu">m.hoppmann@neu.edu</a> >	15
Jos <b>Hornikx</b> , Radboud University Nijmegen, NL < <a href="mailto:j.hornikx@let.ru.nl">j.hornikx@let.ru.nl</a> >	53

Graham <b>Hudson</b> , Ryerson University, CA < <a href="mailto:graham.hudson@crim.ryerson.ca">graham.hudson@crim.ryerson.ca</a> >	53
Constanza <b>Ihnen Jory</b> , University of Chile, CL < <a href="mailto:constanza.ihnen@gmail.com">constanza.ihnen@gmail.com</a> >	53
José María <b>Infante-Bonfiglio</b> , Uni. Autón. de Nuevo León, MX < <a href="mailto:jminfanteb@hotmail.com">jminfanteb@hotmail.com</a> >	33, 34
Sally <b>Jackson</b> , Uni. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA < <a href="mailto:sallyj@illinois.edu">sallyj@illinois.edu</a> >	54
Scott <b>Jacobs</b> , Uni. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA < <a href="mailto:curtisscottjacobs@gmail.com">curtisscottjacobs@gmail.com</a> >	54
Mathilde <b>Janier</b> , University of Dundee, UK < <a href="mailto:m.janier@dundee.ac.uk">m.janier@dundee.ac.uk</a> >	15
Henrike <b>Jansen</b> , Leiden University, NL < <a href="mailto:h.jansen@hum.leidenuniv.nl">h.jansen@hum.leidenuniv.nl</a> >	55
Łukasz <b>Jochemczyk</b> , University of Warsaw, PL < <a href="mailto:ljochemczyk@gmail.com">ljochemczyk@gmail.com</a> >	67
Leigh Ann <b>Jones</b> , Hunter College, CUNY, USA < <a href="mailto:Leigh.Jones@hunter.cuny.edu">Leigh.Jones@hunter.cuny.edu</a> >	84
Shier <b>Ju</b> , Sun Yat-sen University, CN < <a href="mailto:hssjse@mail.sysu.edu.cn">hssjse@mail.sysu.edu.cn</a> >	55
David <b>Kary</b> , Law School Admission Council, USA < <a href="mailto:dkary@lsac.org">dkary@lsac.org</a> >	56
Iryna <b>Khomenko</b> , Taras Shevchenko National Uni. of Kyiv, UA < <a href="mailto:khomenkoi.ukr1@gmail.com">khomenkoi.ukr1@gmail.com</a> >	56
Justine <b>Kingsbury</b> , University of Waikato, NZ < <a href="mailto:justinek@waikato.ac.nz">justinek@waikato.ac.nz</a> >	42
Gabrijela <b>Kišiček</b> , University of Zagreb, HR < <a href="mailto:gkisicek@ffzg.hr">gkisicek@ffzg.hr</a> >	57
Andrzej <b>Kisielewicz</b> , University of Wrocław, PL < <a href="mailto:andrzej.kisielewicz@gmail.com">andrzej.kisielewicz@gmail.com</a> >	16
Jens <b>Kjeldsen</b> , University of Bergen, NO < <a href="mailto:jens.kjeldsen@infomedia.uib.no">jens.kjeldsen@infomedia.uib.no</a> >	16
Bart <b>van Klink</b> , VU University Amsterdam, NL < <a href="mailto:b.van.klink@vu.nl">b.van.klink@vu.nl</a> >	57
Lily <b>Knezevich</b> , Law School Admission Council, USA < <a href="mailto:lknezevich@lsac.org">lknezevich@lsac.org</a> >	n. p.
