

## **How Semiotic Modes Work Together in Multimodal Argumentation: A Pattern-Based Approach**

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In the analysis of argumentation that is carried out multimodally, it is important to understand the role that different semiotic modes play, and how they are integrated into a coherent argumentation (cf. Birdsell/Groarke 2007; Wildfeuer forthcoming). Semiotic modes are variously suited for different functions of argumentation (e.g. the presentation of different types of information, the use of inference rules such as *modus ponens*, or proof strategies such as *reductio ad absurdum*, the use of rhetorical devices such as *captatio benevolentiae*, the presentation of examples, the emotional manipulation of the audience, etc.).

The affordances of different modes for functions in multimodal argumentation, however, cannot simply be based on semiotic evaluations of mode-specific affordances that have been gleaned from monomodal sign processes. Thus, images have traditionally been regarded as well-suited for illustration of an argument with examples, for emotional influences, and for contextualizing an argument; but depending on the combination with content given in other modes (e.g. language or gesture), they can fulfil other functions in multimodal argumentation as well (Tseronis 2014).

To take an example: In a trial, the visual disparity between a small defendant and a very high wall around a property he's supposed to have climbed with bare hands can be used by the defense, by presenting a photo of the defendant before the wall, as an argument for his innocence: The image can here support the visual equivalent of a *reductio ad absurdum* proof, but only if verbally given explanations supply an adequate contextualization: e.g. the visually presented objects have to be connected with referents in an act of *Intermodal deixis* ("this person is the defendant; this wall is the wall he's supposed to have climbed"). Furthermore, background knowledge necessary to draw the intended conclusion has to be supplied (e.g. "the wall has the same height all around the property").

We claim that the function of semiotic modes in multimodal argumentation cannot be determined in general, but only in specific constellations of form and content presented in both modes. Thus, a pragmatic approach to mode contributions is necessary, which considers the specific interactions between modes, depending on the formal, content, and context properties of each argumentative utterance.

To understand how modes contribute to multimodal rhetoric strategies, a pragmatic theory of multimodal argumentation will have to consider which types of interactions between semiotic modes exist, and how they influence the overall argumentative pattern. Recently, different models that describe interactions between semiotic modes have been proposed (Marsh/White 2003; Martinec/Salway 2005; Liu/O'Halloran 2009; Wildfeuer 2012). In recent work (cf. Siefkes in print), a range of intermodal interactions has been formally defined, among them Intermodal predication, Intermodal typification, and others. On the basis of examples, it will be demonstrated how this model can be used to describe the contributions of semiotic modes context-sensitively, providing an important part of the needed pragmatic theory of multimodal argumentation.

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