

Fallacies

**LOGIC
FAIL**

- Fallacies are elements that show **how**
- **we may go wrong in our arguments**
- We derive at **unwarranted**(unjustifiable)
conclusion from a set of premises
- **Conclusion lacks logical support**

- Fallacious (untrue, misleading, wrong) arguments are used as **rhetic ploys** by **newspapers** and **advertisements**, in the **speech of the political leaders** and even by **parents** who want their children to do what they want

LOSE THE FLAKES

Get the Girls



*My intern is the
only one following
me on Twitter.*

FILL THE VOID

Lucky



CHANGE THE WAY YOU SHOP THIS FALL
Lucky.com

*My 5-day cleanse
is only on day 2.*

FILL THE VOID

Lucky



CHANGE THE WAY YOU SHOP THIS FALL
Lucky.com

*My boyfriend
dumped me via text.*

FILL THE VOID

Lucky



CHANGE THE WAY YOU SHOP THIS FALL
Lucky.com

THE BETTER SMOKING CHOICE

Make the Switch Today and Live Healthier

SMOKE
by AMERICAN TOBACCO

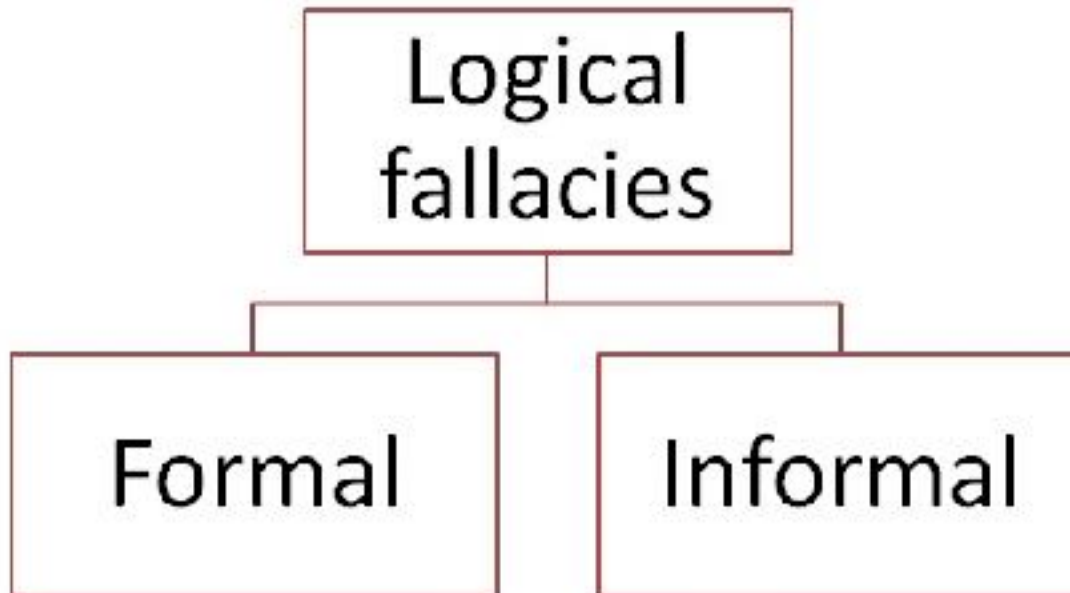


How a fallacy is occurred?

- When an inference does not manage to provide adequate logical support, a fallacy is committed and the argument becomes invalid



There are Two Major Kinds of Fallacies



- 1. FORMAL FALLACY: THERE IS AN ERROR IN THE STRUCTURE OR THE FORM OF THE ARGUMENT



Formal Fallacies

- Example of a deductive argument with a formal fallacy:
 1. All humans are mammals. (premise)
 2. All cats are mammals. (premise)
 3. All humans are cats. (conclusion)
- Both premises in this argument are true but the conclusion is false. The defect is a formal fallacy and can be demonstrated by reducing the argument to its bare structure:
 1. All A are C
 2. All B are C
 3. All A are B



- **2. INFORMAL FALLACY- A LINGUISTIC REASON LEADS TO A FALLACY**
- **INFORMAL FALLACY IS DIVIDED INTO 3 TYPES**

I. The Fallacy of Ambiguity

- The Fallacies that result due to ambiguities in language - state of being doubtfulness

One spelling mistake can destroy your life...
A Husband sent this to his wife: "I'm having a wonderful time wish you were her."



Teacher: Why are you late, Joseph?

Joseph: Because of a sign down the road.

Teacher: What does a sign have to do
with your being late?

Joseph: The sign said, "School Ahead, Go
Slow!"





10 മിനിറ്റിൽ 68 പട്ടിയെ തിന്ന് ലോക റെക്കോഡ്

ന്യൂയോർക്ക്: പത്തു മിനിറ്റിനുള്ളിൽ 68 നായകളെ തിന്ന് അമേരിക്കക്കാൻ ലോക റെക്കോഡ് സ്ഥാപിച്ചു. അമേരിക്കൻ സാമ്പത്തിക നാഫോ-അഞ്ചിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി നടത്തിയ വെർഷിക്കേസോത്തിലാണ് അയി പെസ്റ്റ്നട്ട് എന്ന 25കാൻ സമ്പന്ന വെക്കാഡ് തിരുത്തിയത്.

ഈസലിനായിരം, ഡോളർ സമതന്ത്രതയ്ക്കുള്ള പട്ടി തീറ്റ മത്സരം ന്യൂയോർക്കിലെ മോണി ദ്വീപിലാണ് നടന്നത്. പെസ്റ്റ്നട്ടിന്റെ തുടർച്ചയായ മൂന്നാംപിഞ്ചമാണ് ഇത്. കഴിഞ്ഞവർഷം 66 പട്ടികളെ അകത്താക്കിയാണ് കിരീടം ചൂടിയിരുന്നത്. അറുപത്തിനാലുപട്ടികളുടെ മാത്രം കഴിച്ച് ജ്യോർജ്ജ് കാൻ ടെക്കു രണ്ടാംസ്ഥാനത്തേയ്ക്കെത്തി.

മത്സരം ഇഎസ്പിഎൻ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള സ്പോർട്സ് ചാനലുകൾ തത്സമയം സംപ്രദിക്കുന്നു. പെയ്തു 1916 ലാണ് ഈ മത്സരം ആരംഭിച്ചത്. ന്യൂറിനാവി കിരോൾഗാം ഓൾട്ടെ പെസ്റ്റ്നട്ട് മോക്കത്തെയു തീറ്റാത്തോളമിടം യും വിശദീകരിക്കുന്നു.

വടകരയിൽ യുഡിഎഫ് സ്ഥാനം വീരേന്ദ്രകുമാർ അനുവാദം തേടി

വിജയിൽ

ന്യൂയോർക്ക്: വടകരയിൽ യുഡിഎഫ് സ്ഥാനാർത്ഥിയാകാൻ എം.പി. വീരേന്ദ്രകുമാർ അനുവാദം ചോദിച്ചിരുന്നതായി അനൗദ്യോഗിക വിവരങ്ങൾ പ്രസിഡന്റ് എച്ച്.ഡി. വേണുഗോപാൽ വെളിപ്പെടുത്തി. അനൗദ്യോഗിക എസ്.ഡി.എസ്. സ്ഥാനാർത്ഥി എം.പി. വീരേന്ദ്രകുമാർ പുതിയ കമ്മിറ്റി രൂപീകരിച്ച കാര്യം വാർത്താസമയങ്ങളിൽ അറിയിക്കുമെന്നാണ് ഇക്കാര്യം വെളിപ്പെടുത്തിയത്.