Amnon <b>Knoll</b> , Tel Aviv University, IL < <a href="mailto:amnon.knoll@gmail.com">amnon.knoll@gmail.com</a> >	57
Barbara <b>Konat</b> , University of Dundee, UK < <a href="mailto:bkonat@dundee.ac.uk">bkonat@dundee.ac.uk</a> >	43
Miklós <b>Könczöl</b> , Pázmány Péter Catholic University, HU < <a href="mailto:konczol.miklos@jak.ppke.hu">konczol.miklos@jak.ppke.hu</a> >	17
Marcin <b>Koszowy</b> , University of Białystok, PL < <a href="mailto:marcinkoszowy@gmail.com">marcinkoszowy@gmail.com</a> >	11
Erik C. W. <b>Krabbe</b> , University of Groningen, NL < <a href="mailto:e.c.w.krabbe@rug.nl">e.c.w.krabbe@rug.nl</a> >	17
Tone <b>Kvernbekk</b> , University of Oslo, NO < <a href="mailto:tone.kvernbekk@iped.uio.no">tone.kvernbekk@iped.uio.no</a> >	58
Jan Albert <b>van Laar</b> , University of Groningen, NL < <a href="mailto:j.a.van.laar@rug.nl">j.a.van.laar@rug.nl</a> >	17
Nanon <b>Labrie</b> , Università della Svizzera italiana, CH < <a href="mailto:nanon.labrie@usi.ch">nanon.labrie@usi.ch</a> >	58
Anna <b>Laktionova</b> , Taras Shevchenko National Uni. of Kyiv, UA < <a href="mailto:laktionovaanna@yahoo.com">laktionovaanna@yahoo.com</a> >	84
Ilon <b>Lauer</b> , Western Illinois University, USA < <a href="mailto:ilon@mail.com">ilon@mail.com</a> >	59
John <b>Lawrence</b> , University of Dundee, UK < <a href="mailto:j.lawrence@dundee.ac.uk">j.lawrence@dundee.ac.uk</a> >	17
João <b>Leite</b> , Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT < <a href="mailto:jleite@fct.unl.pt">jleite@fct.unl.pt</a> >	18
Camille <b>Létang</b> , Université d'Orléans, FR < <a href="mailto:camille.letang@univ-orleans.fr">camille.letang@univ-orleans.fr</a> >	21
Marcin <b>Lewiński</b> , ArgLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT < <a href="mailto:m.lewinski@fctsh.unl.pt">m.lewinski@fctsh.unl.pt</a> >	14, 18
Keith <b>Lloyd</b> , Kent State University, USA < <a href="mailto:ksllloyd@kent.edu">ksllloyd@kent.edu</a> >	59
Celso <b>Lopez</b> , Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, CL < <a href="mailto:celsolau@yahoo.com">celsolau@yahoo.com</a> >	n. p.
Paolo <b>di Lucia</b> , Università degli studi di Milano, IT < <a href="mailto:dilucia66@yahoo.it">dilucia66@yahoo.it</a> >	47
Margherita <b>Luciani</b> , Università della Svizzera Italiana, CH < <a href="mailto:margherita.luciani@usi.ch">margherita.luciani@usi.ch</a> >	19
Paweł <b>Łupkowski</b> , Adam Mickiewicz University, PL < <a href="mailto:pawel.lupkowski@gmail.com">pawel.lupkowski@gmail.com</a> >	59

Fabrizio <b>Macagno</b> , ArgLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT <a href="mailto:fabriziomacagno@hotmail.com">fabriziomacagno@hotmail.com</a> >	32
Euan <b>Macdonald</b> , University of Edinburgh, UK < <a href="mailto:ewan.macdonald@ed.ac.uk">ewan.macdonald@ed.ac.uk</a> >	45
Irina Diana <b>Madroane</b> , West University of Timisoara, RO < <a href="mailto:dianamadroane@gmail.com">dianamadroane@gmail.com</a> >	n. p.
Jens Koed <b>Madsen</b> , Birkbeck, University of London, UK < <a href="mailto:overmuren@gmail.com">overmuren@gmail.com</a> >	19, 60
Bernardo <b>Magnini</b> , Fondazione Bruno Kessler, IT < <a href="mailto:magnini@fbk.eu">magnini@fbk.eu</a> >	28
Didier <b>Maillat</b> , University of Fribourg, CH < <a href="mailto:didier.maillat@unifr.ch">didier.maillat@unifr.ch</a> >	21
Maurizio <b>Manzin</b> , University of Trento, IT < <a href="mailto:maurizio.manzin@unitn.it">maurizio.manzin@unitn.it</a> >	84
Noemi <b>Marin</b> , Florida Atlantic University, USA < <a href="mailto:nmarin@fau.edu">nmarin@fau.edu</a> >	61
António <b>Marques</b> , EPLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT < <a href="mailto:marquesantoni@gmail.com">marquesantoni@gmail.com</a> >	61
Danny <b>Marrero</b> , Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano, CO < <a href="mailto:danny.marrero@utadeo.edu.co">danny.marrero@utadeo.edu.co</a> >	19
Natalia <b>Maryniaczyk</b> , Adam Mickiewicz University, PL < <a href="mailto:nmaryniaczyk@wp.pl">nmaryniaczyk@wp.pl</a> >	75
Elisabeth <b>Mayweg-Paus</b> , University of Muenster, DE < <a href="mailto:e.mayweg@uni-muenster.de">e.mayweg@uni-muenster.de</a> >	33
Davide <b>Mazzi</b> , University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, IT < <a href="mailto:davide.mazzi@unimore.it">davide.mazzi@unimore.it</a> >	61
Teuta <b>Mehmeti</b> , University of Neuchâtel, CH < <a href="mailto:teuta.mehmeti@unine.ch">teuta.mehmeti@unine.ch</a> >	51
Dina <b>Mendonça</b> , ArgLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT < <a href="mailto:mendonca.emotion@gmail.com">mendonca.emotion@gmail.com</a> >	85
Maria Pilar <b>Milagros</b> , Koç University, TR < <a href="mailto:mmilagros@ku.edu.tr">mmilagros@ku.edu.tr</a> >	85
Dima <b>Mohammed</b> , ArgLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT < <a href="mailto:d.mohammed@fcsh.unl.pt">d.mohammed@fcsh.unl.pt</a> >	20
Andrei <b>Moldovan</b> , University of Salamanca / Barcelona, ES < <a href="mailto:mandreius@yahoo.com">mandreius@yahoo.com</a> >	n. p.
