

## Logical fallacies

- fallacies of insufficient evidence

(improper authorities and sources):

- **appeal to an unreliable authority** (*argumentum ad vericundium*)
- **appeal to ignorance** (*argumentum at ignorantiam*)
- **“slippery slope” argument**  
(false cause with subsequent conclusions)
- **weak analogy** (analogy is not a proof)
- **inappropriate appeal to authority**  
(the arguer is an authority, but in some other field))
- **the claim conflicts with expert opinion**
- **biased authority** (the arguer is biased and subjective)
- **unreliable source**
- **the source has not been cited correctly or has been taken out of context**
- **anecdotal fallacy**

- fallacies of relevance

(**the arguments are logically irrelevant to the conclusion and rely on an emotional appeal**)

- **appeal to the people** (*argumentum ad populum*) - manipulating people’s values and beliefs:
  - **bandwagon argument** (to feel like a part of a crowd)
  - **appeal to vanity and snobbery** (to feel like admired and famous people)
- **against the person** (*argumentum ad hominem*) - not the argument/claim, but its author is being criticized; this also includes
  - **“you too”/“look who’s talking”** (*ad quoque*) tactic
  - **“two wrongs make a right”**  
(they are wrong, so if I’m wrong, too, that is excusable)
- **appeal to force** (*argumentum at baculum*)
- **appeal to pity** (*argumentum at misericordiam*)
- **appeal to emotion**
- **appeal to fear**
- **appeal to novelty**
- **appeal to poverty**
- **appeal to wealth**
- **appeal to an accident** (overgeneralizing one specific case)
- **“straw man”** (the opponent’s argument is distorted in order to make it easier to attack)
- **“red herring” and “missing the point”** (*ignoratio elenchi*) (sidetracking the audience by an irrelevant issue, supporting a different conclusion)
- **“attacking the motive”** (criticizing the author’s motives)
- **equivocation** (using ambiguity and shifts of meaning)
- **begging the question** (*petitio principii*) (assuming as a premise the thing he or she is trying to prove as a conclusion)