Ενότητα 7

Υποστήριξη Επιχειρηματολογίας

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Μαθησιακοί στόχοι

- Ανάλυση των βασικών χαρακτηριστικών της διαδικασίας ανταλλαγής επιχειρημάτων
- Εισαγωγή στα Συστήματα Υποστήριξης Επιχειρηματολογίας
- Ανάδειξη σχετικών προκλήσεων σε σύγχρονα περιβάλλοντα συνεργασίας

Περιεχόμενα ενότητας

- Επιχείρημα και επιχειρηματολογία
- Μοντέλα επιχειρηματολογίας
- Συστήματα Υποστήριξης Επιχειρηματολογίας
- Προκλήσεις



Wicked problems

- Μη καλά δομημένα και δύσκολα αντιμετωπίσιμα προβλήματα, τα οποία μπορούν να επιλυθούν μέσω επιχειρηματολογικών συζητήσεων (argumentative discourses) και συνεργασίας μεταξύ των εμπλεκομένων ατόμων (Rittel & Webber, 1973)
- Στα προβλήματα αυτά, συναίνεση επιτυγχάνεται (βαθμιαία)
 μέσω μιας διαδικασίας συνεργατικής θεώρησης εναλλακτικών και συχνά ανταγωνιστικών μορφών αναπαράστασης και
 αξιολόγησης των δεδομένων του προβλήματος αλλά και των
 προτεραιοτήτων και περιορισμών που θέτουν τα μέλη της
 ομάδας επίλυσης του προβλήματος
- Η εφαρμογή κλασσικών εργαλείων μοντελοποίησης και ανάλυσης ενός περιβάλλοντος λήψης αποφάσεων είναι αδύνατη πριν την πλήρη διευκρίνιση και συμφωνία όλων των πτυχών του προβλήματος μεταξύ των μελών της ομάδας

Argument

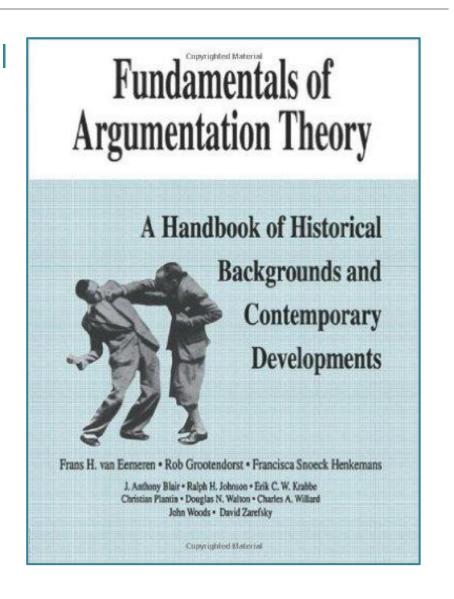
- A fact or assertion offered as evidence that something is true
 - "it was a strong argument that his hypothesis was true"
- Controversy: a contentious speech act; a dispute where there is strong disagreement
 - "they were involved in a violent argument"
- A discussion in which reasons are advanced for and against some proposition or proposal
 - "the argument over foreign aid goes on and on"

Argumentation

- A type of discourse in speech or writing that develops or debates a topic in a logical or persuasive way
 - Exploration of a problem by investigating all sides of it
 - Persuasion through reason
- Argumentation deals with complex issues that can be debated
 - It is an appeal predominantly to logic and reason
- A speech or writing intended to convince by establishing truth
 - Most argumentation begins with a statement of an idea or opinion, which is then supported with logical evidence
 - Another technique of argumentation is the anticipation and rebuttal of opposing views
- The methodical process of logical reasoning
 - "I can't follow your line of reasoning"

Argumentation (cont.)

"Argumentation is a verbal and social activity of reason aimed at increasing (or decreasing) the acceptability of a controversial standpoint for the listener or reader. by putting forward a constellation of propositions intended to justify (or refute) the standpoint before a rational judge"