Nicolina M. <b>Montessori</b> , Utrecht Uni. of App. Sci., NL < <a href="mailto:n.montesanomontessori@gmail.com">n.montesanomontessori@gmail.com</a> >	62
Tim <b>Mosteller</b> , California Baptist University, USA < <a href="mailto:tmosteller@calbaptist.edu">tmosteller@calbaptist.edu</a> >	62
Usha <b>Nathan</b> , Columbia University, USA < <a href="mailto:um2126@columbia.edu">um2126@columbia.edu</a> >	63
Jasmina <b>Naumoska</b> , Ss. Cyril and Methodius Uni., MK < <a href="mailto:jasmina.naumoska@fzf.ukim.edu.mk">jasmina.naumoska@fzf.ukim.edu.mk</a> >	47
Francois <b>Nemo</b> , Université d'Orléans, FR < <a href="mailto:francois.nemo@univ-orleans.fr">francois.nemo@univ-orleans.fr</a> >	21
Douglas <b>Niño</b> , Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano, CO < <a href="mailto:edison.nino@utadeo.edu.co">edison.nino@utadeo.edu.co</a> >	64
Paula <b>Olmos</b> , Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, ES < <a href="mailto:paula.olmos@uam.es">paula.olmos@uam.es</a> >	64
Ahmed <b>Omar</b> , University of Amsterdam, NL < <a href="mailto:A.A.A.M.H.Omar@uva.nl">A.A.A.M.H.Omar@uva.nl</a> >	64
Tomáš <b>Ondráček</b> , Masaryk University, CZ < <a href="mailto:ondracek.t@gmail.com">ondracek.t@gmail.com</a> >	85
Steve <b>Oswald</b> , University of Fribourg, CH < <a href="mailto:steve.oswald@unifr.ch">steve.oswald@unifr.ch</a> >	21
Davis <b>Ozols</b> , University of Fribourg, CH < <a href="mailto:davis.ozols@unifr.ch">davis.ozols@unifr.ch</a> >	21
Fabio <b>Paglieri</b> , CNR, ISTC Rome, IT < <a href="mailto:fabio.paglieri@istc.cnr.it">fabio.paglieri@istc.cnr.it</a> >	28
Rudi <b>Palmieri</b> , Università della Svizzera italiana, CH < <a href="mailto:rudi.palmieri@usi.ch">rudi.palmieri@usi.ch</a> >	22
Katarzyna <b>Paluszkievicz</b> , Adam Mickiewicz University, PL < <a href="mailto:k.paluszkievicz@amu.edu.pl">k.paluszkievicz@amu.edu.pl</a> >	75
Marcus <b>Paroske</b> , University of Michigan-Flint, USA < <a href="mailto:paroske@umflint.edu">paroske@umflint.edu</a> >	65
Aurelia Nicoleta <b>Pavel-Dicu</b> , University of Bucharest, RO < <a href="mailto:nicdicu@gmail.com">nicdicu@gmail.com</a> >	86
Alison <b>Pease</b> , University of Dundee, UK < <a href="mailto:apeace@dundee.ac.uk">apeace@dundee.ac.uk</a> >	63
Sune Holm <b>Pedersen</b> , University of Copenhagen, DK < <a href="mailto:rnf436@hum.ku.dk">rnf436@hum.ku.dk</a> >	65
Andreas <b>Peldszus</b> , University of Potsdam, DE < <a href="mailto:peldszus@uni-potsdam.de">peldszus@uni-potsdam.de</a> >	65

Martín <b>Pereira-Fariña</b> , Uni. of Santiago de Compostela, ES < <a href="mailto:martin.pereira@usc.es">martin.pereira@usc.es</a> >	66
Anne-Nelly <b>Perret-Clermont</b> , Uni. of Neuchâtel, CH < <a href="mailto:anne-nelly.perret-clermont@unine.ch">anne-nelly.perret-clermont@unine.ch</a> >	51
Michael <b>Phillips-Anderson</b> , Monmouth University, USA < <a href="mailto:mphillip@monmouth.edu">mphillip@monmouth.edu</a> >	66
Francesca <b>Piazza</b> , University of Palermo, IT < <a href="mailto:francesca.piazza@unipa.it">francesca.piazza@unipa.it</a> >	13
Salvatore <b>di Piazza</b> , University of Palermo, IT < <a href="mailto:salvatore.dipiazza@unipa.it">salvatore.dipiazza@unipa.it</a> >	13
Roosmarijn <b>Pilgram</b> , University of Amsterdam, NL < <a href="mailto:r.pilgram@uva.nl">r.pilgram@uva.nl</a> >	22
Pierre <b>Pilon</b> , Independent Researcher, CA < <a href="mailto:pierre.pilon@gmail.com">pierre.pilon@gmail.com</a> >	n. p.
