

PONTIFÍCIA UNIVERSIDADE CATÓLICA DO RIO DE JANEIRO



CENTER OF THEOLOGY AND HUMAN SCIENCES
PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

FIL 1305 - 1CA

Logic and argumentation

**SEMESTER
2026.2**

Course load: 60 horas

Credits: 4

**TIME: Tues-Thurs
15h-17h**

Professor(a): Maria Priscilla Coelho

OBJECTIVES	To introduce students to the fundamentals of logic and argumentative practice, allowing them to identify good and bad arguments. To get students familiar with classical fallacies in order to help them avoid being persuaded when they do not have good reasons for that. To help students develop their critical thinking.
DESCRIPTION	The course intends to introduce the fundamentals of logic and argumentation and discuss the different types of reasoning and fallacies. It also aims to address connections of these topics to classical issues of philosophy and their impacts on current matters.
SYLLABUS	The course is split into 2 units: Unit I: Fundamentals of Logic and Argumentation Unidade II: Fallacies, Contemporary issues and the different fields of activity
ASSESSMENTS	Criteria 3 AVERAGE = (G1 + G2) / 2 If G2 < 3, thus AVERAGE = ((G1 +(G2*3)) / 4

ASSESSMENTS DETAILS	The first grade will be constituted by a combination of lists of activities. Students will have about one week to complete each. They will submit them through Google Classroom. The second grade will be related to a group project. Students will present a seminar about one of the topics to be shared in advance. Exceptions must be discussed individually with the course instructor. The calendar and the types of assessments are subject to change according to class agreements.
REQUIRED READINGS	ARISTOTLE. “On Sophistical Refutations”. In: On Sophistical Refutations.; On coming to be and passing away.; On the Cosmos. Translated by E. S. Foster; D. J. Furley. USA: Harvard University Press, 1955. COPI, I. Introduction to Logic. England: Pearson Education Limited, 2014. EPSTEIN, R. Critical Thinking. Canada: Thomson Wadsworth, 2006. GEACH, P. T. Reason and argument. USA: University of California Press, 1976. HUME, D. An Enquiry concerning human understanding. USA: Oxford University Press, 2007. PERELMAN, C.; OLBRECHTS-TYTECA, L. The New Rhetoric. A treatise on Argumentation. USA: University of Notre Dame Press, 1971. OBS: The required readings and references are subject to change according to the pedagogical needs of the course.
SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS	ARISTOTLE. Categories and De Interpretatione. Translated by J. L. Ackrill. USA: Oxford University Press, 2002. _____. On Rhetoric: a theory of civic discourse. Translated by George A. Kennedy. Second Edition. USA, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007. _____. In: BARNES, J. (Ed.). The complete works of Aristotle. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1991. ASHWORTH, E. J. “Language and logic”. In: McGRADE, A. S. (Org.) The Cambridge companion to Medieval Philosophy. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2003, p. 73-96. CORNMAN, J.; LEHRER, K. & PAPPAS, G. Philosophical problems and arguments: an introduction. Indiana: Hackett Publishing Company, 1987. HAACK, S. Philosophy of Logics. USA: Cambridge University Press, 1978.

	PARSONS, T. "What is an argument?". In: The Journal of Philosophy. Vol. 93, No. 4 (Apr., 1996), p. 164-185. PERELMAN, C. The realm of Rhetoric. USA: University of Notre Dame Press, 1982. TAYLOR, C. Philosophical Arguments. USA: Harvard University Press, 1997. THOULESS, R. H. & THOULESS C. R. Straight & Crooked Thinking. London: Hodder Education, 2011. TOULMIN, S. The uses of argument. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1958. WALTON, D. Informal Logic. A pragmatic approach. USA: Cambridge University Press, 2008.
REFERENCES FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	SALMON, W. Logic. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1973. SCHREIBER, S. Aristotle on false reasoning. Language and the world in the <i>Sophistical Refutations</i>. USA: State University of New York Press, 1952. STROUD, B. The significance of philosophical skepticism. New York: Oxford University Press, 1984.