Επιχειρηματολογικές συζητήσεις

- Η θεωρητική έρευνα που έχει διεξαχθεί στο χώρο ακολουθεί διαφορετικές κατευθύνσεις:
 - Φιλοσοφική, σύμφωνα με την οποία η επιχειρηματολογία θεωρείται ως ένας τρόπος «διαμόρφωσης θεωρίας» (theory formation)
 - Γλωσσολογική (linguistic), η οποία έχει επηρεαστεί από τη «θεωρία δράσεων ομιλίας» (speech act theory) και την ανάλυση των συζητήσεων (discourse analysis)
 - Ρητορική, όπου η επιχειρηματολογία μελετάται βασικά ως μια μορφή χειρισμού καταστάσεων μέσω της γλώσσας (manipulation through language)
 - Ψυχολογική, όπου εξετάζονται αναλυτικά οι συσχετίσεις μεταξύ των επιχειρημάτων και των γνωστικών διαδικασιών (cognitive processes)

Μοντέλα Επιχειρηματολογίας **Πηγή:** https://flic.kr/p/d4j4t

The inventor of dialectics

Before Zeno, Greek thinkers favored presenting their philosophical views by writing poetry. Zeno began the grand shift away from poetry toward a prose that contained explicit premises and conclusions. And he employed the method of indirect proof in his paradoxes by temporarily assuming some thesis that he opposed and then attempting to deduce an absurd conclusion or a contradiction. thereby undermining the temporary assumption. This method of indirect proof (reductio ad absurdum) probably originated with his teacher Parmenides (although this is disputed in the scholarly literature), but Zeno used it more systematically.

Source: Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy (http://www.iep.utm.edu)



The earliest study of formal logic

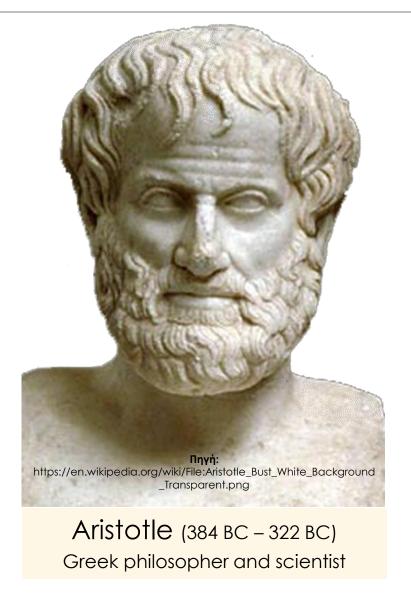
Aristotle's logic revolves around one notion: the deduction (sullogismos).

Aristotle says: "A deduction is speech (logos) in which, certain things having been supposed, something different from those supposed results of necessity because of their being so" (Prior Analytics I.2, 24b18–20)

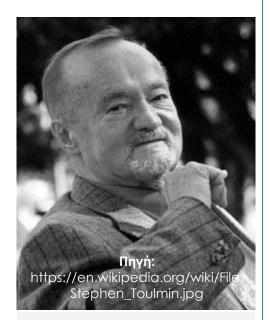
Each of the "things supposed" is a premise (protasis) of the argument, and what "results of necessity" is the conclusion (sumperasma).

The core of this definition is the notion of "resulting of necessity". This corresponds to a modern notion of logical consequence: X results of necessity from Y and Z if it would be impossible for X to be false when Y and Z are true.

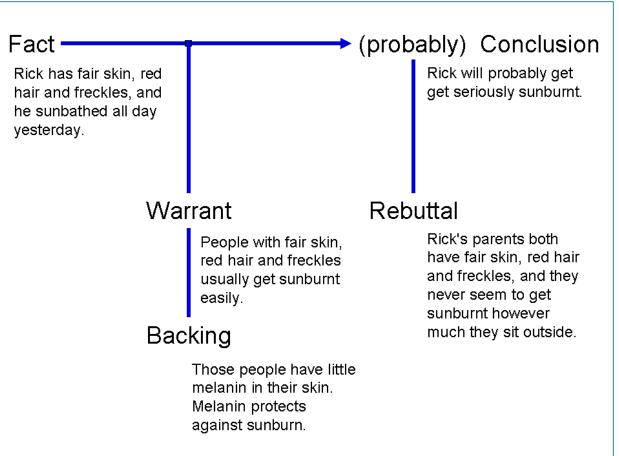
Source: Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (http://plato.stanford.edu/)



The Toulmin Model of Argumentation (1958)



