### Sr. Storiy: Language

### Essay and Thesis preparation

### The thesis statement or main claim must be debatable

An argumentative or persuasive piece of writing must begin with a debatable thesis or claim. In other words, the thesis must be something that people could reasonably have differing opinions on. If your thesis is something that is generally agreed upon or accepted as fact then there is no reason to try to persuade people.

**Example of a non-debatable thesis statement:**

Pollution is bad for the environment.

This thesis statement is not debatable. First, the word pollution means that something is bad or negative in some way. Further, all studies agree that pollution is a problem; they simply disagree on the impact it will have or the possibility of the problem. No one could reasonably argue that pollution is good.

**Example of a debatable thesis statement:**

At least 25 percent of the federal budget should be spent on limiting pollution.

This is an example of a debatable thesis because reasonable people could disagree with it. Some people might think that this is how we should spend the nation's money. Others might feel that we should be spending more money on education. Still others could argue that corporations, not the government, should be paying to limit pollution.

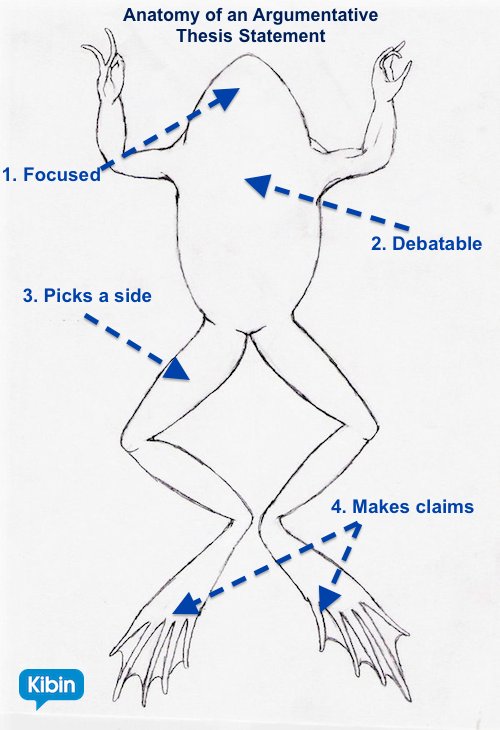
**Example of a thesis that is too broad:**

Drug use is detrimental to society.

There are several reasons this statement is too broad to argue. First, what is included in the category "drugs"? Is the author talking about illegal drug use, recreational drug use (which might include alcohol and cigarettes), or all uses of medication in general? Second, in what ways are drugs detrimental? Is drug use causing deaths (and is the author equating deaths from overdoses and deaths from drug related violence)? Is drug use changing the moral climate or causing the economy to decline? Finally, what does the author mean by "society"? Is the author referring only to America or to the global population? Does the author make any distinction between the effects on children and adults? There are just too many questions that the claim leaves open. The author could not cover all of the topics listed above, yet the generality of the claim leaves all of these possibilities open to debate.

**Example of a narrow or focused thesis:**

Illegal drug use is detrimental because it encourages gang violence. Examples taken from Owl English

[](https://www.kibin.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Frog_outline_by_DelightsJD.jpg)

**1. A good argumentative thesis is focused and not too broad.**

It’s important to stay focused! Don’t try to argue an overly broad topic in your essay, or you’re going to feel confused and unsure about your direction and purpose.

[Bad Example](https://www.kibin.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/1380071015_Delete.png)Don’t write, “Eating fast food is bad and should be avoided.”

This statement is too general and would be nearly impossible for you to defend. It leaves a lot of big questions to answer. Is all fast food bad? Why is it bad? Who should avoid it? Why should anyone care?

Good exampleDo write, “Americans should eliminate the regular consumption of fast food because the fast food diet leads to preventable and expensive health issues, such as diabetes, obesity, and heart disease.”

In this example, I’ve narrowed my argument to the health consequences related to a diet of fast food. I’ve also chosen to focus on Americans rather than everyone in the universe.

**Law Essay Example from Sr.Storiy**

Law is known for it to be just and look out for everyone’s best interest whether they, realize it or not. This includes doctors; they must do what they can to save lives even if that means going against their patient’s faith, in this case Jehovah’s faith. The doctor is looking for the patient’s best interest to stay alive, the doctor’s own interest not to be sued for negligence and the society’s best interest to know that doctors are and will go to extreme lengths just to keep patients alive. Doctors should have the right to make decisions for their patients.

By having Jehovah’s best interest at heart, the doctors are trying to save her life, even if it is going against her right to practice her religion and faith, this is a matter of life and death. There needs to be limits and these doctors are showing that there has to be, a blood transfusion is medically necessary to her save her life. What other option are they able to choose? No other, the doctors must do what is best for the patient even if they don’t realize it. The doctors are professionals and Jehovah should understand that they know what they have to do in order to save her life. Therefore the doctors should be allowed to make this decision to save Jehovah’s life, even if it happens to go against her faith.

Now some may say that we should respect Jehovah’s decision to refuse blood transfusion, but the reality is that this transfusion is **medically** necessary to save her life. So is one thought really worth a dead body… no way. The doctor has a right to try to fight as much as he can to get his patient to live, even if that means going to court. Us as society should not see this as an infringement on Jehovah’s rights, but a limit on it in order to save her life. Therefore doctors should have the right to make the decision for their patients’ best interest even if they don’t realize it.

More over, the doctor would not want to be sued for negligence or be accused of not being concerned for their patient or care for their patient’s life. Doctors do take oaths to take care of their patients, so this oath hits close to heart and means a lot to doctors and the government. If Jehovah does end up dying on the doctor’s watch with out the doctors treatment recommended to save her life, people may say that the doctor didn’t care enough, or tried hard enough to save his own patients life, which would be appalling. The doctor may even be charged for negligence which is not good. The doctor should be able to make decisions for their patient not only for their patient’s life, but for the doctor’s well-being.

Furthermore, it’s accurate to say that if the doctor proceeds with the transfusion that is medically necessary to save Jehovah’s life, the public would be happy and relieved to know that they can feel safe in doctor’s care knowing that they will look out for their best interest and go through extreme lengths just to keep them alive. The society would be very appreciative and thankful to doctors that make medically necessary decisions to allow citizens to continue living. Although some may see this as doctors going against patients interests, the reality is, doctors will and are doing whatever they possibly can to save their patients. For that reason, doctors should have the right to make decisions for their patients and for the patients’ best interest and societies.

In conclusion, doctors must do what they can to save lives even if that means going against their patient’s faith. The doctor is looking for the patient’s best interest to stay alive, the doctor’s own interest not to be sued for negligence and the society’s best interest to know that doctors are and will go to extreme lengths just to keep patients alive. Doctors should have the right to make decisions for their patients.