Annex &: Examples of Argumentation Elements

D (informative)

C.1 Claims

In some cases, it is necessary to state explicitly the assumption to support the declared Assertion in an argumentation. For example, Claims G2 and G3 are asserted to support Claim G1, the relationship between them is declared using an AssertedInference. In this case, an assumed Claim A1 is declared to explicitly describe the assumption that is being made to support the AssertedInference between Claim G2, G3, and G1.

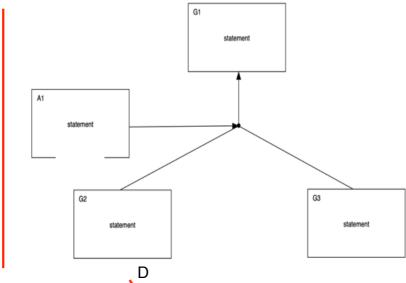


Figure 1 – Example of Claim Assumptions

A needsSuport Claim indicates a Claim is intentionally declared as requiring further evidence or argumentation. For example, Claim G11 is supported by Claim G12 and Claim G13. However, both Claim G12 and Claim 13 is declared as needsSupport Claims, indicates that both Claims required further evidence or argumentation.

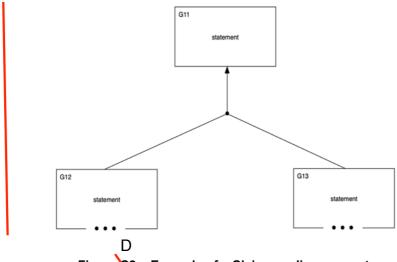


Figure C2 – Example of a Claim needing support

D **℃**.5 AssertedContext

AssertedContext can be used to declare that the artifact (cited by an ArtifactReference) provides the context for the interpretation and scoping of a Claim. When used in a diagram, the source element of the AssertedContext must be an ArtifactRefence element, and the targeted element can be the Assertion type element (e.g. Claim). The location of the ArtifactReference as a context must be located on the left and right side of the targeted element.

For example, ArtifactReference C1 as a context provides contextual information to the Claim G1 that is connected using AssertedContext relationship.

In another case, ArtifactReference as context can be used to provides contextual information to another ArtifactReference (as evidence). In this case, ArtifactReference as context C2 is located on the right side of the ArtifactReference as evidence E1. The relationship between them is declared using the AssertedArtifactContext relationship.

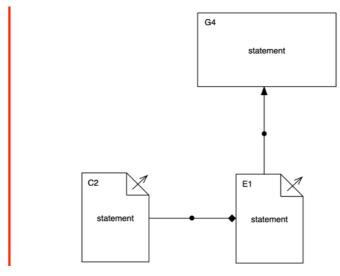
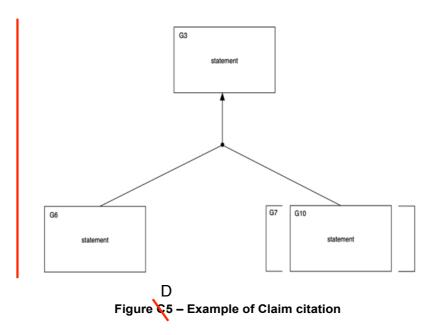
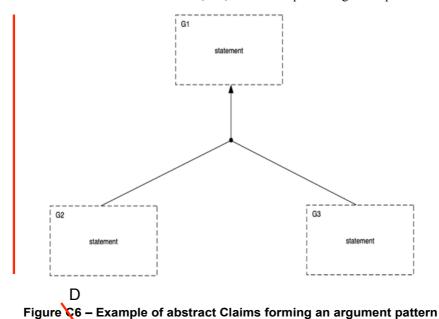


Figure \$11 – Example of AssertedContext

corner of the cited Claim and is written within a square bracket. An optional identifier of the cited package where the cited claim is located, can be written before the cited claim identifier. For example, Claim G3 is supported by Claim G6 and Claim G7. Claim G7 is declared as asCited Claim that is a Claim that cited another Claim, in this case is Claim G10.