Rosalice <b>Pinto</b> , Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT < <a href="mailto:rpinto@fcsb.unl.pt">rpinto@fcsb.unl.pt</a> >	86
Sara <b>Pita</b> , Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT < <a href="mailto:saratopete@ua.pt">saratopete@ua.pt</a> >	86
H. José <b>Plug</b> , University of Amsterdam, NL < <a href="mailto:h.j.plugin@uva.nl">h.j.plugin@uva.nl</a> >	30
Gilbert <b>Plumer</b> , Law School Admission Council, USA < <a href="mailto:plumerge@gmail.com">plumerge@gmail.com</a> >	23
Brian <b>Plüss</b> , The Open University, UK < <a href="mailto:brian.pluss@open.ac.uk">brian.pluss@open.ac.uk</a> >	67
Oskar <b>Pogorzelski</b> , Jagiellonian University, PL < <a href="mailto:oskar.pogorzelski@gmail.com">oskar.pogorzelski@gmail.com</a> >	68
Chiara <b>Pollaroli</b> , Università della Svizzera Italiana, CH < <a href="mailto:chiara.pollaroli@usi.ch">chiara.pollaroli@usi.ch</a> >	36
Claire <b>Polo</b> , CNRS, University of Lyon, FR < <a href="mailto:claire.polo@ens-lyon.fr">claire.polo@ens-lyon.fr</a> >	68
Eugen O. <b>Popa</b> , University of Amsterdam, NL < <a href="mailto:o.e.popa@gmail.com">o.e.popa@gmail.com</a> >	23
Lotte <b>van Poppel</b> , University of Amsterdam, NL < <a href="mailto:lvannoppel@uva.nl">lvannoppel@uva.nl</a> >	68
Federico <b>Puppo</b> , University of Trento, IT < <a href="mailto:federico.puppo@unitn.it">federico.puppo@unitn.it</a> >	69
Thierry <b>Raeber</b> , University of Neuchâtel, CH < <a href="mailto:thierry.raeber@unine.ch">thierry.raeber@unine.ch</a> >	71
Chrysi <b>Rapanta</b> , Zayed University, UAE < <a href="mailto:Chrysi.rapanta@zu.ac.ae">Chrysi.rapanta@zu.ac.ae</a> >	31
Hany <b>Rashwan</b> , SOAS, University of London, UK < <a href="mailto:540887@soas.ac.uk">540887@soas.ac.uk</a> >	69
Erich <b>Rast</b> , ArgLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT < <a href="mailto:erich@snaflu.de">erich@snaflu.de</a> >	15
Chris <b>Reed</b> , University of Dundee, UK < <a href="mailto:c.a.reed@dundee.ac.uk">c.a.reed@dundee.ac.uk</a> >	16, 17, 24, 42
Magne <b>Reitan</b> , Norwegian Uni. of Sci. and Technology, NO < <a href="mailto:magne.reitan@ntnu.no">magne.reitan@ntnu.no</a> >	70
Andrea <b>Rocci</b> , Università della Svizzera italiana, CH < <a href="mailto:andrea.rocci@usi.ch">andrea.rocci@usi.ch</a> >	21
Letizia <b>Roellin</b> , University of Neuchâtel, CH < <a href="mailto:letizia.roellin@unine.ch">letizia.roellin@unine.ch</a> >	n. p.
Sara <b>Rubinelli</b> , Uni. of Lucerne and Swiss Paraplegic Res., CH < <a href="mailto:sara.rubinelli@paraplegie.ch">sara.rubinelli@paraplegie.ch</a> >	70
João <b>Sãágua</b> , ArgLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT < <a href="mailto:sjds@fcsb.unl.pt">sjds@fcsb.unl.pt</a> >	14
Patrick <b>Saint-Dizier</b> , CNRS, IRIT, FR < <a href="mailto:stdizier@irit.fr">stdizier@irit.fr</a> >	42, 55, 70, 86
Camillia <b>Salas</b> , University of Neuchâtel, CH < <a href="mailto:camillia.salas@unine.ch">camillia.salas@unine.ch</a> >	71
Louis <b>de Saussure</b> , University of Neuchâtel, CH < <a href="mailto:louis.desaussure@unine.ch">louis.desaussure@unine.ch</a> >	71
Rebecca <b>Schär</b> , Università della Svizzera Italiana, CH < <a href="mailto:rebecca.schaer@usi.ch">rebecca.schaer@usi.ch</a> >	n. p.