മോക്ഷസഭാ മത്സരങ്ങളിൽ യുഡിഎഫ് സ്ഥാനാർത്ഥിക്കളെ തി

രഞ്ഞിപ്പോൾ വടകര വീരേന്ദ്രകുമാറിനുമുമ്പായി ഒഴിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. എന്നാൽ, താമരീട് മത്സരപ്രതികരണത്തിന് മുന്നോടിയായി വടകരയിൽ വെർഷിക്കേസോത്തിൽ നടന്ന പത്തുപോലാണ് വീരേന്ദ്രകുമാർ പിന്മാറിയത്. മത്സരങ്ങളിൽ യുഡിഎഫിനെപ്പറ്റിയിരിക്കാൻ വീരേന്ദ്രകുമാർ തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിന് തയ്യാറായിട്ടില്ല.

അതാദ്യം സീറ്റ് നിഷേധിച്ച സംഭവം ഇതിനുമുമ്പും കേരളത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. സൗമ്യമാൻ റാവുജിക്ക് സീറ്റ് നിഷേധിച്ചപ്പോൾ എൽഡിഎഫ് വിഭാ

ൽ ആലോചിക്കുകയോവും പെട്ടെന്നായിരുന്ന വീരേന്ദ്രകുമാർ തനിക്ക് സീറ്റ് നഷ്ടപ്പെടുമെന്നാർത്താണ് ഇത്തരക്കാരു തീരുമാനമെടുത്തത്.

അതാദ്യം എൽഡിഎഫ് സീറ്റ് നിഷേധിച്ച വീരേന്ദ്രകുമാറിന്റെ പ്രചാരണം തെറ്റാണ്. മോക്ഷസഭാവിനു പകരം മറ്റൊരു സീറ്റ് തൽക്കാലം എൽഡിഎഫ് നേതൃത്വം അറിയിച്ചതാണ്. അതാദ്യം ഒരു രാജ്യസഭാ സീറ്റ് സിപിഐ എം വാഗ്ദാനം ചെയ്തിരുന്നു. ഇതെല്ലാം വെളിപ്പെടുത്തി എൽഡിഎഫിനെതിരെ ന്യായപ്രചാരണം നടത്തുകയാണ്

വീരേന്ദ്രകുമാർ. മുമ്പിലായി വീരേന്ദ്രകുമാർ തന്നെയും അറിയിച്ച അദ്ദേഹം വാഗ്ദാനം ചെയ്തതെല്ലാം എൽഡിഎഫിനെതിരെ ന്യായപ്രചാരണം നടത്തുകയാണ്

● എൻ എം ജോസഫ് പ്രസിഡന്റ്

Q1 Explain digestive system ?

ans Its a process that start with right hand & ends with left.

Q2 What is the chemical formula for water ?

ans h,i,j,k,l,m,n,o (h to o).

Q3 Till when second world war was fought ?

ans from page no 26 to page no 43.

Q4 Who was Bhagat Singh ?

ans Ajay Davegan, Bobby Deol, Manoj Kumar, etc

Q5 Who was Adlof Hitler ?

ans



this person.

0
10

One Million copies of a new book sold in just 2 days due to a typing error of just 1 alphabet in title

Source: The New York Times

Title of Book:

“An idea can change your wife”



What is your
qualification?

BANK MANAGER



Ph.D

What do you
mean by Ph.d ?



Passed High-
school
with Difficulty....

English Class

"One day our country will be corruption free". Which tense is it??

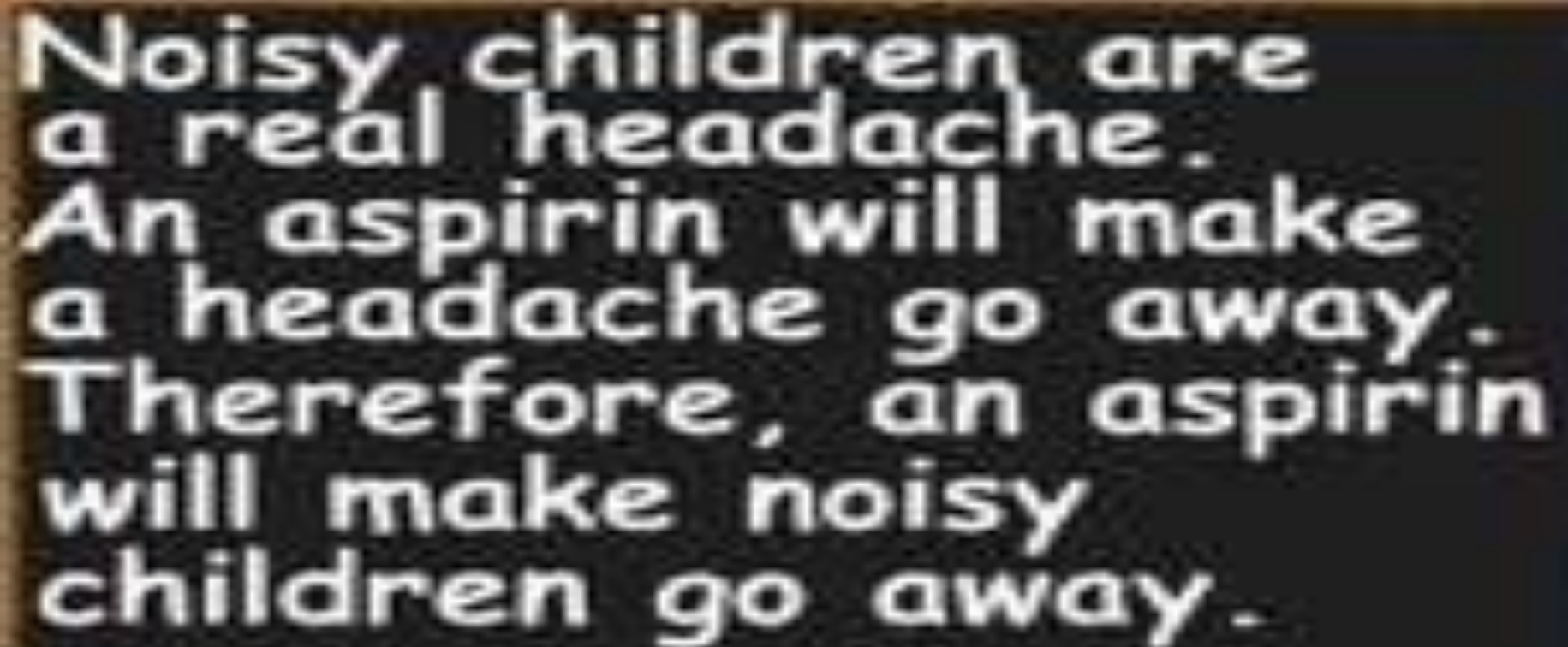
**Future
Impossible
Tense**

Tense



1. Equivocation - more than one meaning

- Fallacy depending on the double meaning of a word
- Lexical Confusion
- If in the same argument the word is used in two senses there is a fallacy of equivocation

A photograph of a chalkboard with white text written on it. The text is an example of the fallacy of equivocation, where the word 'headache' is used in two different senses. The first sense is a physical pain, and the second sense is a metaphorical 'headache' caused by noisy children. The text is written in a casual, handwritten style.

Noisy children are
a real headache.
An aspirin will make
a headache go away.
Therefore, an aspirin
will make noisy
children go away.

All trees have **barks**.
Every dog **barks**. Therefore,
every dog is a tree.



BAR

DO YOU ACCEPT
ADHAR CARD?