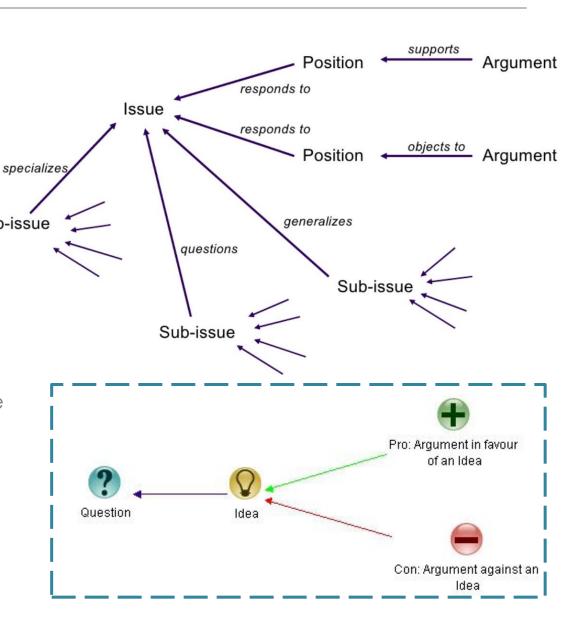
Stephen Toulmin (1922-2009) British philosopher



Πηγή: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Toulmin_Argumentation_Example.gif

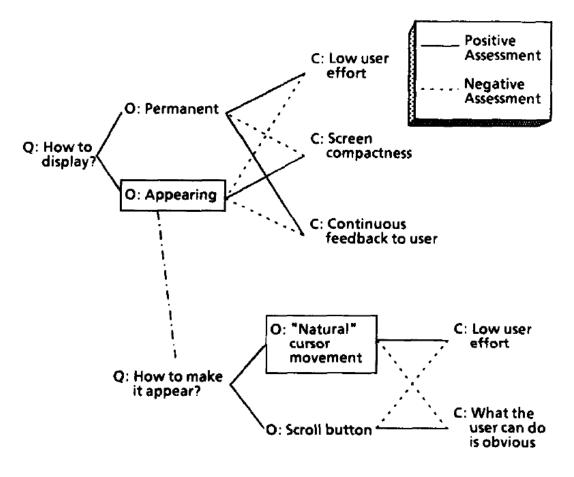
Issue-Based Information System (IBIS)

- Design rationale → dialogue mapping
- Invented by Werner
 Kunz & Horst Rittel
 (1970's) as a
 collaborative
 argumentation-basedSub-issue
 approach to tackling
 wicked problems
- Main elements
 - Issues (or questions) that need to be addressed.
 - Positions (or ideas): these are responses to questions
 - Arguments: these can be Pros (arguments supporting) or Cons (arguments against) an issue



The QOC model

- Hierarchical structure
- Main elements
 - Questions (and sub-questions):
 represent major issues of a design
 - Options: provide alternative solutions to the question
 - Criteria: the
 means to assess
 the options in
 order to make a
 choice



Πηγή: A. MacLean, R.M. Young, V.M.E. Bellotti & T.P. Moran, "Questions, options, and criteria: Elements of design space analysis", *Human-Computer Interaction*, 6(3-4), 1991, pp. 201-250.

Κανόνες επιχειρηματολογίας

Scintilla of Evidence

 A position p_i is active, if at least one active position argues in favor of it

```
active(p_i) \Leftrightarrow \exists p_i \ (active(p_i) \land in \ favor(p_i, p_i)).
```

Beyond Reasonable Doubt

 A position p_i is active if there are not any active positions that speak against it

```
active(p_i) \Leftrightarrow \neg \exists p_i \ (active(p_i) \land against(p_i, p_i)).
```

Preponderance of Evidence

 A position is active when the active positions that support it outweigh those that speak against it



