Logical Fallacies



[**Fallacies of Distraction**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/distract_index.htm)

* [**False Dilemma**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/fd.htm): two choices are given when in fact there are three options
* [**From Ignorance**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/ig.htm): because something is not known to be true, it is assumed to be false
* [**Slippery Slope**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/ss.htm): a series of increasingly unacceptable consequences is drawn
* [**Complex Question**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/cq.htm): two unrelated points are conjoined as a single proposition

[**Appeals to Motives in Place of Support**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/motive.htm)

* [**Appeal to Force**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/af.htm): the reader is persuaded to agree by force
* [**Appeal to Pity**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/ap.htm): the reader is persuaded to agree by sympathy
* [**Consequences**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/conseq.htm): the reader is warned of unacceptable consequences
* [**Prejudicial Language**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/pl.htm): value or moral goodness is attached to believing the author
* [**Popularity**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/pop.htm): a proposition is argued to be true because it is widely held to be true

[**Changing the Subject**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/subject.htm)

* [**Attacking the Person**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/attack.htm):
	1. the person's character is attacked
	2. the person's circumstances are noted
	3. the person does not practise what is preached
* [**Appeal to Authority**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/aa.htm):
	1. the authority is not an expert in the field
	2. experts in the field disagree
	3. the authority was joking, drunk, or in some other way not being serious
* [**Anonymous Authority**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/anon.htm): the authority in question is not named
* [**Style Over Substance**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/style.htm): the manner in which an argument (or arguer) is presented is felt to affect the truth of the conclusion

[**Inductive Fallacies**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/induct.htm)

* [**Hasty Generalization**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/hasty.htm): the sample is too small to support an inductive generalization about a population
* [**Unrepresentative Sample**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/unrep.htm): the sample is unrepresentative of the sample as a whole
* [**False Analogy**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/falsean.htm): the two objects or events being compared are relevantly dissimilar
* [**Slothful Induction**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/sloth.htm): the conclusion of a strong inductive argument is denied despite the evidence to the contrary
* [**Fallacy of Exclusion**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/exclus.htm): evidence which would change the outcome of an inductive argument is excluded from consideration

[**Fallacies Involving Statistical Syllogisms**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/stat.htm)

* [**Accident**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/accident.htm): a generalization is applied when circumstances suggest that there should be an exception
* [**Converse Accident**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/convacc.htm): an exception is applied in circumstances where a generalization should apply

[**Causal Fallacies**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/causal.htm)

* [**Post Hoc**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/posthoc.htm): because one thing follows another, it is held to cause the other
* [**Joint effect**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/joint.htm): one thing is held to cause another when in fact they are both the joint effects of an underlying cause
* [**Insignificant**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/insig.htm): one thing is held to cause another, and it does, but it is insignificant compared to other causes of the effect
* [**Wrong Direction**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/wrong.htm): the direction between cause and effect is reversed
* [**Complex Cause**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/complex.htm): the cause identified is only a part of the entire cause of the effect

[**Missing the Point**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/point.htm)

* [**Begging the Question**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/begging.htm): the truth of the conclusion is assumed by the premises
* [**Irrelevant Conclusion**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/irrelev.htm): an argument in defense of one conclusion instead proves a different conclusion
* [**Straw Man**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/straw.htm): the author attacks an argument different from (and weaker than) the opposition's best argument

[**Fallacies of Ambiguity**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/ambig.htm)

* [**Equivocation**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/equiv.htm): the same term is used with two different meanings
* [**Amphiboly**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/amphib.htm): the structure of a sentence allows two different interpretations
* [**Accent**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/accent.htm): the emphasis on a word or phrase suggests a meaning contrary to what the sentence actually says

[**Category Errors**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/category.htm)

* [**Composition**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/compos.htm): because the attributes of the parts of a whole have a certain property, it is argued that the whole has that property
* [**Division**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/div.htm): because the whole has a certain property, it is argued that the parts have that property

[**Non Sequitur**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/nonseq.htm)

* [**Affirming the Consequent**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/affirm.htm): any argument of the form: If A then B, B, therefore A
* [**Denying the Antecedent**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/deny.htm): any argument of the form: If A then B, Not A, thus Not B
* [**Inconsistency**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/incon.htm): asserting that contrary or contradictory statements are both true

[**Syllogistic Errors**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/syllog.htm)

* [**Fallacy of Four Terms**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/four.htm): a syllogism has four terms
* [**Undistributed Middle**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/undist.htm): two separate categories are said to be connected because they share a common property
* [**Illicit Major**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/illmaj.htm): the predicate of the conclusion talks about all of something, but the premises only mention some cases of the term in the predicate
* [**Illicit Minor**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/illmin.htm): the subject of the conclusion talks about all of something, but the premises only mention some cases of the term in the subject
* [**Fallacy of Exclusive Premises**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/exclus.htm): a syllogism has two negative premises
* [**Fallacy of Drawing an Affirmative Conclusion From a Negative Premise**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/dacnp.htm): as the name implies
* [**Existential Fallacy**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/existen.htm): a particular conclusion is drawn from universal premises

[**Fallacies of Explanation**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/explan_index.htm)

* [**Subverted Support**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/subsup.htm) (The phenomenon being explained doesn't exist)
* [**Non-support**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/nonsup.htm) (Evidence for the phenomenon being explained is biased)
* [**Untestability**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/untest.htm) (The theory which explains cannot be tested)
* [**Limited Scope**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/liscope.htm) (The theory which explains can only explain one thing)
* [**Limited Depth**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/lidepth.htm) (The theory which explains does not appeal to underlying causes)

[**Fallacies of Definition**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/define_index.htm)

* [**Too Broad**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/broad.htm) (The definition includes items which should not be included)
* [**Too Narrow**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/narrow.htm) (The definition does not include all the items which shouls be included)
* [**Failure to Elucidate**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/failure.htm) (The definition is more difficult to understand than the word or concept being defined)
* [**Circular Definition**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/circle.htm) (The definition includes the term being defined as a part of the definition)
* [**Conflicting Conditions**](http://onegoodmove.org/fallacy/conflict.htm) (The definition is self-contradictory)