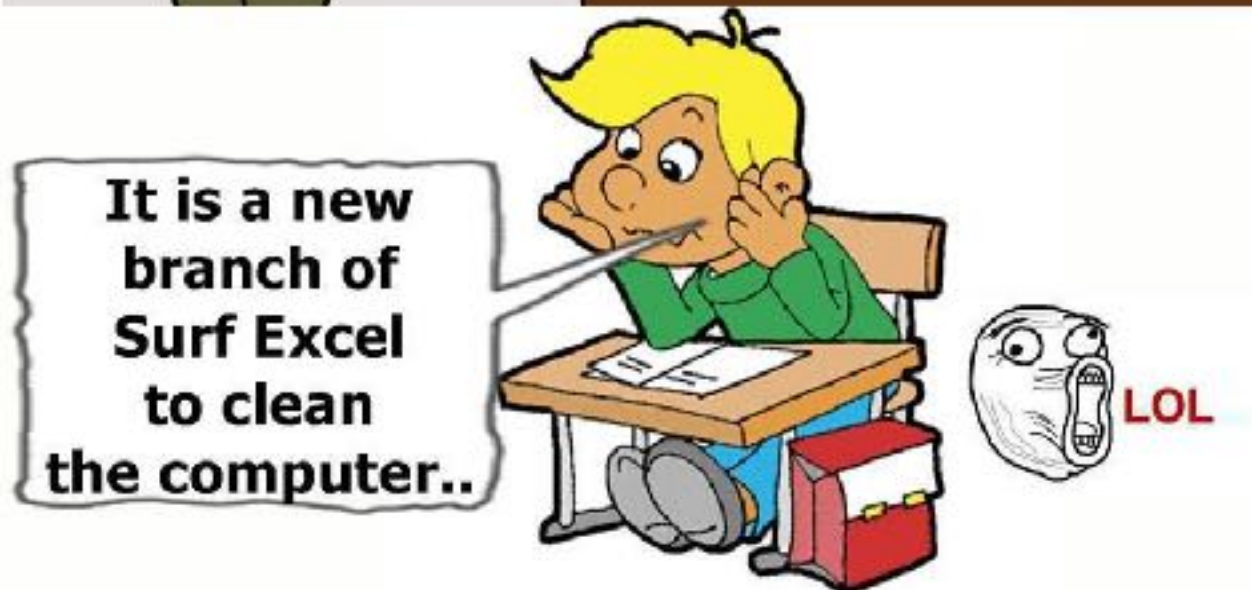
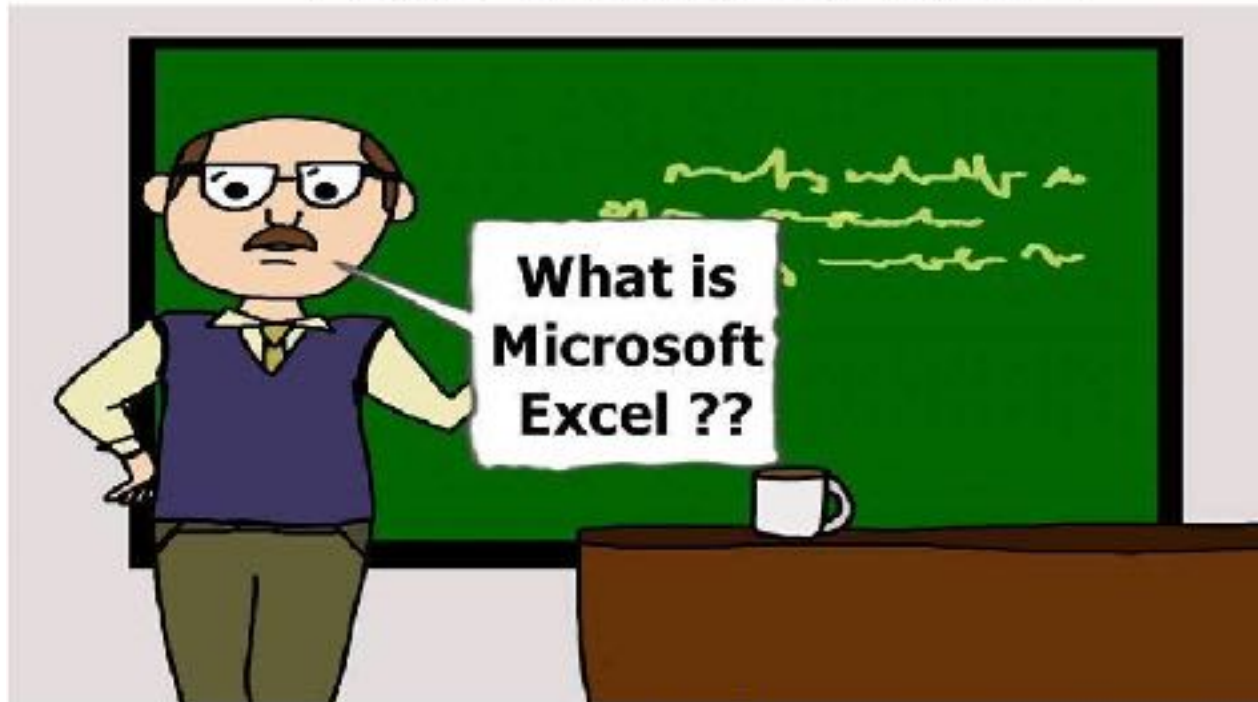
WE ACCEPT
ALL CARDS



IT'S VERY IMPORTANT TO
HAVE A BALANCED DIET



Pappu in computer exam:-





**TEACHER : What is
the chemical formula
for water?**

**PAPPU : "HIJKLMNO!
"!!**

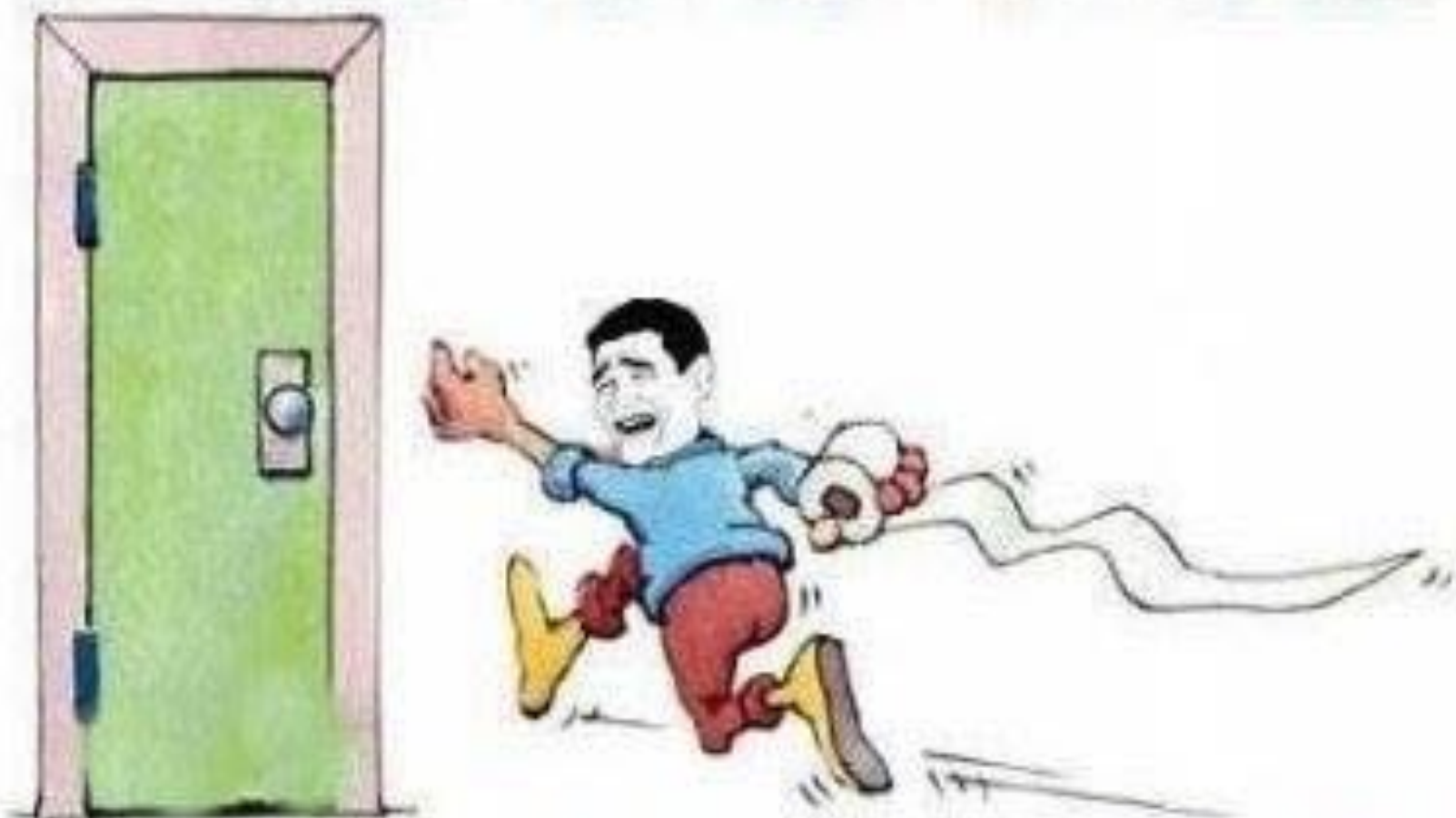
**TEACHER : What are
you talking about?**