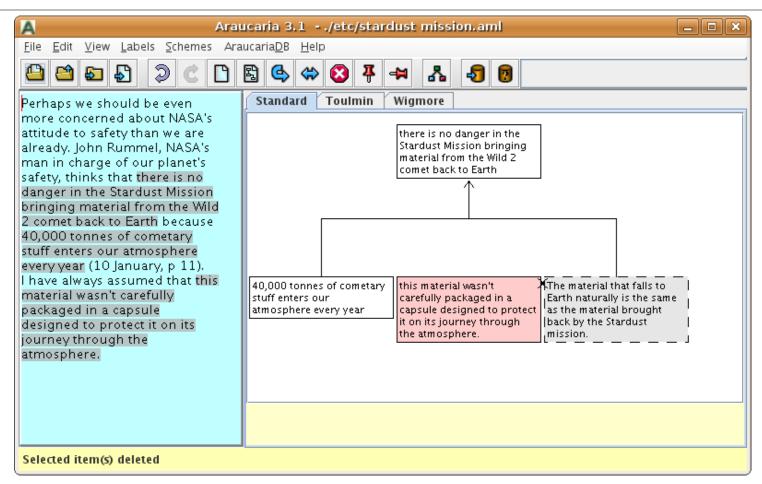


Debatepedia



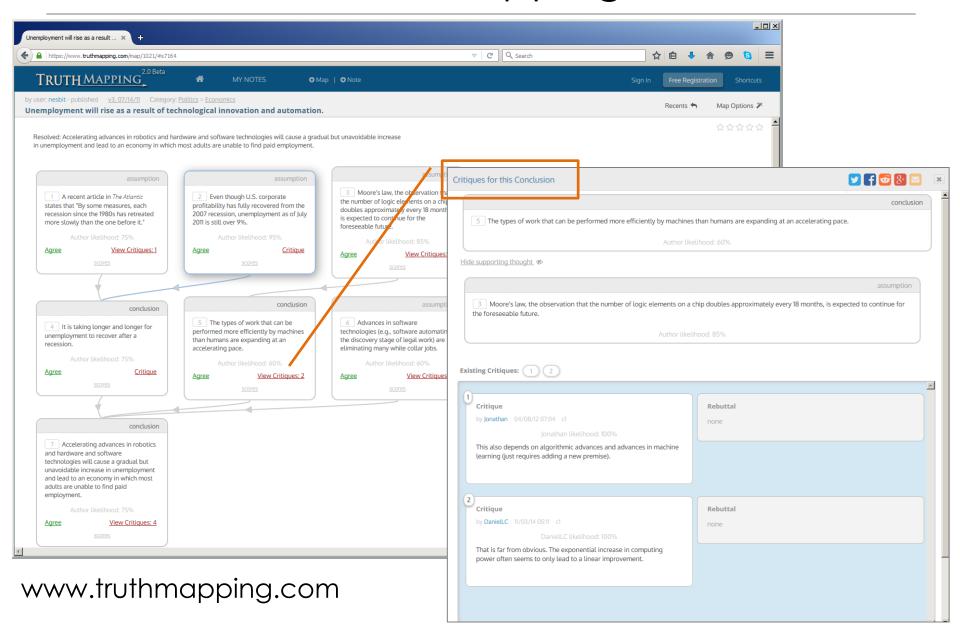
- dbp.idebate.org
- A wiki encyclopedia of pro and con arguments and quotations in important public debates from around the world

Araucaria

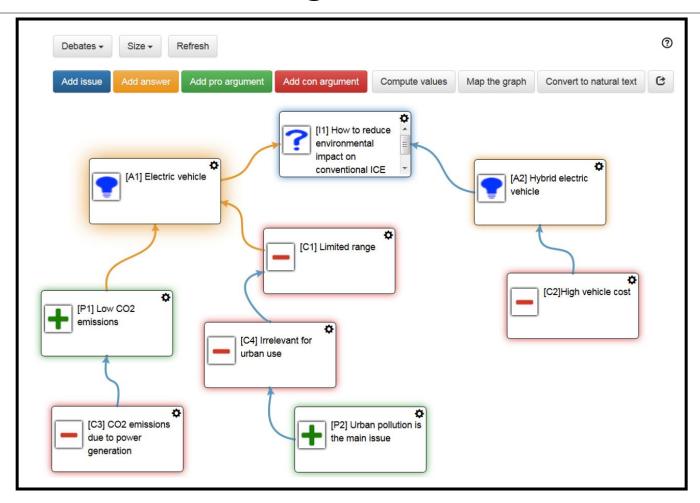


- Allows users to extract the arguments from text and represent them diagramatically in an argument map
- Arguments are stored in Argument Markup Language (AML), which is based on XML
- Largely replaced by OVA (Online Visualization of Argument http://www.arg-tech.org/index.php/ova/), a browser-based tool that supports analysis of online textual arguments