Jan H. <b>Schulze</b> , University of Bamberg, DE < <a href="mailto:jan-henning.schulze@uni-bamberg.de">jan-henning.schulze@uni-bamberg.de</a> >	72
Vitor H. <b>Schwartz</b> , University of São Paulo, BR < <a href="mailto:ayschwartz@gmail.com">ayschwartz@gmail.com</a> >	72
Saskia <b>Schwägermann</b> , University of London, UK < <a href="mailto:saskia.schwaegermann@gmail.com">saskia.schwaegermann@gmail.com</a> >	72
Menashe <b>Schwed</b> , Ashkelon Academic College, IL < <a href="mailto:m.schwed@outlook.com">m.schwed@outlook.com</a> >	23
Andrea Sabine <b>Sedlaczek</b> , University of Vienna, AT < <a href="mailto:a.sedlaczek@tele2.at">a.sedlaczek@tele2.at</a> >	73

Marcin <b>Selinger</b> , University of Wrocław, PL < <a href="mailto:marcisel@uni.wroc.pl">marcisel@uni.wroc.pl</a> >	73
Mauro <b>Serra</b> , University of Palermo, IT < <a href="mailto:maserra@unisa.it">maserra@unisa.it</a> >	13
Harvey <b>Siegel</b> , University of Miami, USA < <a href="mailto:hsiegel@miami.edu">hsiegel@miami.edu</a> >	41
Paul <b>Simard Smith</b> , University of Connecticut, USA < <a href="mailto:paul.simardsmith@gmail.com">paul.simardsmith@gmail.com</a> >	73
Mark <b>Snaith</b> , University of Dundee, UK < <a href="mailto:m.snaith@dundee.ac.uk">m.snaith@dundee.ac.uk</a> >	24
Francisca <b>Snoeck Henkemans</b> , Uni. of Amsterdam, NL < <a href="mailto:a.f.snoeckhenkemans@uva.nl">a.f.snoeckhenkemans@uva.nl</a> >	30
Manfred <b>Stede</b> , University of Potsdam, DE < <a href="mailto:stede@uni-potsdam.de">stede@uni-potsdam.de</a> >	42, 65
Katharina <b>Stevens</b> , McMaster University, CA < <a href="mailto:vonradk@mcmaster.ca">vonradk@mcmaster.ca</a> >	74
Katerina <b>Strani</b> , Heriot-Watt University, UK < <a href="mailto:a.strani@hw.ac.uk">a.strani@hw.ac.uk</a> >	74
Iva <b>Svacinova</b> , Masaryk University, CZ < <a href="mailto:iva.svacinova@gmail.com">iva.svacinova@gmail.com</a> >	87
Christopher W. <b>Tindale</b> , CRRAR, University of Windsor, CA < <a href="mailto:ctindale@uwindsor.ca">ctindale@uwindsor.ca</a> >	24
Serena <b>Tomasi</b> , University of Trento, IT < <a href="mailto:serena.tomasi@hotmail.it">serena.tomasi@hotmail.it</a> >	n. p.
Alice <b>Toniolo</b> , University of Aberdeen, UK < <a href="mailto:a.toniolo@abdn.ac.uk">a.toniolo@abdn.ac.uk</a> >	25
Mariusz <b>Urbański</b> , Adam Mickiewicz University, PL < <a href="mailto:murbansk@gmail.com">murbansk@gmail.com</a> >	75
Mehmet Ali <b>Uzelgun</b> , ArgLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT < <a href="mailto:uzelgun@fcsh.unl.pt">uzelgun@fcsh.unl.pt</a> >	75
Cosmin-Marian <b>Văduva</b> , University of Bucharest, RO < <a href="mailto:cos.vaduva@gmail.com">cos.vaduva@gmail.com</a> >	24
Giedre <b>Vasiliauskaite</b> , Rotterdam Business School, NL < <a href="mailto:giedre.vasil@gmail.com">giedre.vasil@gmail.com</a> >	n. p.
