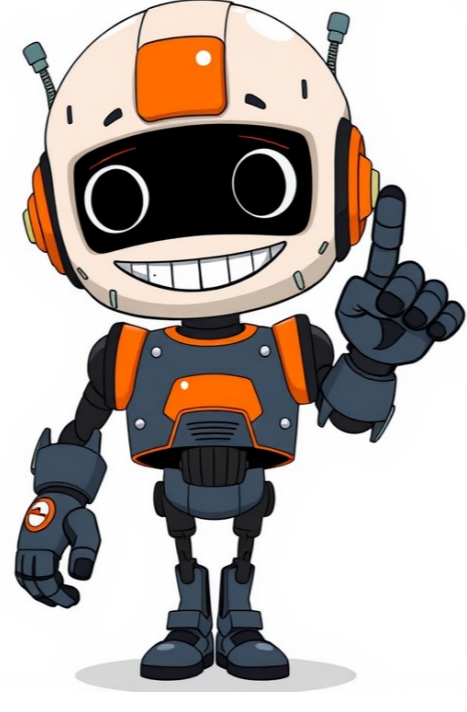


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argūmentatīvus (genitive argūmentatīvus) Of or relating to argumentation; specifically, presenting a logical argument or line of reasoning; argumentive, discursive. Synonyms: (archaic) argumentary, discursive 1783, Hugh Blair, "Lecture XXXII. Conduct of a Discourse—The Argumentative Part—The Pathetic Part—The Peroration.", in Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, volume II, London: W[illiam] Strahan; T[homas] Cadell, [...]. Edinburgh: W[illiam] Creech, —OCLC, page 179: proceed next to treat of the argumentative or reaoning Part of a Discourse. In whatever place, or on whatever subject one speaks, this beyond doubt is of the greatest consequence. 1793, Matthew Bacon [i.e., Mathew Bacon]; T. Cunningham, "Demurrer", in A New Abridgment of the Law, [...] In Five Volumes. [...], 6th edition, volume IV, Dublin: Luke White, —OCLC: There must be a Special Demurrer to a Negative Plea, that is, a Negative Plea, which doth also contain in it an Affirmative; and to an Argumentative Plea, that is a Plea which concludes nothing directly, but only by Way of Argument or Reasoning, for the Court will intend every Plea to be good till the contrary doth appear. 1812 June, "Art. IV.—Sermons on Various Subjects, Doctrinal and Practical, Preached before the University of Oxford. By John Eveleigh, [...] 8vo. pp. 441. Oxford: Cooke and Parker. [book review]", in John Taylor Coleridge, editor, The Quarterly Review, volume VII, number XIV, London: [...] John Murray, [...], —OCLC, page 293: Discourses to an academical audience ought undoubtedly to be of a more learned and recondite class than those which are addressed to ordinary congregations. They should be mostly of the argumentative cast; rather adapted to inform the understandings and exercise the reasoning faculties of the hearers, than to awaken the affections or work upon the passions. 1911, "The Twelve Questions or Arguments against Impanation: July? 1525", in Chester David Hartranft, editor, Letters and Treatises of Caspar Schwenckfeld von Ossig: June 11, 1524–1527 (Corpus Schwenckfeldianorum; I), Norristown, Pa.: Board of Publication of the Schwenckfelder Church, Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel, —OCLC, page 129: Yet with all its straight-forwardness and argumentative rigor, its prime motive was the loving desire to bring back, if not absolute identity of thought and teaching, certainly an obedience to what is the essence of Christian life, brotherly love and the mutuality which requires freedom and toleration. 2007, Eric-Hans Kramer, "Leadership and the Internal Structure of Argumentation", in Stewart R. Clegg, Ralph Stabilein, editors, Organizing Doubt: Grounded Theory, Army Units and Dealing with Dynamic Complexity (Advances in Organization Studies), Malmö, Sweden: Liber; Copenhagen, Denmark: Copenhagen Business School Press, —ISBN, part III (Analytical Framework: Organizing Doubt in an Organizational System), page 130: The previous chapter discussed the external structure of argumentation, that is to say, it was concerned with the prerequisites for a meaningful argumentative process. [...] [T]his chapter will discuss the relation between leadership and argumentation and will deal with the issue of how leadership can influence the argumentative process in a positive way. Prone to argue or dispute. Synonyms: see Thesaurus: quarrelsome Antonyms: nonargumentative, unargumentative 1826, Malachi Malagrowther [pseudonym; Walter Scott], A Letter to the Editor of the Argumentative individuals are characterized as those who frequently engage in debates or discussions, often for the sake of proving a point or asserting their opinion. They tend to enjoy challenging ideas, sometimes due to intellectual stimulation or strong belief in their perspective. However, this trait can be perceived negatively if the person appears overly confrontational or unwilling to accept differing viewpoints. When an adversary responds argumentatively, male and female subjects do not differ significantly in their preference for message strategies. Nevertheless, when the adversary responds with verbal aggression, male and female subjects exhibit divergent responses; females are more likely to select an argumentative strategy, whereas males tend to opt for verbally aggressive strategies. A notable example is Maryann, a ten-year-old who was described by her teacher as "manipulative, argumentative, and uncooperative." At home, Maryann exhibited similar behavior, frequently questioning rules and commenting that she received less respect and freedom compared to her siblings. The term "argumentative" is derived from the Latin word "argumentum," meaning "a point of view or reasoning." In various dictionaries, including the Oxford English Dictionary and Merriam-Webster's Dictionary, argumentative is defined as an adjective describing a person, behavior, or style of communication that tends to engage in arguments or disputes. In psychology, argumentative refers