TruthMapping

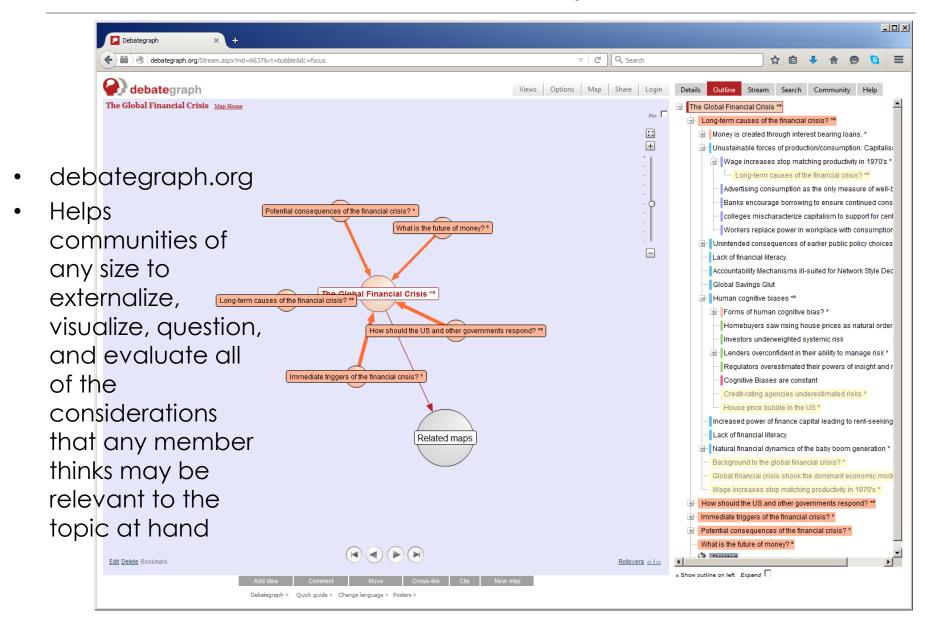


Arg&Dec

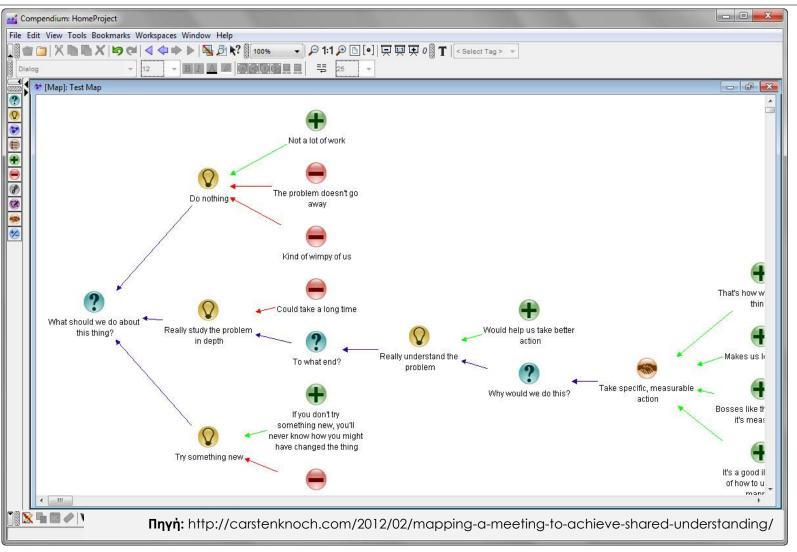


- www.arganddec.com
- It can score decisions by measuring the dialectical strength of opinions in debates and/or by using tabular methods

