Fallacy: A defect in an argument that arises from a mistake in reasoning or the creation of an illusion that makes a bad argument appear good.

谬误:在论证中由于推理错误或制造一种错觉而导致的缺陷,使得一个糟糕的论证看起来像是有效的。

There are two kinds of fallacy:

## 谬误分为两种类型:

Formal fallacy: Detectable by analyzing the form of an argument.

形式谬误:通过分析论证的形式可以发现。(非黑即白的谬误)

Informal fallacy: Detectable only by analyzing the content of an argument.

非形式谬误:仅通过分析论证的内容才能发现。(需要详细分析的谬误)

Fallacies of Relevance: The premises are not relevant to the conclusion:

## 相关性谬误:前提与结论无关:

Appeal to force: Arguer threatens the reader/listener.
 诉诸暴力: 论证者威胁读者/听众。(直接威胁(强迫你这么认为))

Appeal to pity: Arguer elicits pity from the reader/listener.

诉诸怜悯:论证者引发读者/听众的怜悯(装可怜)。

 Appeal to the people: Arguer incites a mob mentality (direct form) or appeals to our desire for security, love, or respect (indirect form). This fallacy includes appeal to fear, the bandwagon argument, appeal to vanity, appeal to snobbery, and appeal to tradition.

诉诸民众: (旁敲侧击煽动本人思想)论证者煽动群体心态(直接形式)或诉求我们对安全、爱或尊重的渴望(间接形式)。这一谬误包括诉诸恐惧(如果你不~那么你可能会遭遇~)、随大流论证(他们都这么做)、诉诸虚荣(有钱的人都这么做)、诉诸势利眼(有权的人都这么做)以及诉诸传统(以前都是这么做的)。

Argument against the person: Arguer personally attacks an opposing arguer by verbally abusing the
opponent (ad hominem abusive), presenting the opponent as predisposed to argue as he or she does
(ad hominem circumstantial), or by presenting the opponent as a hypocrite (tu quoque).

人身攻击:论证者通过语言攻击对方,呈现对方为容易争论的人(攻击对方的个人特点),或者呈现对方为伪君子(如"你也做过"式攻击)。(攻击对方本人或本身的问题来试图转移掉原本只对于对方论点的注意力,即试图通过削弱对方的个人外在表现来达到削弱对方论点的可信度)

Note: For this fallacy to occur, there must be two arguers.

注: 要发生这一谬误, 必须有两个争论者。

Accident: A general rule is applied to a specific case it was not intended to cover.

误用规则:将一条通用规则应用于其并不适用的特定情况。(特殊情况不特殊处理)

Straw man: Arguer distorts an opponent's argument and then attacks the distorted argument.

稻草人谬误:论证者扭曲对方的论点,然后攻击扭曲后的论点。(假装误解对方的话然后说对方的话说的不对,从而避开对真正问题的讨论)

Note: For this fallacy to occur, there must be two arguers.

注: 要发生这一谬误, 必须有两个争论者。

Missing the point: Arguer draws a conclusion different from the one supported by the premises.
 忽略要点: 论证者得出的结论与前提所支持的结论不同。(推理是正确的,但是不代表结论一定适用于所有

前提)例:1、小明爱吃竹笋冻;2、泉州人爱吃竹笋冻;从而推出:小明一定是泉州人;

Note: Do not cite this fallacy if another fallacy fits.

注:如果有其他谬误符合此情况,请不要引用此谬误。(优先考虑其它谬误,该谬误过于笼统从而可能与其它谬误有所重叠情况)

Red herring: Arguer leads the reader/listener off the track.

引入干扰:论证者使读者/听众偏离主题。(加入无关内容从而诱导你想歪)

特点	稻草人谬误	引入干扰
本质	扭曲对方的论点并攻 击这个扭曲后的版 本。	引入与当前论题无关的信息,转移注意力。
操作方式	通过夸大、简化或误解对方观点,制造一个更容易反驳的"稻草人"版本。	通过改变讨论的方向,提出无关或次要问 题,避免直接回应核心问题。
目的	通过攻击错误的论 点,避免正面回应对 方的真实观点。	通过转移话题,避免回答真正的争议或问 题。
聚焦	集中于对方的论点并 将其扭曲。	集中于转移讨论的焦点,避开当前讨论的问题。
示例	A-我们应该加强对卫生问题的把控B-你怎么可以不让我们丢垃圾(将加强把控扭曲为严格禁止)	A- 我们应该打扫卫生 B- 没有工具怎么打扫卫生,我 们应该关注如何获得工具 (将卫生问题转移为工具缺少问 题)

Fallacies of Weak Induction: The premises may be relevant to the conclusion, but they supply insufficient support for the conclusion:

归纳薄弱谬误: 前提可能与结论相关, 但未能为结论提供足够支持(论据太烂):

- Appeal to unqualified authority: Arguer cites an untrustworthy authority.
   诉诸不合格的权威: 论证者引用一个不可信的权威。(对面大残)
- Appeal to ignorance: Premises report that nothing is known or proved about some subject, and then a conclusion is drawn about that subject.