**PAPPU : Yesterday
you said it's H to O !**



**The best way to make
a girl fall for you is to
tie both of her shoe laces
together :'3**

Newton's 4th law of motion



Loose motion can never be done in slow motion.

Cell

- Biology - smallest part of body
- Physics- Battery Cell
- Communication- Cell phone
- Sociology- Jail

the night

I lost control

2. Amphiboly

- **Result of syntactic** (connected system or order - the due arrangement of words in sentences in their necessary relations) Ambiguity
- Because of statements that are syntactically confusing
- Amphiboly is the use of grammatically ambiguous sentence to deceive or mislead others.

2. Amphiboly

The anthropologists went to a remote area and took photographs of some native women, but they weren't developed.

“The doctor wanted to operate on the patient, but he was not ready,” the “he” is ambiguous and could refer to either the doctor or the patient.

Murder of English

1. Pick up the paper and fall in the dustbin.
2. Both of you stand together separately.
3. Why are you looking at the monkeys outside when I am inside.
4. Will you hang the calendar or else I will hang myself.
5. I have 2 daughters both are girls.
6. Give me a blue pen of any color.
7. The principal is revolving in the corridor.
8. all of u stand in a straight circle
9. Open the Window - Let the AIRFORCE come in.



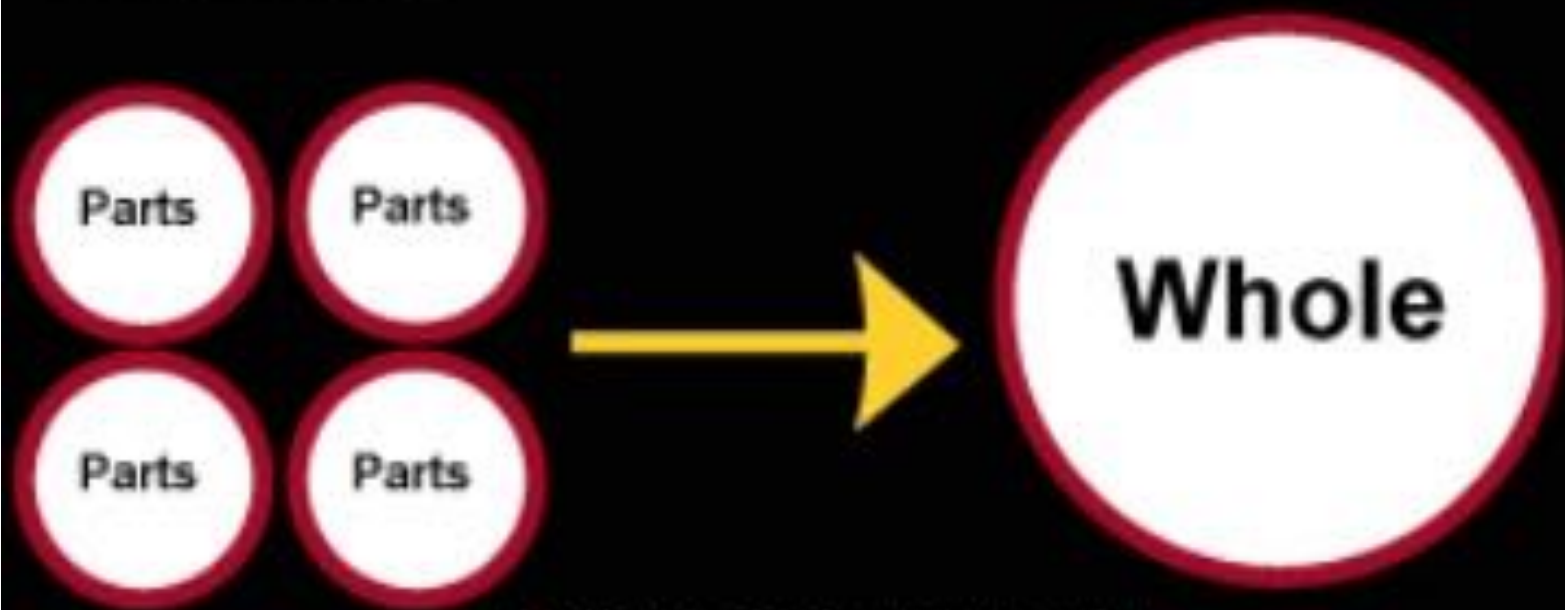
3. Composition

- Attributing the property of the parts of a thing to the entire thing
- **a conclusion is drawn about a whole** based on the features of its constituents

Hydrogen is not wet. Oxygen is not wet. Therefore, water (H₂O) is not wet.

- The **thread** you are using is **easily torn**, so the **garment** you are making will be **easily torn**
- What is wrong with it-
- The threads may well be easily torn and yet the cloth maybe sturdy

Composition



attribute is improperly
transferred



The Human Body Kit

Just Put the Atoms Together!



4. Division

- Attributing the properties of the whole to its parts
- The logical fallacy of arguing that what is true for the whole is also true for the parts

Fallacy: America is the fattest country on the earth, therefore all Americans are fat.

Reality: Not all Americans are fat.

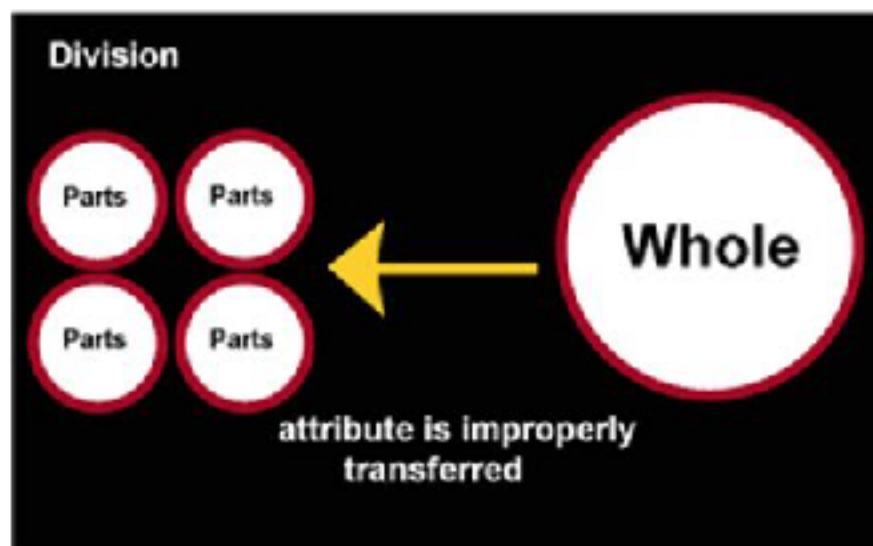
Fallacy: Terrorist attacks committed by Muslims are in the name of Islam, therefore all Muslims are terrorists.