DebateGraph

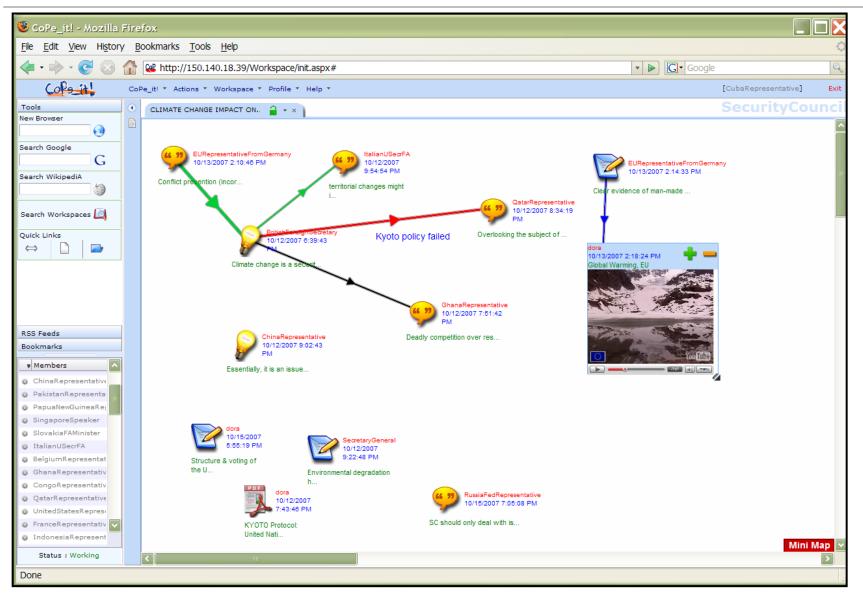


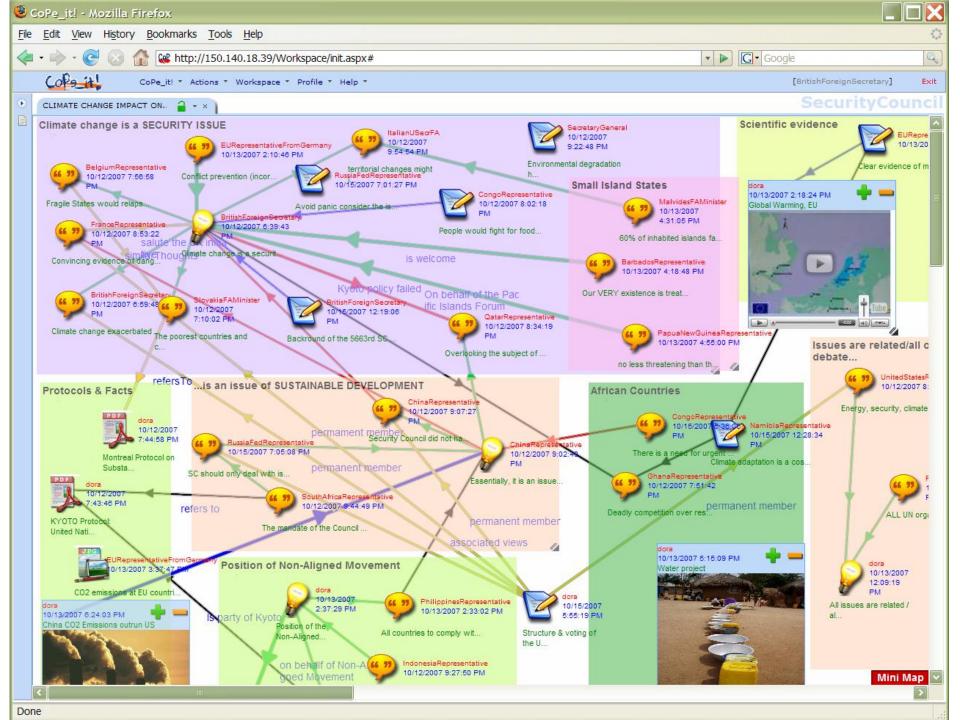
Compendium

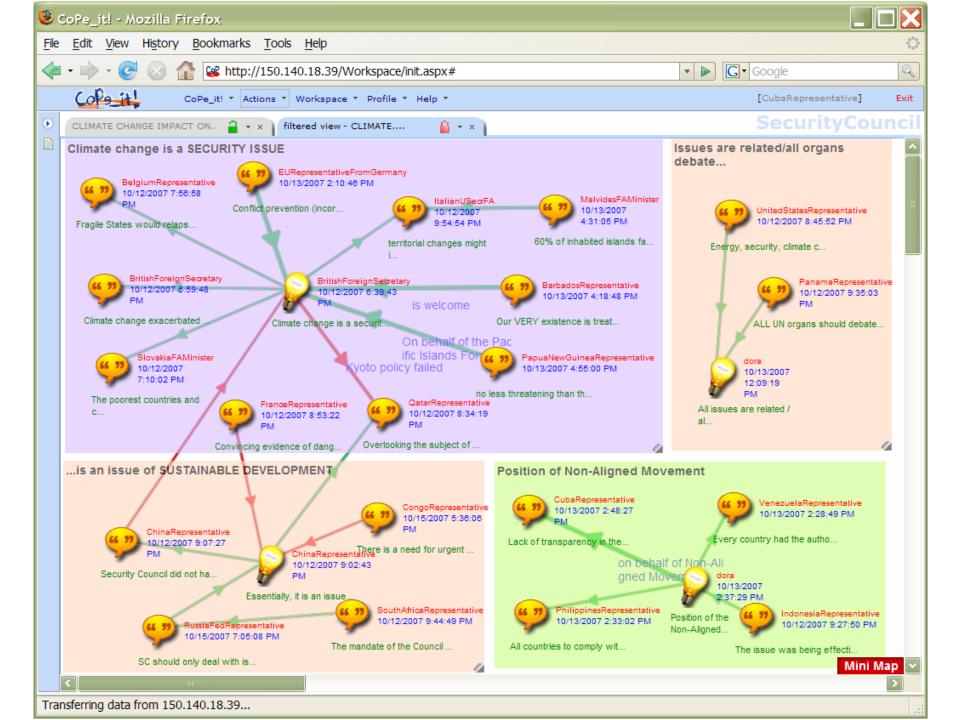