诉诸无知:前提报告某一主题没有已知的或已证明的内容,然后从中得出结论。(前提正确性未知)

- Hasty generalization: A general conclusion is drawn from an atypical sample.

   The least of the least
  - 草率概括: 从一个非典型样本得出一般结论。(特例到普遍形式地以偏概全)
- False cause: Conclusion depends on a nonexistent or minor causal connection. This fallacy has four forms: post hoc ergo propter hoc, non causa pro causa, oversimplified cause, and the gambler's fallacy. 错误因果: 结论依赖于一个不存在或微不足道的因果关系。此谬误有四种形式: 因果倒置(因为 A 发生在 B 之后,所以 A 是 B 的原因; 例: 捡四叶草所以躲开枪击所以四叶草带来好运)、错误因果(看起来有联系实际没联系)、过度简化的原因(把复杂的问题归为一种简单问题: 泉州人喜欢飙电动车是因为没地铁(也有可能是交通管制不严格))和赌徒谬误(十字路口没人所以肯定没人发现我闯红灯)。
- Slippery slope: Conclusion depends on an unlikely chain reaction of causes.

滑坡谬误:结论依赖于一连串不太可能发生的因果反应。(蝴蝶效应)

Weak analogy: Conclusion depends on a defective analogy (similarity).
 类比薄弱: 结论依赖于一个有缺陷的类比(相似性)。(是很像但是不一样)

Fallacies of Presumption: The premises presume what they purport to prove:

假定谬误: 前提假定它们所宣称要证明的内容:

- Begging the question: Arguer creates the illusion that inadequate premises are adequate by leaving out
  a key premise, restating the conclusion as a premise, or reasoning in a circle.
  - 循环论证:论证者通过遗漏一个关键前提、重复结论作为前提或以<mark>循环的方式推理</mark>,创造出前提似乎充分的错觉。(论证没有增加新的内容,只是反复强调同一个概念)
- Complex question: Multiple questions are concealed in a single question.
  - 复合问题:一个问题中隐藏了多个问题。(多个问题合为一体)
- False dichotomy: An "either...or..." premise presents two unlikely alternatives as if they were the only

ones available. (制造非黑即白局面)

错误二分法: "非此即彼"的前提将两种不太可能的选择呈现为唯一可行的选择。

Suppressed evidence: Arguer ignores important evidence that requires a different conclusion.

抑制证据:论证者忽视了需要得出不同结论的重要证据。(选择性失明)

Fallacies of Ambiguity: An ambiguous word, phrase, or statement leads to an incorrect conclusion: 模糊性谬误: 一个含糊不清的词、短语或陈述导致错误的结论:

• Equivocation: Conclusion depends on a shift in meaning of a word or phrase. 词义歧义:结论依赖于一个词或短语意义的转变。(不同语境有不同意义)

Amphiboly: Conclusion depends on an incorrect interpretation of an ambiguous statement made by someone other than the arguer.

句法歧义: 结论依赖于对他人<mark>模棱两可陈述</mark>的错误解读。

Fallacies of Illicit Transference: An attribute is incorrectly transferred from the parts of something onto the whole or from the whole onto the parts:

非法转移属性谬误: 错误地将某一属性从部分转移到整体,或从整体转移到部分:

 Composition: An attribute is incorrectly transferred from the parts to the whole. 合成谬误: 错误地将部分的属性转移到整体。(部分到整体的以偏概全)

• Division: An attribute is incorrectly transferred from the whole to the parts. 分解谬误:错误地将整体的属性转移到部分。(整体到部分的不细致考虑)

Fallacies that occur in real-life argumentation may be hard to detect:

实际论证中的谬误可能很难被发现:

 They may not exactly fit the pattern of the named fallacies. 它们可能并不完全符合已命名的谬误模式。(不容易直接识别谬误)

They may involve two or more fallacies woven together in a single passage. 它们可能涉及两种或更多谬误交织在一起。(好几个谬误同时发生)

Three factors underlie the commission of fallacies in real-life argumentation: 实际论证中谬误发生的三个因素:

- The intent of the arguer (the arguer may intend to mislead someone). 论证者的意图(论证者可能有意误导他人)。
- Mental carelessness combined with unchecked emotions. 心理上的粗心和情感上的失控。
- unexamined presuppositions in the arguer's worldview. 论证者世界观中的未经过检视的前提。(三观不合)