

Persuasive Research Paper Writing Guide

In [persuasive](#) or [argumentative](#) paper, we try to persuade people to believe our facts, share our morals, agree to our line of reasoning and judgment, and assume our line of thoughts.

As you prepare an argumentative paper, use the following [steps](#):

1. **Choose your stance.** What side of the topic or question are you planning to write about, and which answer will you put forward? Be familiar with the aim of the research paper.
2. **Clarify related values for your audience and the attitude with which they consider the question.** Make sure you understand all sides of the issue, give credence to the opposition (i.e., what valid arguments does the other side make?), and define all your terms. You want to make sure you begin with a common ground with your audience, or you are apt to lose readers who misunderstand or disagree with you from the opening.
3. **Research your topic.** An argumentative paper have to present explicit and realistic proof. It is critical to go beyond your individual knowledge and background. You have to visit the archives or question people who are professionals in your topic. Ethos and logos are critical in supporting your position, meaning that you need to become an expert on the issue through credible, reliable sources. Wikipedia does not count; neither do personal blogs. Make sure your research comes from a variety of current, professional sources, such as newspapers, scholarly journals, and government websites.
4. **Structure your research paper.** Learn what proof you will add and in what sequence you can list the facts. Don't forget to consider your objective, readers, plus your subject matter. Your essay should follow a clear pattern, begin with a hook and then narrow down to your thesis statement (argument) in the introduction, and then offer clear topic sentences that support your thesis throughout. You should also include the opposition's viewpoint and your own counterargument (rebuttal, respond to that opposition with your evidence) toward the end of the essay. Finally, you will conclude by leaving the reader with a lasting impression, such as speculating to the future, calling your reader to action, or reiterating why the issue matters.
5. **Have the self-assurance to speak all your arguments in writing.** At the same time, you need to be aware of your audience, who might not agree with you, and who might have personal experiences or beliefs about the issue that you are unaware of, so it is also important to be culturally sensitive.

These benchmarks are necessary to provide a good argument:

- **Check your thesis.** Your thesis, i.e., justification, requires two sides. It needs to be disputable. If it's possible devise a thesis statement directly challenging you own side, you can be sure that your personal argument is disputable.
- **Learn ways to contest opposite justification.** Investigate the ideas of your opponent to uncover blunders or dubious facts. If you don't mind rival arguments, the paper won't be really argumentative
- **Defend your thesis with evidential support.** Keep in mind that your justification should be well-prepared and logical rational sound
- **Be well-versed about your issue.** To increase your understanding of a subject, read a lot about it, with reliable sources. Write down the information (you will need to cite it in your paper, using the correct style guide format).

Various methods to back your argument:

- **Proven facts:** A strong way of proof, facts can come out of your study, observation, or your own experience.
- **Figures:** Numbers can provide strong backing. Make sure your figures originate from trustworthy resources. Every time refer to your sources.
- **Quotations:** Direct quotations from prime experts that verify your standpoint may prove crucial.
- **Examples:** Illustrations from real life enrich your main ideas and make your points concrete. They may be the proof.

** Remember: Not all websites are considered "reliable." Just because someone lists facts and figures doesn't mean it is credible research. Dig deeper and find other evidence from respected, well-educated sources to corroborate your findings.*

Let's analyze the what organization argumentative paper must have to facilitate making a solid convincing organization of your paper.

- Intro, where you suggest the paper dilemma.
- Narration, or out-of-the-spotlight statement of the facts (narrowing down).
- Thesis statement (what you will argue)
- Body of the research paper.
- Refutation, or study of opposing standpoints.
- Closing. It's very helpful to link the concluding points back with the foreword in order to supplement your standpoint.