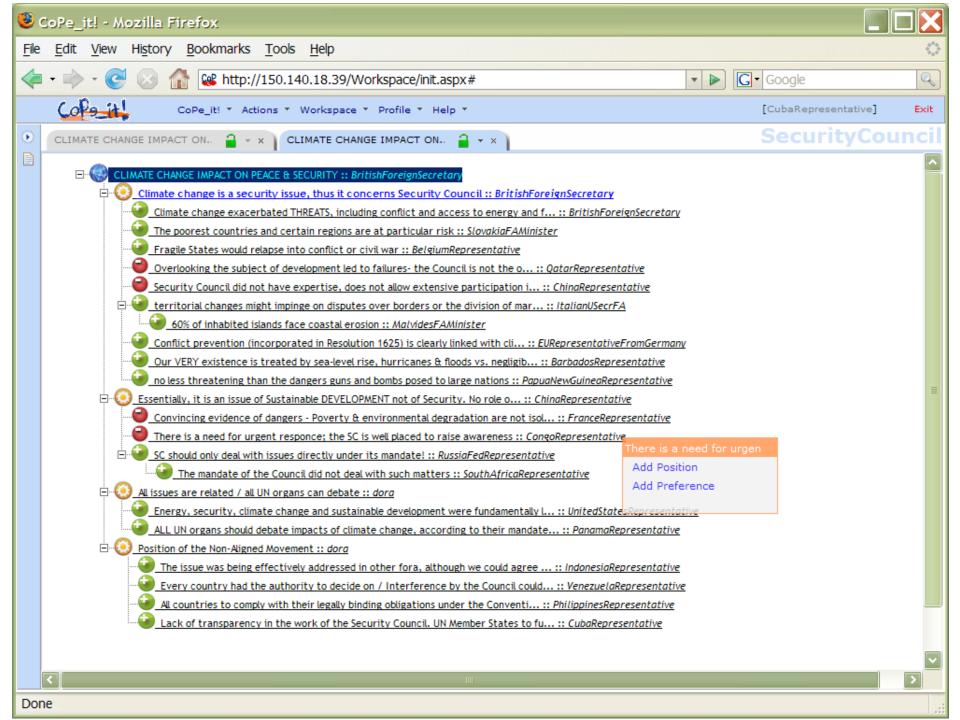
- compendiuminstitute.net
- Mapping information, ideas and arguments

CoPe_it! (1/4)