Nuno <b>Venturinha</b> , ArgLab, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PT < <a href="mailto:nventurinha.ifl@fcsh.unl.pt">nventurinha.ifl@fcsh.unl.pt</a> >	23
Alessandra <b>Vicentini</b> , University of Insubria Varese, IT < <a href="mailto:alessandra.vicentini@uninsubria.it">alessandra.vicentini@uninsubria.it</a> >	75
Ana María <b>Vicuña</b> Navarro, Pontificia Uni. Católica de Chile, CL < <a href="mailto:amvicuna@uc.cl">amvicuna@uc.cl</a> >	76
Jacky <b>Visser</b> , University of Amsterdam, NL < <a href="mailto:j.c.visser@uva.nl">j.c.visser@uva.nl</a> >	25
Ron <b>von Burg</b> , Wake Forest University, USA < <a href="mailto:vonburrl@wfu.edu">vonburrl@wfu.edu</a> >	65
Jean H. M. <b>Wagemans</b> , University of Amsterdam, NL < <a href="mailto:j.h.m.wagemans@uva.nl">j.h.m.wagemans@uva.nl</a> >	29
Douglas <b>Walton</b> , CRRAR, University of Windsor, CA < <a href="mailto:dwalton@uwindsor.ca">dwalton@uwindsor.ca</a> >	25, 31
Hsiao-Yung <b>Wang</b> , Providence University, TW < <a href="mailto:hywang2@pu.edu.tw">hywang2@pu.edu.tw</a> >	76
Yehudi <b>Webster</b> , California State University, USA < <a href="mailto:yehudi.webster@gmail.com">yehudi.webster@gmail.com</a> >	76
Sheldon <b>Wein</b> , Saint Mary's University, CA < <a href="mailto:sheldon.wein@gmail.com">sheldon.wein@gmail.com</a> >	77
Simon <b>Wells</b> , Edinburgh Napier University, UK < <a href="mailto:s.wells@napier.ac.uk">s.wells@napier.ac.uk</a> >	26, 77
Mark <b>Wilkinson</b> , King's College, London, UK < <a href="mailto:markj.wilks@gmail.com">markj.wilks@gmail.com</a> >	n. p.
David Cratis <b>Williams</b> , Florida Atlantic University, USA < <a href="mailto:dcwill@fau.edu">dcwill@fau.edu</a> >	77
Jinging <b>Wu</b> , Tilburg University, NL < <a href="mailto:j.wu_1@uvt.nl">j.wu_1@uvt.nl</a> >	78
