

型 智覺學苑 欢迎

逻辑 第五节

22种常见谬论之14至16

22 common fallacies: 14 to 16

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(AWE)**

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22种常见谬论 22 common fallacies

1. 诉诸自然谬论

Appeal to Nature Fallacy

2. 非黑即白谬论(二分法, 假二难)

Black and White Thinking

3. 人身攻击谬论

Ad Hominem

4. 起源谬论

Genetic Fallacy

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5. 滑坡谬论

Slippery Slope

6. 诉诸无知谬论

Argument from Ignorance

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Cherry Picking

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8. 诉诸情感 & 诉诸群众谬论

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Populum (Appeals to the People)

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11. 相对主义谬论

Relativist Fallacy

12. 绝对主义谬论

Absolutism Fallacy

13. 乞题/循环论证谬论

Begging the Question/Circular Reasoning

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14. 一词多义/模棱两可谬论

Equivocation

15. 以偏概全/轻率概括谬论

Hasty Generalization

16. 合成谬论

Composition

逻辑训练 Logic exercise

现在请您专注和澄清思维... 准备好了吗? Concentrate and clear your mind please... are you ready?



一词多义谬论 Equivocation

14. 一词多义/模棱两可谬论
：我们会在辩论或论据中
改变一个词的意思。

Equivocation: We shift the
meaning of a word in an
argument.

白马非马 : A white horse isn't a horse

1) 黄马与黑马是马，黄马与黑马不是白马，因此白马不是马。 The yellow horse and the black horse are horses, but the yellow horse and the black horse are not white horses, so the white horse is not a horse.

白马非马论，由中国战国时期的名家学者公孙龙提出。

<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/白马非马>; <https://baike.baidu.com/item/白马非>

<https://zh.wikipedia.org/zh-tw/名家>



白马非马 : A white horse isn't a horse

名家是先秦诸子百家之一，是中国逻辑思想之开创者，和古希腊逻辑思想之先锋亚里士多德同期。 The school of logicians is one of the hundred schools of thought; this pioneer of Chinese logic thought was around the same era as Aristotle, the fore-runner of ancient Greek logic thought.

在当时，公孙龙的辩论可以说打遍天下无敌手，没有人可以将他的观点驳倒。 At that time, Gongsun Long's debates could be said to be invincible all over the country, and no one could refute his views.

白马非马 : A white horse isn't a horse

公孙龙的理据是：当大家说“马”时，各种颜色的马，如白马、黄马、黑马等，都包含在内；然而公孙龙说“白马”时，却只包含白马而不包含其他颜色的马。因此他主张“白马非马”说。 Gongsun Long's argument is that when we say "horse", it includes horses of all colors, such as white horse, yellow horse, black horse, etc.; however, when we say "white horse", we only include white horse but not horse of other colors. Therefore, he advocates the theory of “a white horse is not horse”.

白马非马 : A white horse isn't a horse

黄马与黑马**是**马，黄马与黑马**不是**白马，因此，白马**不是**马。The yellow horse and the black horse **are** horses. Since the yellow horse and the black horse **are** not white horses, so the white horse **is** not a horse.

第一句的“是”的意思是“**属于**”，第二句的“是”的意思是“**等同**”，第三句的“是”的意思是“**属于**”。The first ‘are’ means “belong to”, the second ‘are’ means “equal to” and the third ‘is’ means “belong to”.