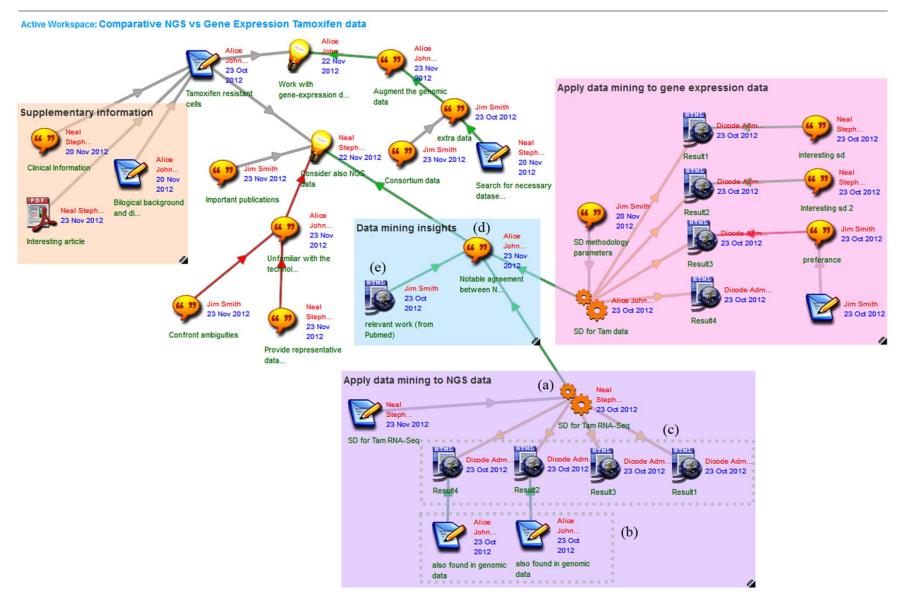






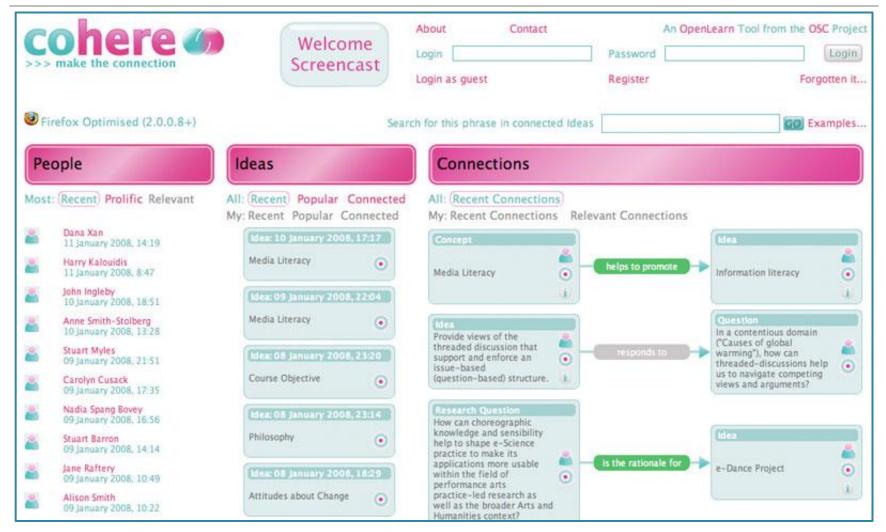


Integrating web services in Dicode



Source: dicode-project.eu

Cohere

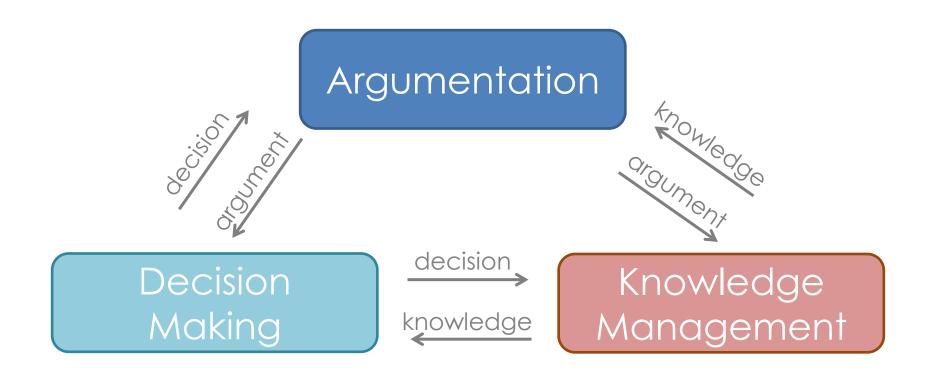


- cohere.open.ac.uk
- Introduced not as an argumentation tool, but as a tool for making meaningful connections between ideas (argumentation is just one possible application that some users may want to pursue)

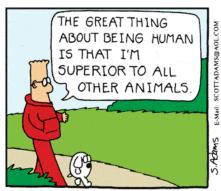
Research directions

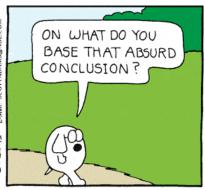
- Οπτική αναπαράσταση (visualization)
- Αιτιολόγηση (reasoning)
 - Argumentation rules
 - Decision making models
 - Scoring mechanisms
- Exploitation of Web 2.0 features and technologies
- Argument mining
- Open platform
 - Open data, linked data, ...
 - Mashup possibilities (e.g. arguments within GIS)
 - User-own argumentation schemas and reasoning models

Argumentation, KM and DM



Αντί επιλόγου



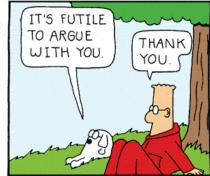














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