Reality: The majority of Muslims are not terrorists.

Fallacy of Division

Assuming that what is true of the whole is true of its parts.

- CR students, compared to students at other California community colleges, are less likely to earn their degrees. Therefore, you are less likely than other Calif. CC students to earn your degree.
- Toyotas are the most reliable automobiles. Therefore, your Toyota is reliable.



Fallacy of Division

- ▶ Assuming that what is true of the whole is true for the parts.
 - Example: That car is blue. Therefore, its engine is blue.
 - Example: Your family is weird. That means that you are weird too.



5. Emphasis

- Twisting words for ones own benefit and emphasizing things which are not originally emphasized
- Mother: you spilled the Coffee on the carpet
- Jasmine: I Spilled the Coffee?
- Mother: There you are. You admit it

6. Red Herring Fallacy

- Introducing a topic which is **completely irrelevant** to the topic under consideration just to **divert the attention from the original** issue
- An observation that draws attention **away from the central issue** in an argument or discussion;

A Red Herring
**if you can't win an
argument, correct
their grammar instead.**

- Suppose we are discussing whether admission criterion for undergraduate courses in universities and colleges should be made stricter -
- Someone argues- **I think we ought to make the selection criterion stricter because after all we are in a period of recession and we don't want to lose our jobs**

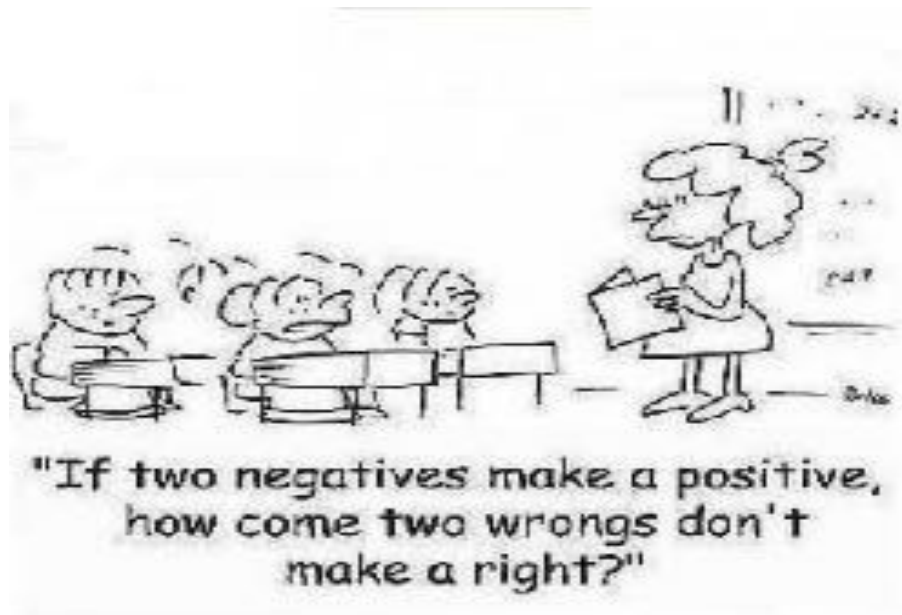
II. The Fallacy of Unwarranted assumption

An Argument suffers the fallacy of UA

-If argument is

- a) poorly based- a premise that is poorly based
- b) a conclusion that is not adequately supported

II. The Fallacy of Unwarranted assumption



1. If walking is good for your health, the postman would be immortal.

2. A whale swims all day, only eats fish, only drinks water and is fat.

3. A rabbit only eats vegetables, runs and hops all day long and only lives 5 years.

4. A tortoise doesn't run and does nothing energetic, yet it lives for 450 years.

And you tell me to exercise! I don't think so

1. Begging the Question

- An **argument begs the question** If the conclusion that it intends to prove is already assumed in its premise

1. Begging the Question

- Tobacco chewing is a cause for oral cancer because there is a casual relation between tobacco and cancer

1. Begging the Question

- We see that the conclusion, which wants to establish the fact that tobacco chewing is the cause of oral cancer, assumes the premise that there is a relation between of cause and effect between tobacco and cancer

- **Petitio Principii**
-
- the conclusion is assumed in one of the premises
- This can also be known as a "Circular Argument"
 - because the **conclusion essentially appears both at the beginning and the end of the argument**, it creates an endless circle

- Examples:
- Everyone wants the new iPhone because it is the hottest new gadget in the market
- God is real because the Bible says so, and the Bible is from God.

2. Complex Question

- When we ask a question which has a hidden assumption that is unwarranted

Eg. Lawyer: “So, have you stopped Lying”?

- Makes an unwarranted assumption that the witness used to lie
- makes the question a complex one that has a hidden unwarranted (unnecessary) assumption
- Two questions - 1. Do you really lie?
 - 2. Have you stopped doing so now?

2. Complex Question





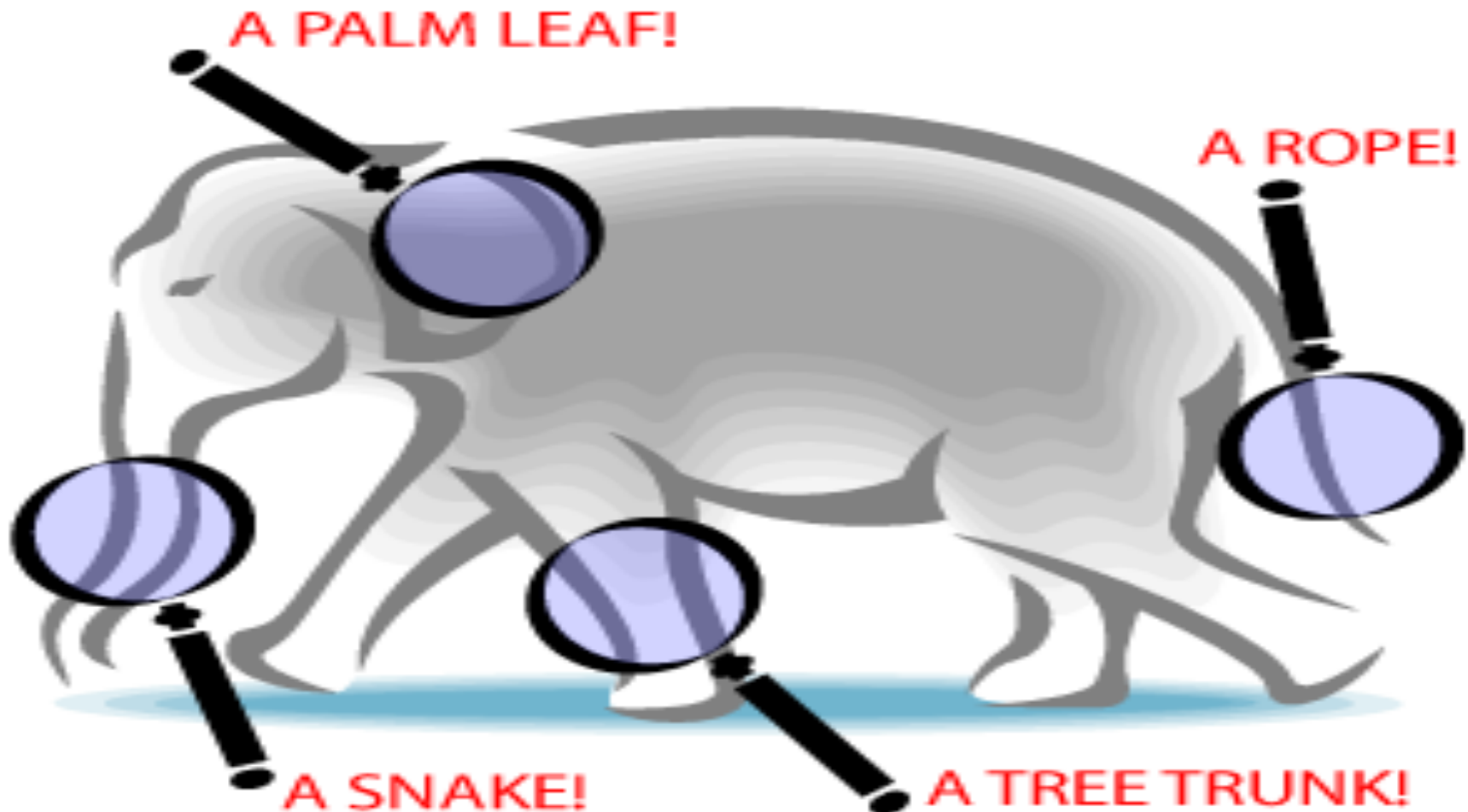
സ്കൂളിൽ
പഠിക്കുമ്പോൾ
എന്റെ ക്ലാസ്സിൽ
മൂന്ന്
മനുഷ്യശിക്ഷകൾ
ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു

