**Introduction**

The speaker/writer has at least three tasks in the introductory part of a classical argument. These are: (1) to warm up to the audience, (2) to establish a connection or "rapport" with the audience, and (3) to state the general claim of the argument.

**Narration**

This is where the speaker/writer has to provide a summary of the background information relevant to the argument. This is also where the speaker/writer outlines the circumstances that lead to the claim and its corresponding consequences. In some examples of classical arguments, the narration comes together with the introduction.

**Confirmation**

This is where the speaker/writer gives the supporting evidence to the claim. Supporting facts and opinion from authority are usually included in this section. The stronger the link between the supporting evidence and the claim, the stronger the argument of the speaker/writer will be. This is also the part where the claim is elaborated. A typical technique used in the confirmation section of a classical argument is the Toulmin technique.

**Refutation**

This is where the opposing claims are presented or acknowledged, and then addressed accordingly. In most cases, counter-examples are best used as counter-arguments for the opposing claims. This is also the part of the classical argument where the speaker/writer anticipates possible objection to his claim and addresses them appropriately.

**Conclusion**

This is the final part of the classical argument where the speaker/writer summarizes the main points and reiterates the claim. In some cases, speakers/writers using this form of argument end with an appeal to the emotion of the reader or audience.