

The Argument Rebuttal Analysis

College Composition II

Rebuttal Argument Analysis

This rebuttal argument analysis is neither an outline nor a draft, it rather is a mapping of a specific argument which outlines the approaches and claims the author takes and then rhetorically critiques those approaches and claims and offers counterclaims. The general purpose of doing this analysis is to closely read a specific argument and be able to identify strengths and weaknesses. The more specific purpose, as it relates to you and this class, is that it should help you in coming to understand your topic better and to better prepare you to write your arguments.

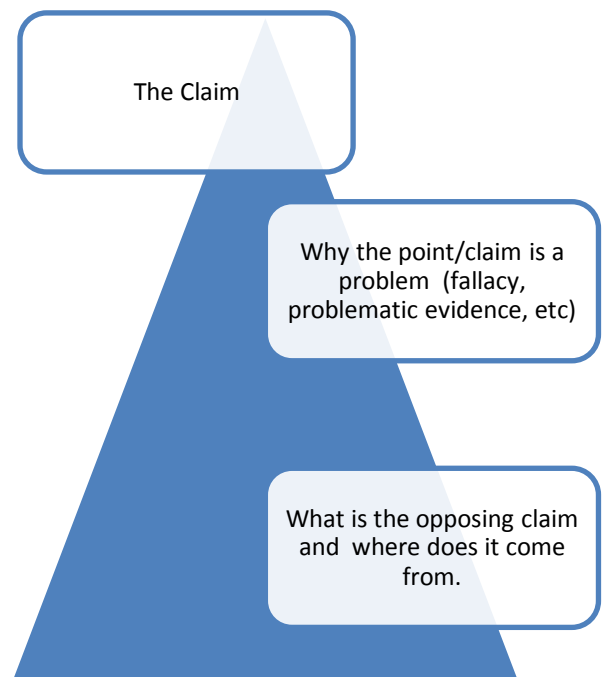
A rebuttal weakens the persuasiveness, if not dismisses, an existing argument through analyzing the evidence and logic of the argument itself, the credibility (ethos) of the author to speak on the topic, the ethical value of the argument, or identifying fallacies that may be present in the argument. It helps us and others understand how to read a particular argument.

Closely analyzing a rebutting an argument also requires provide counter evidence that is superior in some way to what the author presented.

What you are doing

The following steps outline the basic form of the essay's analysis. Here are the parts of the analysis:

1. Introduce your analysis by first introducing the argument you are going to refute. Introduce it, contextualize and summarize it. You need to provide the necessary information about the author, source, context and purpose of the article you are rebutting as well as a overall picture of how the argument is made (major points and evidence).
2. Next address the strengths of the argument.
3. Then **explore the various** points the author makes and introduce ways you can rebut those points. Remember, there may be multiple ways to refute a claim, so one claim may need to be explored more than once.
4. Also consider other rhetorical elements, such as ethos, the quality of evidence (STARV), and the inherent logic in the argument. Almost everything is fair game.



Here is the format to present your analysis**Part I: Introduction**

<i>Introduction and summary of the article being rebutted.</i>
<i>Strengths of the argument.</i>

Part II: Analysis

Claim/Issue 1: What the author says	
<i>What the author means – interpret what the author is saying or the ramifications (this might not be significantly different than the quote in some instances).</i>	<i>Explain why it is flawed, weak, or problem:</i>
	<i>Explain why it is flawed, weak, or problem: (There may be more than one flaw with the claim/issue, so don't limit your analysis to one. Add more boxes if necessary.).</i>
	<i>If available, over evidence or a counterclaim that is superior (better evidence) or more logical than what the author presents.</i>

Claim/Issue 2: What the author says	
<i>What the author means – interpret what the author is saying or the ramifications (this might not be significantly different than the quote in some instances).</i>	<i>Explain why it is flawed, weak, or problem:</i>
	<i>Explain why it is flawed, weak, or problem: (There may be more than one flaw with the claim/issue, so don't limit your analysis to one. Add more boxes if necessary.).</i>
	<i>If available, over evidence or a counterclaim that is superior (better evidence) or more logical than what the author presents.</i>

Claim/Issue 3: What the author says	
<i>What the author means – interpret what the author is saying or the ramifications (this might not be significantly different than the quote in some instances).</i>	<i>Explain why it is flawed, weak, or problem:</i>
	<i>Explain why it is flawed, weak, or problem: (There may be more than one flaw with the claim/issue, so don't limit your analysis to one. Add more boxes if necessary.).</i>

	<i>If available, over evidence or a counterclaim that is superior (better evidence) or more logical than what the author presents.</i>

Claim/Issue 4: What the author says	
<i>What the author means – interpret what the author is saying or the ramifications (this might not be significantly different than the quote in some instances).</i>	<i>Explain why it is flawed, weak, or problem:</i>
	<i>Explain why it is flawed, weak, or problem: (There may be more than one flaw with the claim/issue, so don't limit your analysis to one. Add more boxes if necessary.).</i>
	<i>If available, over evidence or a counterclaim that is superior (better evidence) or more logical than what the author presents.</i>

You don't have to stop at four, and a strong analysis probably won't.