ആരായിരുന്നു
മറ്റു
രണ്ടുപേർ?

3. Hasty Generalization

- Makes a generalisation based on few instances
- Eg. Some one sneezed when I went out today. I missed my interview.
- Therefore, whenever someone sneezes when we are going for some important work, we will fail in performing that work properly.

3. Hasty Generalization



4. Biased Sample

- While making a general statement, if we intentionally chose samples that are sure to conform to the general thesis, then sample is biased

-

4. Biased Sample

- Eg. A study taken in Bengal and Assam shows that 85% of the people love to eat fish.
- So, 85% of Indians love fish
- A study in the college shows that the students of First year English does not come in time.
- There fore, the First year students of the College are not punctual

4. Biased Sample

- Pastor Pete: People are turning to God everywhere!

-

4. Biased Sample

- 9 out of 10 people I interviewed said that they had a personal relationship with Jesus Christ.
- Fred: Where did you find these people you interviewed?
- Pastor Pete: In my church.

5. Unqualified Generalization (*Dicto Simpliciter*)

- Making a generalisation without excluding the exceptions
- A fallacy in which a general rule is treated as universally true regardless of the circumstances: a sweeping generalisation.
- Eg. No one should spend money on psychiatrists(does not take into account the people with psychiatric problems)

5. Unqualified Generalization (*Dicto Simpliciter*)

- India is a “Hindu Rashtra”. Therefore, all Indians are Hindus.

So, let muslims go to pakistan and Christians go to vatican

- Vegetarian food is good to health
there fore all good people are vegetarians

6. False Cause

- Considering something to be the cause of something else
- Eg. Stemy lost her job because she forgot to fast on Tuesday

- Antony failed in the exam, because,
- English is tough for Soorya because,.....

7. Coincidence

- Taking a coincidental connection between two events as indicative of a strict casual relation
- Eg. Astrologer predicted I will get a job at 25.
- It happened so.
- He then predicted I will get married at 29 and now I believe what he says will come true

7. Coincidence

- If a black cat crosses some thing bad will happen
- If three are going together for a venture, it will be a failure.
- On the day of English exam, the invigilator in our section was Fr. Joseph. I got highest mark for English Therefore, ...
- Find similar examples- Cricket match, Film, Election etc.

8. Post Hoc Fallacy

- *Post hoc* - a shortened form of *post hoc, ergo propter hoc*
- fallacy in which one event is said to be the cause of a later event simply because it occurred earlier.
- Also called *the fallacy of false cause*, *faulty cause*, and *arguing from succession alone*.

- The Latin expression *post hoc, ergo propter hoc* can be translated literally as "after this, therefore because of this."

8. Post Hoc Fallacy

- If we take an event X as the cause of the event Y
- Event X happened immediately prior to event Y.
Therefore, X caused Y.

- Let's not take Bill on our picnic.
Every time we take him out with us,
it rains.'

8. Post Hoc Fallacy

- Eg. You had not taken bath in the morning. You got highest mark for that exam.
- You come to a **conclusion** If I write an exam without bath it will be a success
- End result - **just being dirty !**

I ate a loaf of bread, and got a cold a few days later



I must have gotten sick from the bread I ate

9. Common Cause Fallacy

- We take some event X to be the cause of Y ,
Where as actually both X and Y
are the effects of Z

9. Common Cause Fallacy

- Eg. Child has high temperature(X)

Child has rashes (Y)

Therefore, I assume “High Temperature is the cause for Rashes”

But actually the child has high temperature and rashes(X& Y) because of Viral Fever (Z)

- *slippery slope* Fallacy



- *slippery slope* Fallacy

a course of action is objected to on the grounds that once taken it will lead to additional actions until some undesirable consequence results.

Also known as the *slippery slope argument* and the *domino fallacy*.

- *slippery slope* Fallacy

The slippery slope is a fallacy,

"precisely because we can never know if a whole series of events and/or a certain result is determined to follow one event or action in particular.

- Usually, but not always, **the slippery slope argument is used as a fear tactic**

10. Slippery slop

- Arguing that event Y must inevitably follow from event X without proper justifications to support the argument

10. Slippery slop

- Eg. We should stop them from banning pornographic literature

Because once they do it, next step of them would be burning all the books

10. Slippery slop

- We should not allow beer parlors. It would make all the college students alcoholics
- We should ban Pk. Otherwise it would lead all the religious people to abandon religion
- If you allow to kill cow, in future they would kill all other animals



slippery slope

Asserting that if we allow A to happen, then Z will consequently happen too, therefore A should not happen.

The problem with this reasoning is that it avoids engaging with the issue at hand, and instead shifts attention to baseless extreme hypotheticals. The merits of the original argument are then tainted by unsubstantiated conjecture.

11. Gambler's Fallacy

- An argument that repeated occurrence of an event that departs from the expected norm indicates that the event will cease soon
- Eg. Gamblers believes that if one has lost many times the one will win the next time



12. Fallacy of False Dichotomy

- In argument, coming into a conclusion without mentioning all the alternatives

12. Fallacy of False Dichotomy

Eg. Anushka is either in the college or she is at home. We called her home and she is not there.
So, she is in the College

- She will be either in the library or in the Lake view. She not in the library. So she will definitely be in the lake view

III. The Fallacy of relevance

- Believing in the truth of the conclusions without providing adequate reason

Question By A STUDENT !!



**If A Single Teacher Can't
Teach Us All The Subjects,
Then..**

**How Could You Expect
A Single Student To
Learn All Subjects??**

What is a fallacy of relevance?

A fallacy of relevance is one where the argument in which it occurs has premises that are logically *irrelevant* to the conclusion.

They appear to make sense though which makes them difficult to identify.

What is flawed about an argument with a fallacy of relevance is that the connection between the premises and conclusion is *emotional*.

- To recognize this kind of fallacy, you need to be aware of the difference between arguments that use genuine evidence and those that rely on an emotional appeal.