下面我们用维恩图来表示“白马非马论”，以便大家更直观地理解。

http://www.qa11872393.icoc.me/nd.jsp?id=28#_jcp=1

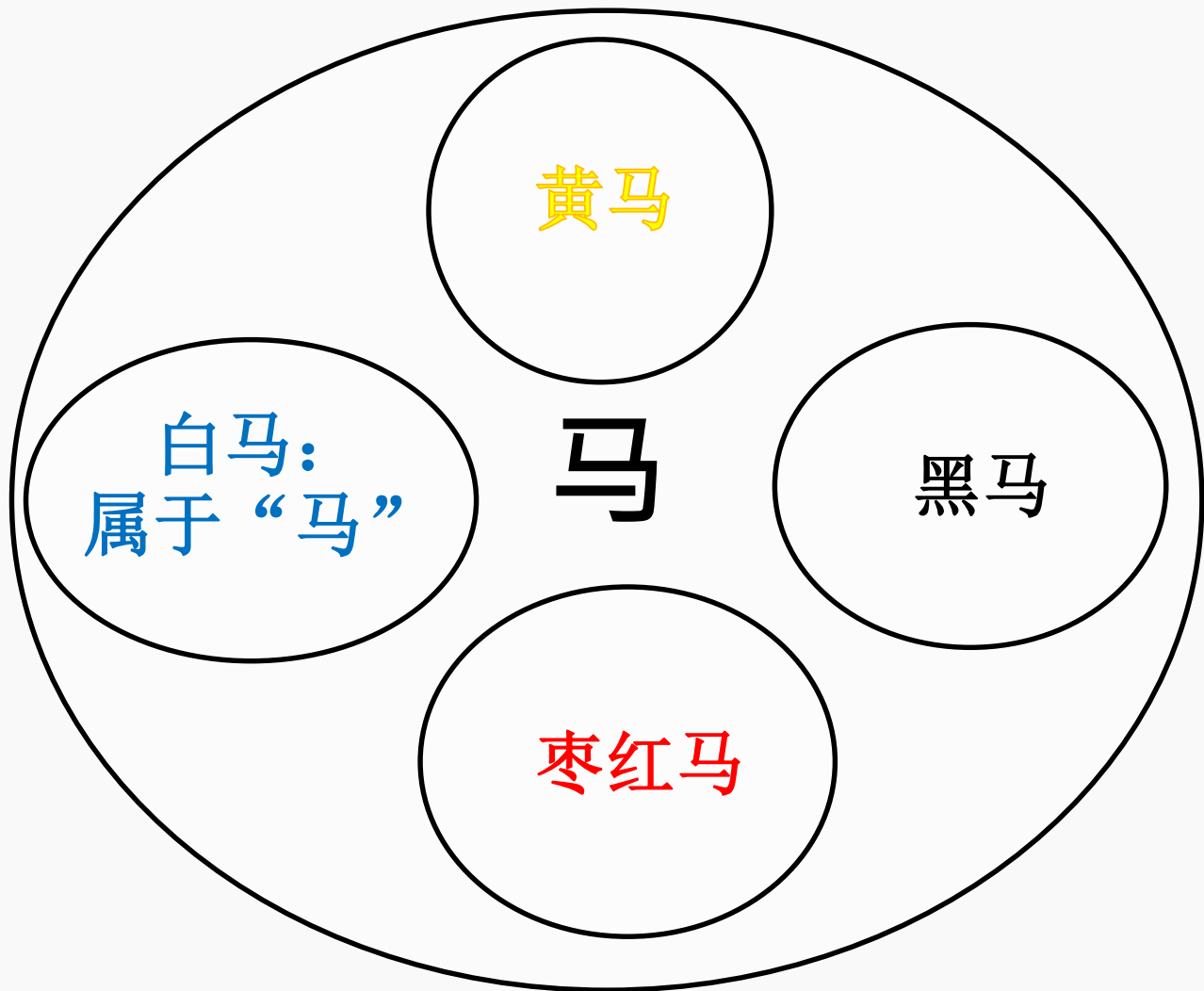
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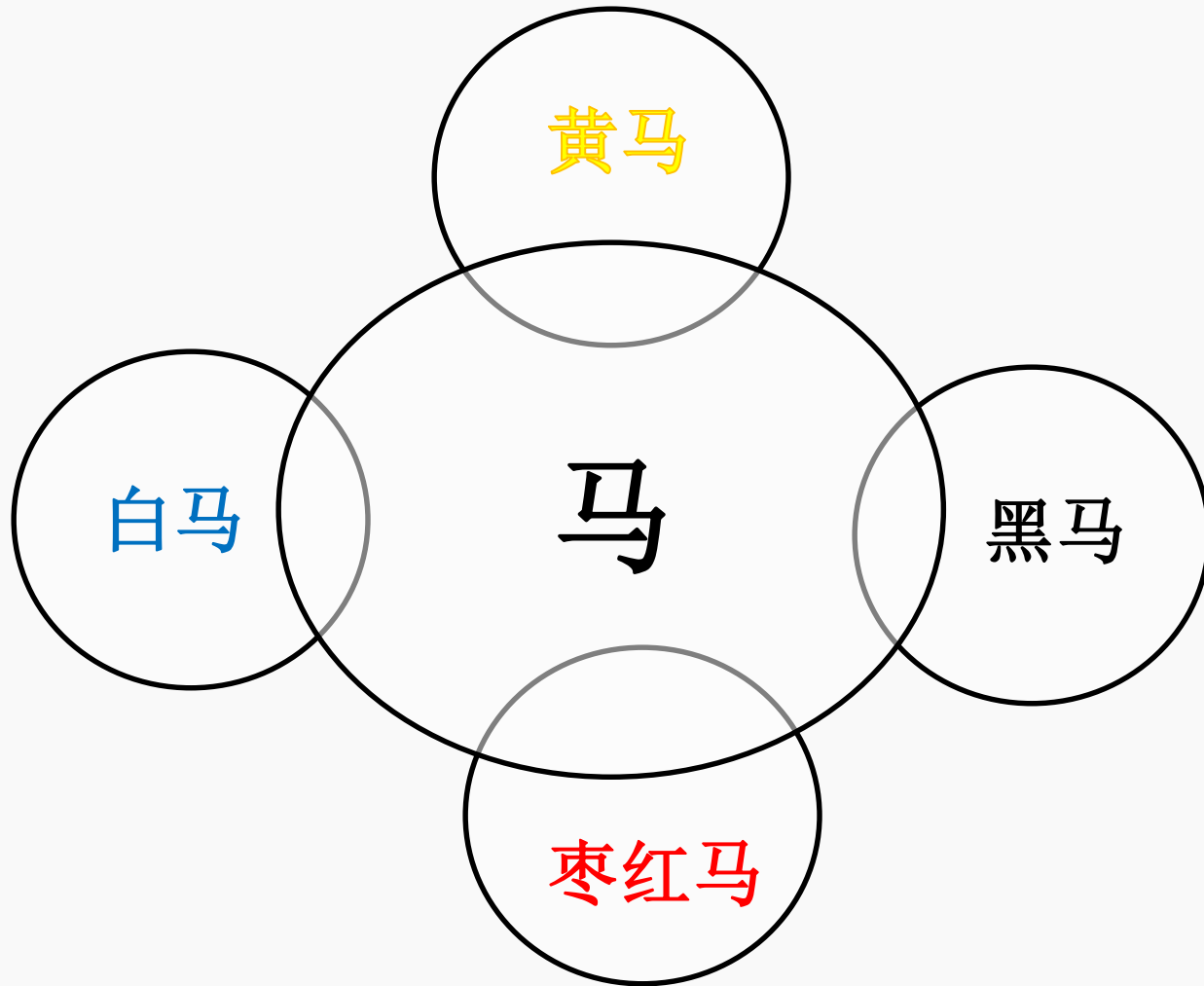