Rachel <b>Wyman</b> , King's College, London, UK < <a href="mailto:rachel.wyman@kcl.ac.uk">rachel.wyman@kcl.ac.uk</a> >	n. p.
Yun <b>Xie</b> , Sun Yat-sen University, CN < <a href="mailto:xieyun6@mail.sysu.edu.cn">xieyun6@mail.sysu.edu.cn</a> >	55
Olena <b>Yaskorska</b> , Polish Academy of Science, PL < <a href="mailto:oyaskorska@gmail.com">oyaskorska@gmail.com</a> >	78
Kerem <b>Yazıcı</b> , Hacettepe University, TR < <a href="mailto:krmyzc@gmail.com">krmyzc@gmail.com</a> >	47
Igor Ž. <b>Žagar</b> , University of Primorska, SI < <a href="mailto:igor.zzagar@gmail.com">igor.zzagar@gmail.com</a> >	26
Marta <b>Zampa</b> , Università della Svizzera italiana, CH < <a href="mailto:marta.zampa@usi.ch">marta.zampa@usi.ch</a> >	79

Tomasz <b>Zarębski</b> , University of Lower Silesia, PL < <a href="mailto:tomasz.zarebski@dsw.edu.pl">tomasz.zarebski@dsw.edu.pl</a> >	79
David <b>Zarefsky</b> , Northwestern University, USA < <a href="mailto:d-zarefsky@northwestern.edu">d-zarefsky@northwestern.edu</a> >	80
Frank <b>Zenker</b> , Lund University, SE < <a href="mailto:frank.zenker@fil.lu.se">frank.zenker@fil.lu.se</a> >	12
Zhan <b>Zhang</b> , Università della Svizzera italiana, CH < <a href="mailto:zhan.zhang@usi.ch">zhan.zhang@usi.ch</a> >	80
Tomasz <b>Zuradzki</b> , Jagiellonian University, PL < <a href="mailto:t.zuradzki@uj.edu.pl">t.zuradzki@uj.edu.pl</a> >	80

\* n.p. refers to participants without presentations



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## ▪ . . Conference Programme

	<b>Tuesday, 9 June 2015, Auditorium at the Reitoria (President's Building) Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Campus do Campolide</b>
<b>16:00-17:00</b>	<b>ECA Lisbon 2015 Registration</b>
<b>17:00-17:30</b>	ECA Lisbon 2015 Opening
<b>17:30-19:00</b>	<b>Keynote 1: John R. Searle</b>