to a personality trait characterized by a tendency to challenge ideas and assert one's opinion. This can be perceived as positive if the individual engages in intellectual debates or discussions, but may be viewed negatively if they appear overly confrontational. Paraphrased text here ===== Looking at the world of debate and discussion, one often sees a usage of persuasive language to sway opinions and present views. In academic environments, this can take many forms including essays and debates that aim to persuade others about specific topics or ideas. An effective way to do this is by having a well-structured argumentative approach, which involves presenting clear points, supporting them with evidence, and addressing any opposing viewpoints in a respectful manner. When it comes to argumentative writing, the goal is often to convince readers of a particular point of view through logical reasoning and compelling evidence. This style of writing is crucial in many areas, such as education, where developing critical thinking skills and clear communication are essential. In debates, participants engage with opposing ideas, presenting their own arguments while also listening to and responding to the other side's points. Skilled debaters will balance persuasion with respect for differing opinions, using techniques like rhetorical questioning and counterpoints to strengthen their position. However, not all argumentative behavior is constructive. Destructive argumentation can be hurtful or unproductive, focusing on winning at all costs rather than seeking understanding or resolution. People who exhibit this kind of behavior may come across as overly critical or dismissive, making it harder to have productive discussions and maintain positive relationships. Those who avoid conflict or strive for harmony might be seen as agreeable or conciliatory. In contrast, individuals who engage in disputes or challenges frequently are described as combative, quarrelsome, or disputatious. ===== Looking at the different facets of argumentative behavior reveals a dual nature that can be both beneficial and detrimental depending on how it's employed. When utilized constructively, an argumentative mindset fosters growth, innovation, and the advancement of knowledge. It enables individuals to critically evaluate proposals, identify potential flaws, and create more effective solutions. However, when this approach turns negative or excessive, it can hinder progress and lead to conflict in various settings such as workplaces and social interactions. For instance, a constant argumentative attitude might cause disagreements that disrupt cooperation, undermine team morale, erode trust, and impair communication in personal relationships. To maintain healthy, productive interactions, it's essential to strike a balance between being argumentative and demonstrating empathy, respect, and the willingness to listen to others' perspectives. This delicate equilibrium allows for respectful debates and discussions that yield insightful and constructive conversations. ===== The term argumentative has undergone a significant shift in meaning over time, evolving from its original association with logical reasoning and formal debate to encompassing individuals or behaviors inclined to engage in disputes. Originally, the term referred to the structure of an argument, but it later took on a broader connotation, describing the attitude or demeanor of a person prone to engaging in debates. In the 18th and 19th centuries, the term acquired a more negative connotation, implying individuals who were excessively or aggressively inclined to argue. This shift in meaning reflected societal views favoring harmony over intellectual debate. However, in philosophical and academic contexts, being argumentative is still seen as a valuable trait, suggesting critical engagement with ideas and defending one's position. In everyday conversation, the term often carries a negative implication, implying unnecessary conflict or confrontational behavior. Psychologically, argumentative behavior can be indicative of a personality trait where individuals enjoy confrontation or debates to assert control or superiority. Today, the term is commonly used to describe both people and their behaviors, encompassing habits of dispute, challenging opinions, or defending views in a confrontational manner. The connotation of the term has evolved, balancing constructive debate with the potential for unnecessary confrontation. While it can be applied to academic writing, such as argumentative essays, which present and defend viewpoints with structured reasoning and evidence, its broader application reflects changing attitudes toward conflict, intellectual engagement, and social interaction. a person who is skilled at making strong points and defending their opinions, often likes to debate or argue with others About half of the family members were very good at debating. Their favourite hobby was discussing controversial topics on social media and television programmes. =====