1. Appeal to inappropriate authority (argumentum ad verecundiam)

- based on the belief that prestigious people cannot be wrong

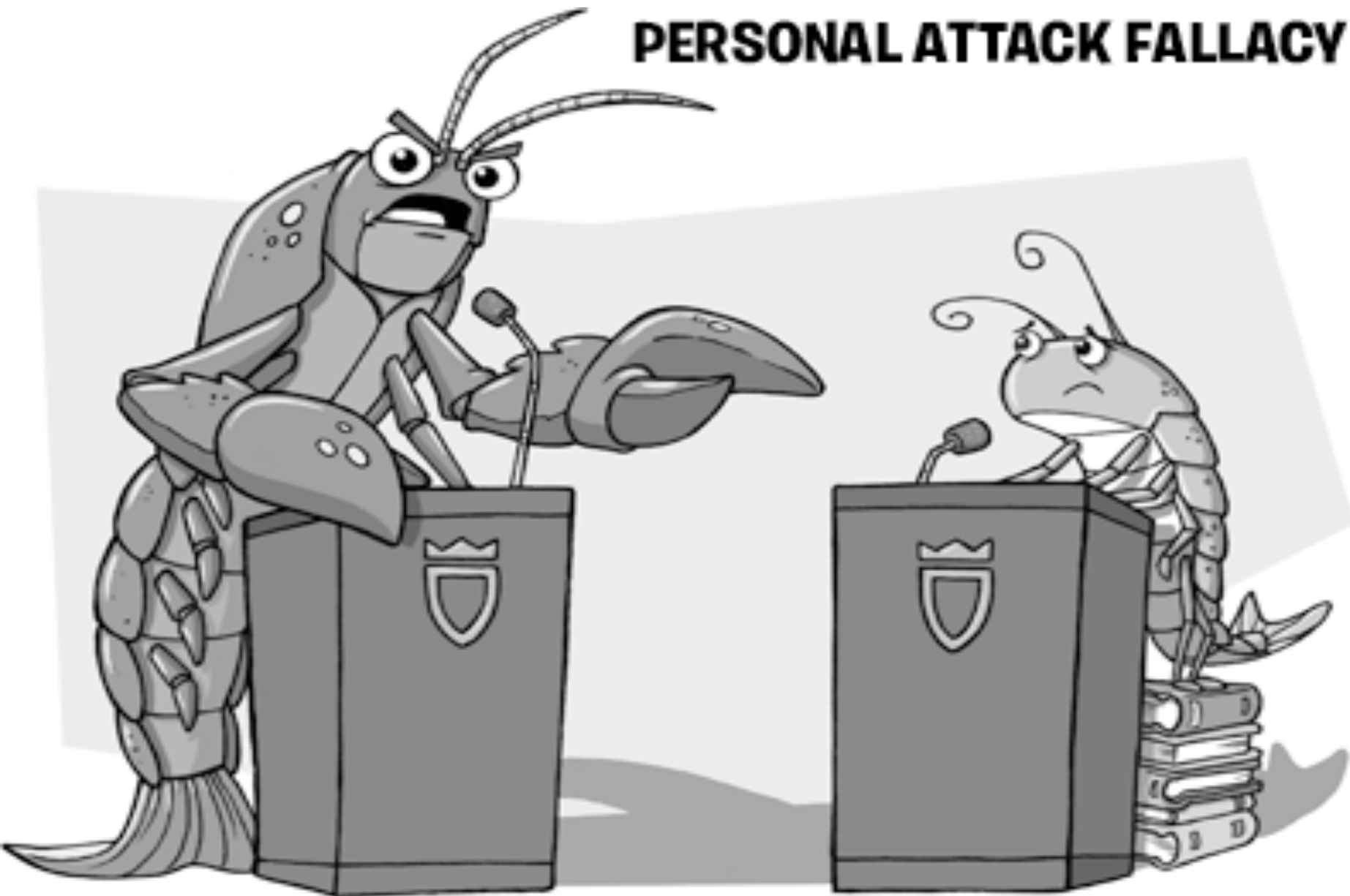
- Sachin said drink Pepsi, so we should drink Pepsi
- Mother said I have fever. So I am not going to college today

2. Ad Hominem

- Judging the veracity of a person's words based on his/her character.
 - Coming to a conclusion that words of a person cannot be true because he/she have some sort of flaws
- Eg. “Why should we accept what max Muller said about Indian Philosophy”? He was not even an Indian.
 - Personal attack
 - I know the background of your family etc.
 - How can Soniya Gandhi Love India? Because she is from Italy
 - How can Smrithi Irani be the education minister? She is not educated herself

"Ad hominem attacks are attacks against people as a means of discrediting their ideas. Basically, it is a weaselly, dirty, sneaky attack."

PERSONAL ATTACK FALLACY



Can we let a shrimp like this run our great country?

3. *Tu Quoque* (Look who is talking)

- Coming to a conclusion that one who advises something has the same flaw in his life and therefore what he says cannot be true.

- Eg. Father(a smoker) says to son: “ don’t smoke. Smoking is bad for your health”.

Son: “Look who’s talking”

- How can obama talk about peace when he him self attacked Iraq



വിവാഹം കഴിക്കാത്ത വികെ കൃഷ്ണമേനോന്റെ പേരിൽ
വനിതാകോളേജ് തുടങ്ങിയ കേരളീയർ പൊട്ടന്മാർ
മേക്കാട് ഷാജി

ഫുട്ബോൾ കളിക്കാത്ത നെഹ്രുവിന്റെ പേരിൽ കൊച്ചിയിൽ
സ്റ്റേഡിയം നിർമ്മിച്ചത് എന്തിനാണെന്ന് നീ
ചോദിക്കുമോഡാ അലവലാതിമൂരിഷാജി

“ഒരിക്കൽ ക്രിസ്തോസ്സും തിരുമേനി എന്നോട് ചിരിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ചോദിച്ചു; കല്യാണം കഴിക്കാത്ത കാപ്പിപ്പൊടിയച്ചൻ എങ്ങനെയാ കല്യാണം കഴിച്ചവരോട് ഇങ്ങനെയൊക്കെ പറയുക എന്ന് . ഞാൻ ചിരിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് പറഞ്ഞു; നല്ല റഫറിമാർക്ക് റൂൾസ് മൊത്തം അറിയാം, ഗയിം ഇല്ലെന്നു മാത്രമേയുള്ളൂ.”
ഫാ ജോസഫ് പുത്തൻപുരക്കൽ



കലയന്താനി കാഴ്ചകൾ

കലയന്താനി കാഴ്ചകൾ

Hi! I'm 32.
I'm a politician
and I'm honest.

Hi. I'm 29,
I'm a prostitute
and I'm a virgin



4. Non Sequitur (Does not follow)

- When the conclusion does not follow from the premises
 - All the formal fallacies are cases of non sequitur
- Eg. I am sick. I do many medical treatments, but everything failed. So, I conclude that medical treatment is useless and Faith healing only can cure me.

5. *Divine Fallacy*

- A kind of non sequitur fallacy
- When we cannot explain some phenomenon, we recourse to thinking that God must have been responsible for it.
- Eg. People could not find out the reason for thunder and lightening, so they came to a conclusion that it is a result of God's rage.

