CLAIM - EVIDENCE - WARRANT

Write this in the *Literary Devices* section of your notebook.
What is an Argument?

Ω First of all, what it is not. It is not a fight. Although you may, and probably should, feel passionate about your topic, arguments are supposed to be intellectual activities not shouting matches.

Ω However, an argument does involve two opposing points of view. This means that you must include the opposing side, even if only briefly.
What is claim, evidence, warrant?

Ω Claim, evidence, warrant (CEW) is a formal and logical writing style.

Ω CEW helps you PROVE your thoughts in a logical way using evidence.

Ω It also can be used for answering open response questions, discussion questions, or writing paragraphs & essays.

Ω You can use it in any class.
What is claim, evidence, warrant?

It is what you already know how to do with writing:

Ω Claim – the main point of the argument

Ω Evidence – the support (data) about a topic

Ω Warrant – An assumption/rule/explanation which shows the connection between the claim and the evidence.
Claim

• This is the main point of the argument. What you are trying to prove.

• Example: The school lunch program contributes to childhood obesity.
Evidence

Ω Includes facts, statistics, authorities, SOLID opinion, and examples are from A REPUTABLE SOURCE (authority) depending on the claim.

Example:
On October 5, Mesa Public Schools served two options for lunch: pizza and burritos. The pizza contained 21 grams of fat, and the burrito contained 15 grams of fat. A healthy meal should contain no more than 7 grams of fat (Donovan 3).
Ω An assumption/rule which shows the connection between the claim and the evidence.

Example:
Feeding students lunches with high fat contents will cause students to gain extra pounds.

NOTE: The warrant must CONNECT the EVIDENCE to the CLAIM.
Connecting the Claim and the Data

Ω Sometimes it helps to create a diagram of the claim, data, and warrant that looks like the example below.

Claim----------------------------------------------Data
Lunch program is bad
Pizza/burritos have high fat content

Warrant: Fatty lunches cause obesity.
Review

Ω A claim is made.
Ω Evidence is produced in the form of logical facts.
Ω The **Warrant** connects the **Evidence** to the **Claim**.
Your turn!

You want to go see a movie with your friends. Convince your parents to let you go using claim, evidence, warrant.
Susan's shallow personality is created by extrinsic motivation. "But over the summer she had her braces taken off, and she grew a little taller and prettier and grew breasts. Now, she acts a lot dumber in the hallways, especially when boys are around. And I think it's sad because Susan doesn't look happy" (Chbosky 6-7). This demonstrates that Susan is shallow because she changes how she acts around boys. She now acts dumb to get attention.
Intrinsic vs. Extrinsic Motivation

• Intrinsic Motivation = Personal drive, You being the real YOU
  • \((\text{Intrinsic} = \text{Inside})\)

• Extrinsic Motivation = Expectations of OTHER people
  • \((\text{Extrinsic} = \text{Expectations})\)
Intrinsic Motivation

- sense of achievement
- curiosity
- interest
- pride

Extrinsic Motivation

- money
- grades
- praise
- career
- exams
CEW Paragraphs
(For future reference)

1. Claim
2. Introduce first piece of evidence (cite if needed)
3. Warrant
4. Transition and second pieces of evidence (cite if needed)
5. Warrant
6. More evidence or conclusion