<b>19:00-20:00</b>	Reception at the Reitoria

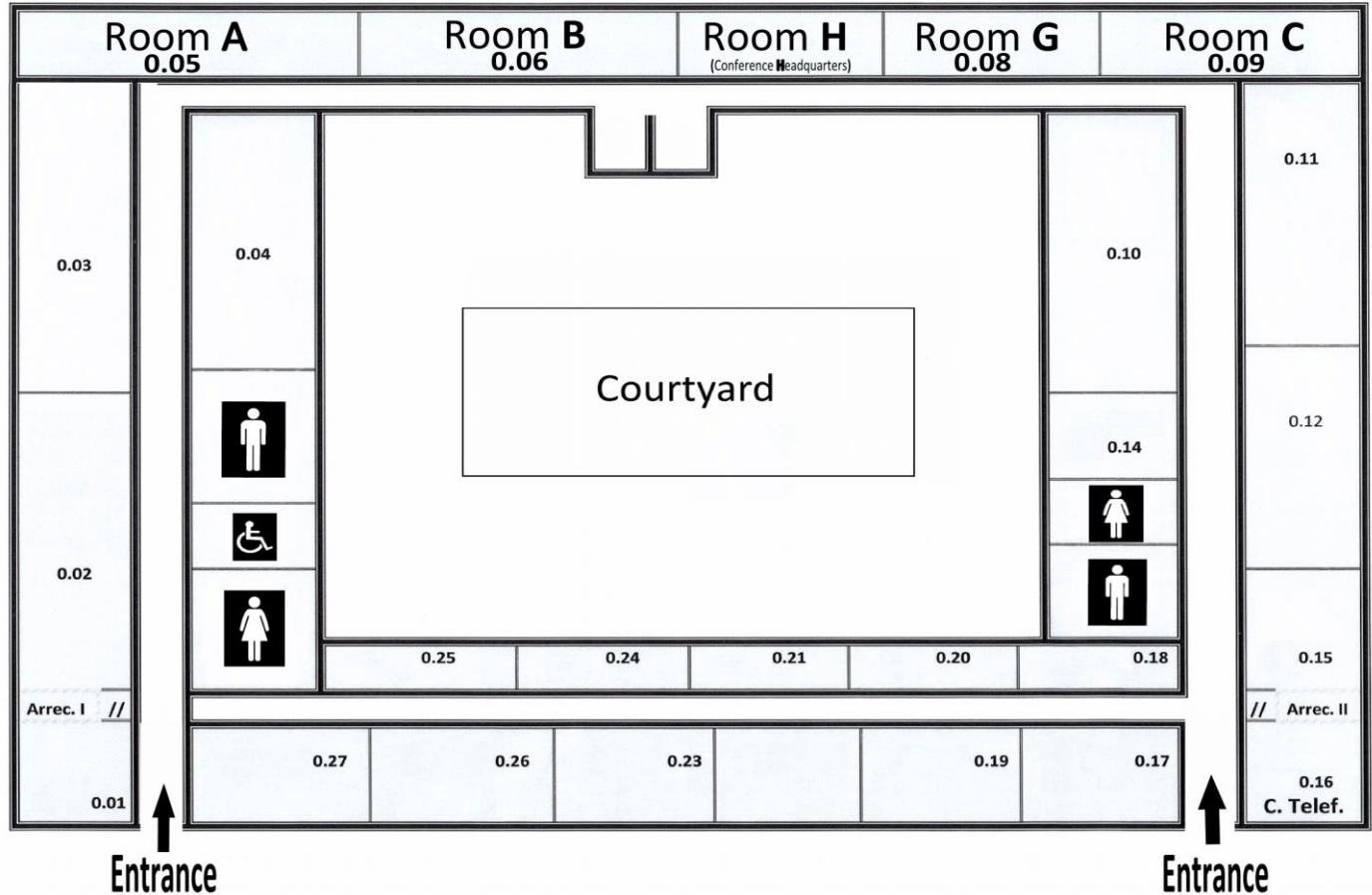
## Wednesday, 10 June 2015, FCSH – Av. Berna 26

Room	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Long papers session					
Chair	Jansen	van Laar	Damele	van Klink	Budzyńska	Olmos
9:00-9:45	Mohammed Goodwin	Hitchcock Rast	Marrero Bermejo-Luque	Goltzberg Manzin	Snaith & Reed Leite	Madsen Hample
9:45-10:30	Palmieri & Mazzali-Lurati Goodwin	Lewiński Oswald	Araszkiewicz & Koszowy Duarte d'Almeida	Könczöl Tomasi	Lawrence et al. Urbański	Gascón Goddu
10:30-11:15	Tindale Rocci	Blair Grasso	Vaduva Marques	di Piazza et al. Knoll	Kisielewicz Aberdein	Baumtrog Hitchcock
11:15-11:45	Coffee Break					
11:45-13:15	Keynote 2: Isabela Fairclough & Norman Fairclough, Auditorium 1					
13:15-14:30	Lunch					
	Regular papers session					
Chair	Krabbe	Rubinelli	Macagno	Koszowy	Tindale	de Saussure
14:30-15:00	Cohen	Jackson & Lambert	Montessori	Żuradzki	Gilbert	Wein
15:00-15:30	Mosteller	Vincentini & Grego	Greco et al.	Marques	Zarefsky	Pogorzelski
15:30-16:00	Coffee Break					
	Thematic panels session					
Chair	Walton	Groarke	Cabrio & Villata	Infante-Bonfiglio	Feteris	
16:00-18:00	Argumentation in education	Visual arguments and beyond	Arguments in natural language	Argumentation, politics and Controversy in Mexico	Argumentation in institutionalized contexts	Smoking cigarettes in the patio
	Rapanta & Walton, Garcia-Mila et al., Bigi, Erduran, Macagno et al., Mayweg-Paus et al.	Groarke, Godden, Pollaroli, Dove	Hirst, Baroni, Paglieri, Magnini	Flores Treviño, Infante-Bonfiglio, Salinas, Haidar	Feteris, Wagemans, Snoeck Henkemans, Plug	
18:00-19:30	Reception at the FCSH					

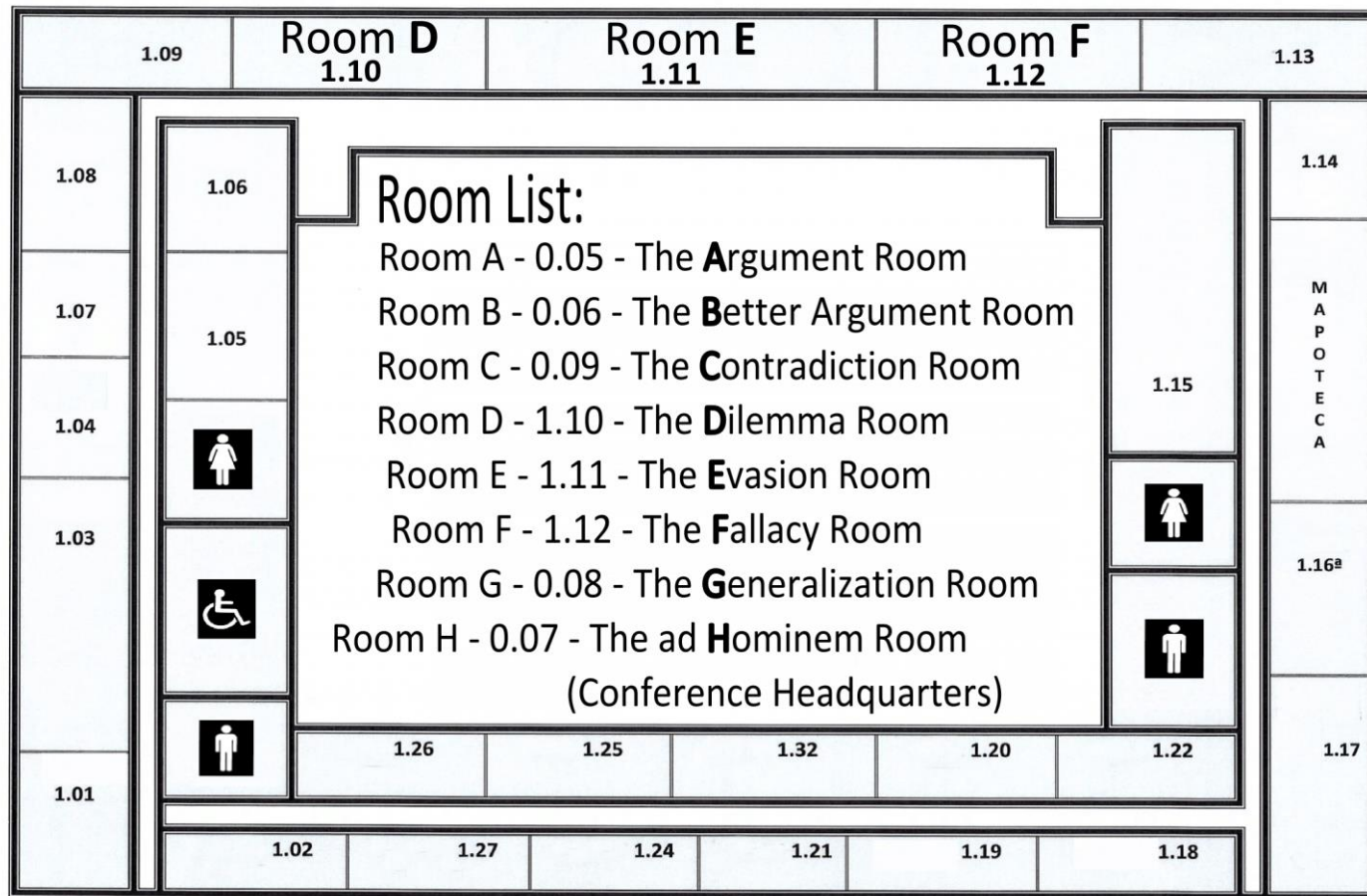




# Building B1 - Ground Floor



# First Floor





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