6. Appeal to Emotion (argumentum ad populum)

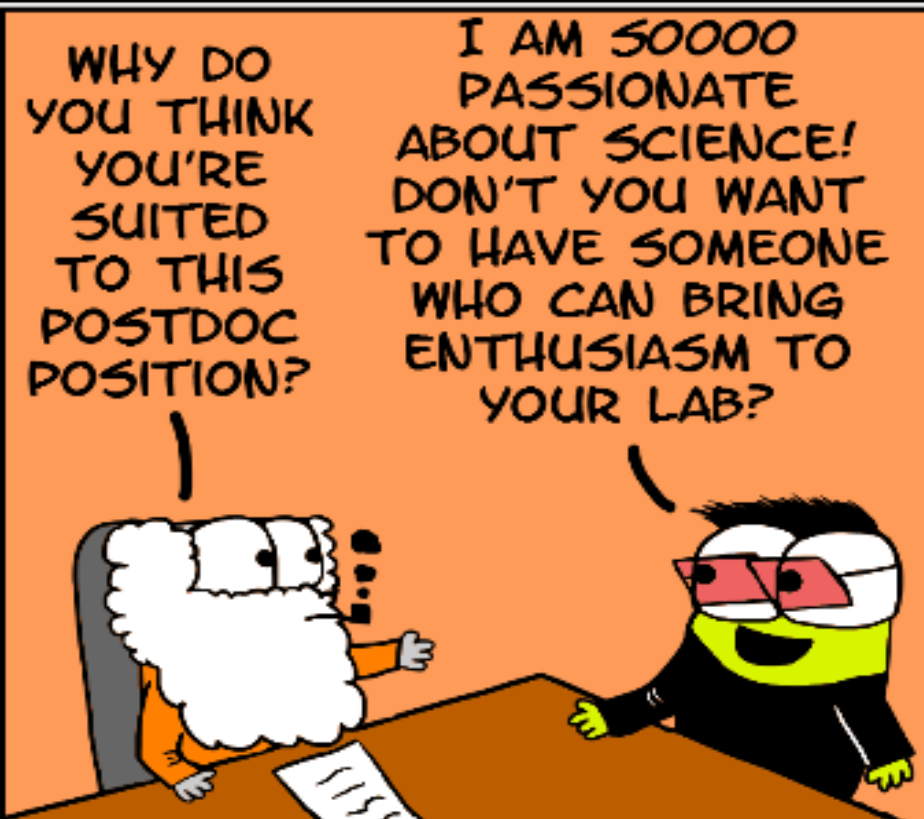
- Appealing to one's emotional weakness so as to persuade him/her to do or not to do something
- Eg. An advertisement of for a jewellery says:
 - “ If you do not give your wife a diamond ring, for your wedding, you don't love her”
 - Mother says: “Eat another chapatti otherwise, other wise I will be sad”

THE UPTURNED MICROSCOPE PRESENTS

Logical Fallacies in the Lab

TODAY: **APPEAL TO EMOTION**

TRYING TO EVOKE AN EMOTIONAL RESPONSE
INSTEAD OF USING A VALID ARGUMENT.



7. Appeal to pity (Argumentum ad misericordiam)

- While persuading someone, if we appeal to his/her sense of pity
- Eg. Student writes in the answer sheet “I am from a poor family. My parents are sick. I am taking care of them and don’t get enough time to study. Please give me marks”

8. Appeal to force(argumentum ad baculum)

- Opposite to appeal to pity. Persuading someone to do something by threatening

- Eg. The student writes in the answer sheet “ If you fail me in the exam, you will be in trouble. Because I am the son of M.L.A.”

9. Inference from Ignorance (*argumentum ad ignoratiam*)

- Argues that something is true because it cannot be proved to be false or something is false because it cannot be proved to be true.
- Eg. God must exist because I cannot prove that He doesn't exist.
- God does not exist because I cannot prove that He does.

ബിജുവിന്റെ വാഹനം ഇപ്പോൾ സെൽവിയുടെ വീട്ടിൽ എത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞു! അതാ ചന്ദ്രൻ ഒരു സഞ്ചിയുമായി മുറിയിലേക്ക് വരുന്നു. സഞ്ചിയിൽ സീഡി ഉണ്ടാവുമോ? ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അത് മുഖ്യമന്ത്രിയുടെ ദൃശ്യങ്ങളുള്ള സീഡിയാണോ, എത്രസമയം കാണും അതിലെ ദൃശ്യങ്ങൾ ദൃശ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് വ്യക്തതയുണ്ടാവുമോ തുടങ്ങിയ കാര്യങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ച് ചർച്ച ചെയ്യേണ്ടതുണ്ട് , ഒരു ചെറിയ ഇടവേളയ്ക്കു ശേഷം മടങ്ങിവരാം



സെക്കോസിസിന്റെ പല അവസ്ഥാന്തരങ്ങളും കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ട് പക്ഷെ ഇത്ര ഭയാനകമായ ഒരു വേർഷൻ ഇതാദ്യ!!

കലയന്താനി കാഴ്ചകൾ



കലയന്താനി കാഴ്ചകൾ

10. Appeal to Tradition

- If are asked to follow a course of action because it is according to traditional norms

- You should go to church every Sunday.

Why?

Because it is the tradition

- We should stand up when the teacher comes to class

Why?

Because it is part of tradition

11. Irrelevant Conclusion (ignoratio elenchi)

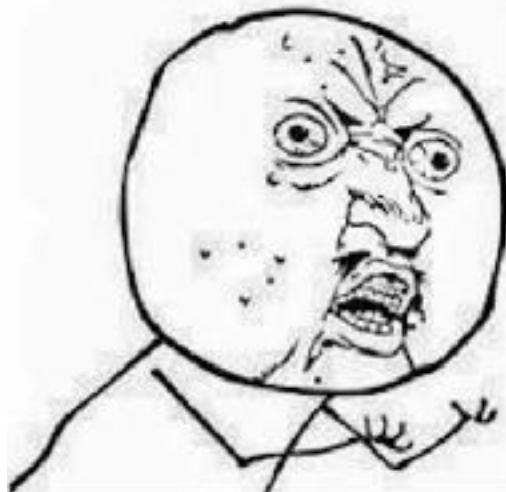
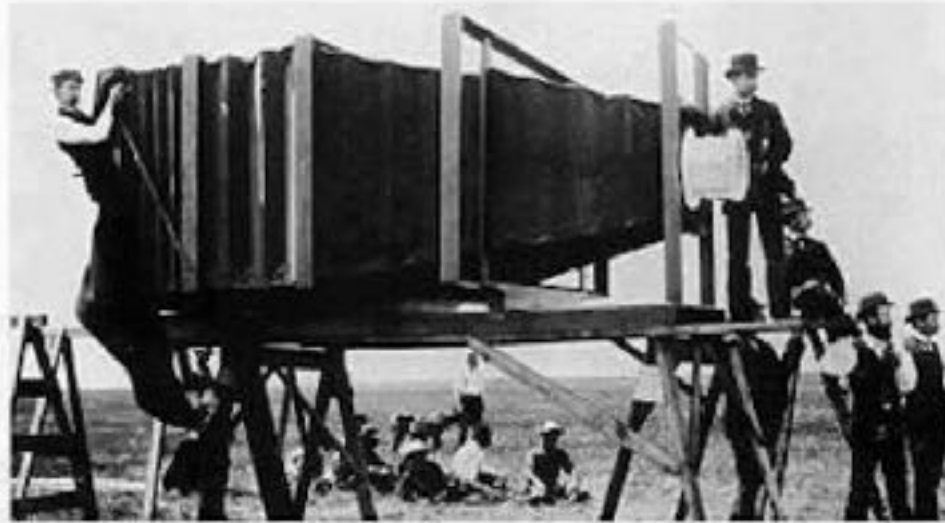
- In giving an argument, if we provide evidence that is not exactly relevant for the particular conclusion at hand

- Eg. All children should get ample attention from their parents
Parents who work full time cannot give ample attention to the children.

Therefore, mothers should not work full time.

(how could the speaker come to a conclusion only about “mothers”)

Making of the world's first camera



Which camera took the
picture of the
world's first camera
????
Y U NO EXPLAIN ???