An abstract Claim indicates a Claim is part of a pattern or template. For example, Claim G1, G2, and G3 are declared as an abstract Claim that indicates that abstract Claim G1, G2, and G3 are part of argument pattern.



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©.2 MetaClaim

When used in a diagram, the source element of the MetaClaim must be type of Claim and the targeted element can be type of Assertion. The location of the source element of the MetaClaim must be located on the left and rigt side of the targeted element and the relationship between them is declared using the MetaClaim.

For example, Claim MC1 that is connected to Claim G1. The relationship between MC1 and G1 is declared using the MetaClaim, indicates Claim MC1 is concerning (i.e. about) Claim G1.

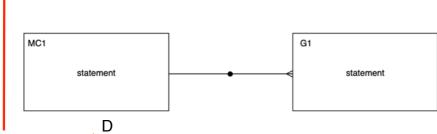


Figure 67 – Example of Claim and MetaClaim Relationship

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C.3 AssertedInference

One or more assertions (e.g. Claims) can be linked together using the AssertedInference relationship. The direction of the AssertedInference relationship starts from the supporting element to the supported element. When used in a diagram, a connected dot is used as a connection point when more than one AssertedInferences are connected.

For example, Claim G1 is supported by Claim G2 and G3. The direction of the AssertedInference relationship is start from the supporting elements, Claim G2 and G3, to the supported element, Claim G1.

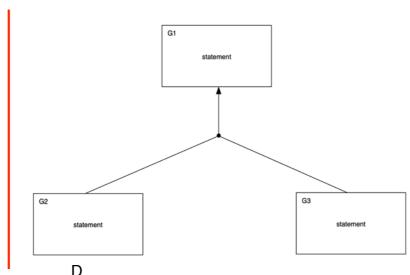
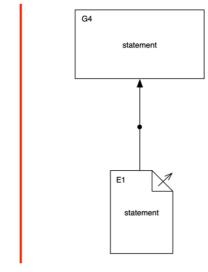


Figure 8 – Example of AssertedInference of Supporting Claims

C.4 ArtifactReference and AssertedEvidence

AssertedEvidence can be used to records the declaration that one or more artifacts of Evidence (cited by ArtifactReference) provide supporting information that helps establish the truth of a Claim. When used in a diagram, the direction of the AssertedEvidence relationship starts from the evidence (cited by ArtifactReference) to the supported element. The position of the ArtifactReference as evidence must be located below the supported element.

For example, Claim G4 is supported by Evidence E1 (cited by ArtifactReference), connected via AssertedEvidence relationship.



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Figure C9 – Example of ArtifactReference Citation via AssertedEvidence

In another case, ArtifactReference as evidence can be used to support another ArtifactReference, for example ArtifactReference as context, to provides evidential information. In this case, ArtifactReference as evidence E2 is declared to support ArtifactReference as context C1. The ArtifactReference as evidence E2 is located below ArtifactReference C1. The relationship between them is declared using the AssertedArtifactSupport.

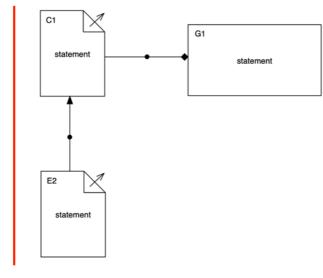


Figure 10 - Example of ArtifactReference Support of Another ArtifactReference

€.5 AssertedContext

AssertedContext can be used to declare that the artifact (cited by an ArtifactReference) provides the context for the interpretation and scoping of a Claim. When used in a diagram, the source element of the AssertedContext must be an ArtifactRefence element, and the targeted element can be the Assertion type element (e.g. Claim). The location of the ArtifactReference as a context must be located on the left and right side of the targeted element.

For example, ArtifactReference C1 as a context provides contextual information to the Claim G1 that is connected using AssertedContext relationship.

In another case, ArtifactReference as context can be used to provides contextual information to another ArtifactReference (as evidence). In this case, ArtifactReference as context C2 is located on the right side of the ArtifactReference as evidence E1. The relationship between them is declared using the AssertedArtifactContext relationship.

