**Argument Terminology**

**Argument** – An argument is speech or writing that expresses a position on an issue or problem and supports it with reasons and evidence. And argument often takes into account other points of view, anticipating and answering objections that opponents of the position might raise.

**Claim** – In an argument, a claim is the writer’s position on an issue or problem. Although an argument focuses on supporting one claim, a writer may make more than one claim in a work.

**Evidence** - Evidence refers to the specific pieces of information that support a claim. These can take the form of facts, quotations, examples, statistics, or personal experience, among others.

**Refute** – to disprove an argument.

**Counterargument –** A counterargument is an argument made to oppose another argument. A good argument anticipates opposing viewpoints and provides counterarguments to refute or answer them.

**Concession** – A concession is when one concedes or yields in an argument. Concession writing acknowledges other points of view and shows that all points, positive and negative, have been considered before arguing a point.

**Rebuttal** - a refutation or contradiction. When two people debate, one of them makes an argument, and the other follows with a rebuttal, which, plainly put, is the “no, you’re wrong and this is why” argument.