JARGON-Y TERMS OF ARGUMENT

1. Latin Alphabet Soup

Sine qua yum.

et al. *et alia* "and others," to refer to multiple persons

i.e. *id est* "that is," to provide an alternate definition or identity statement

e.g. *example gratis* "for example," to provide examples of a previously-identified category

cf. *conferre* "compare with," refer to by way of comparison

viz. *videlicet* "see" to list further references

QED *quod erat demonstrandum*, "so it is demonstrated," indicating the conclusion of an argument

sic "thus," used to refer to quoted misspellings or grammar errors that are left uncorrected

n.b. *nota bene*, "mark it well," to alert readers to a relevant sidebar. Useful more for correspondence and manuscript drafts than for publications

2. Three Ways to Re-Cite A Work

There must be 50 ways to cite another.

op.cit. *opere citato*, "in the work that was cited," used after an author's name to refer to the last work cited by the same author.

ibid. *ibidem*, "in the same place," used to refer to work cited immediately previously

loc.cit. *loco citato* "in the same place," used in footnotes to refer to the previous work cited down to the page, or if preceded by an author's name, the last work cited by the same author (again, down to the page).

3. More Latin, Mostly from the Ancients and Early Moderns

I saved Latin. What did you ever do?

a priori "From the former," analytic

a posteriori "From the latter," empirical

ab initio "From the beginning," from the ground up

ad infinitum "to infinity," signifying infinite regress

ceterus paribus "all other things being equal" a conditional used to limit the scope of a discussion to a certain type of case

de dicto "about the statement," a highly literal interpretation or, in logic, a sentence-focused interpretation

de re "about the matter," a more liberal interpretation or, in logic, a proposition-focused interpretation

explanans plural *explanantia* "the thing that explains," a premise or explanatory assumption

explanandum plural *explananda* "the thing that is explained" a conclusion or target of explanation

mutatis mutandis "after changing what needs to be changed," with appropriate changes

prima facie	"at first glance," apparently
tabula rasa	"blank slate," a space (usually in the mind) without presuppositions or axioms
salva veritate	"saving the truth," expressions that can be exchanged without changing the truth value of their parent statements
simpliciter	"simply," without qualification
sine qua non	"that without which, nothing" the essential piece of a thing
sui generis	"of its own kind," an irreducible concept
summum bonum	"highest good," the greatest good

4. ARGUMENT FORMS AND FALLACIES

That's just, like, your opinion, man.

a fortiori	"from the stronger," using a stronger argument to overshadow a weaker one
reductio ad absurdum	"reduction to the absurd," finding a contradiction in a logical consequence of a premise
ad hominem	"to the man," attacking the character or a trait of your opponent rather than their argument
ad hoc	"to this," improvised to fit a given situation
tu quoque	"you too," pointing out the same flaw in an opponent's argument that they have pointed out in yours
straw man	a caricature of your opponent's argument, which is much weaker than her actual view
begging the question	assuming the conclusion. Alternative: "vicious circle"
valid	The premises lead to the conclusion; the form is good. (opposite: invalid)
sound	The premises are true; the content is good. (opposite: unsound)

5. OTHER STUFF WE SAY

I don't want to sell anything, buy anything, or process anything as a career.

negative project	The part of the paper where you criticize someone else's view
positive project	The part of the paper where you propose your own view
the received view	A view held to be not crazy and/or in fashion at the time of writing. *Alternatively*, a view held to be dogmatic and in need of revision.
dialectic	The comparison of views on a subject over time
literature	A body of philosophical work on a given subject
endemic	Native to a particular concept/debate/literature
navel-gazing	Used to question the merit of a particular philosophical project
burden of proof	Who is responsible for showing the correctness/incorrectness of a claim
turtles all the way down	Used to question the grounding of a particular argument's content

6. IMPORTANT NOTATION FROM PROOFS

I'm sure the word you were looking for was "symbolism."

$\therefore$	"Therefore," designating the conclusion
$\exists$	"Exists," designating an existence claim
$\forall$	"For all," designating a universal claim
$\Box$	"Necessarily," designating a claim that holds in all possible cases
$\Diamond$	"Possibly," designating a claim that holds in at least one possible case
$\sim$	"not", negation
$\vdash$	"entails", in 'A $\vdash$ B', B is a logical consequence of A (NB: $\models$ is a variation of $\vdash$, with a similar but distinct meaning in some logical systems)