白马非马维恩图 Vann Diagram



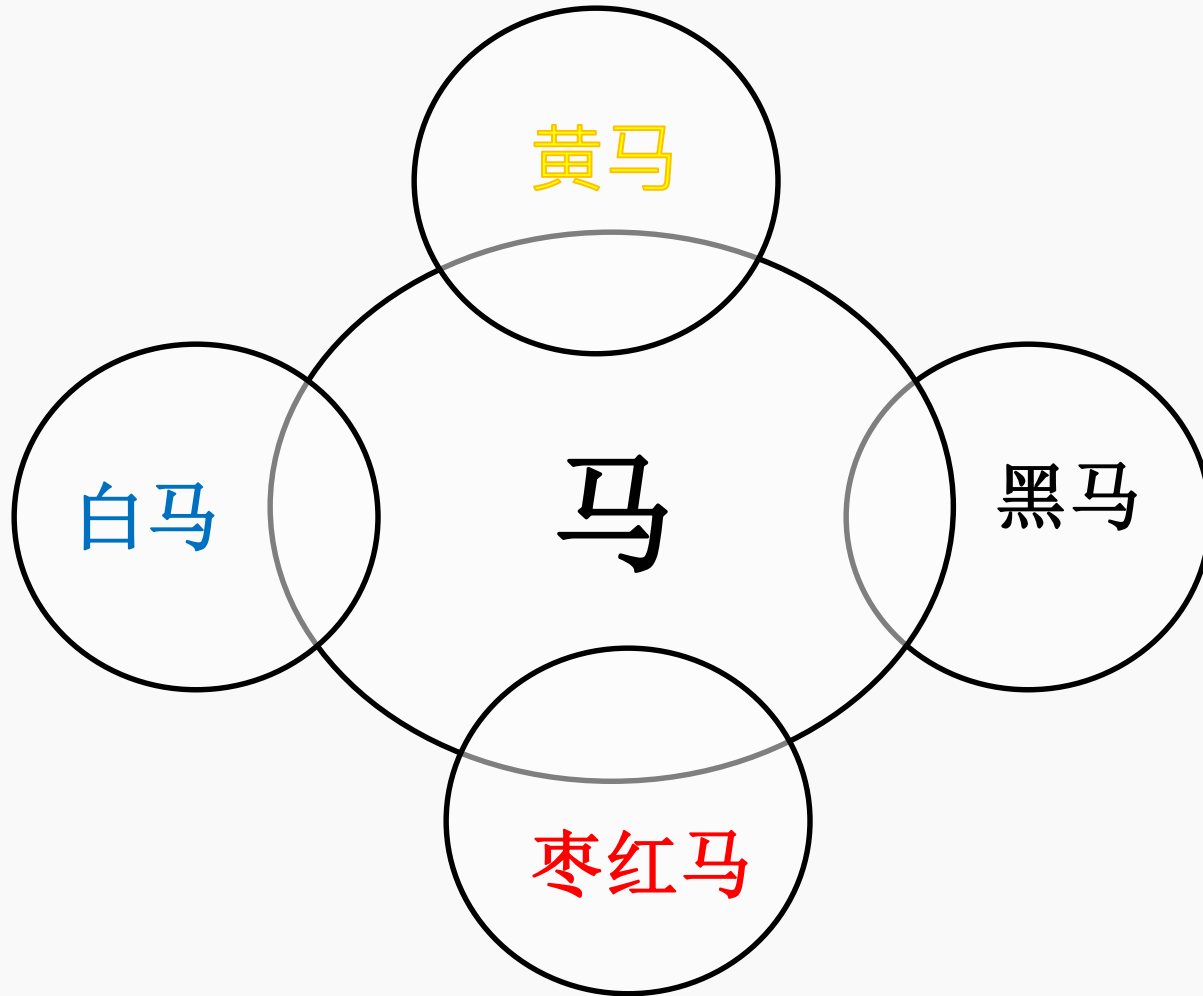
白马非马维恩图 Vann Diagram

从颜色看，白马并不等于马。



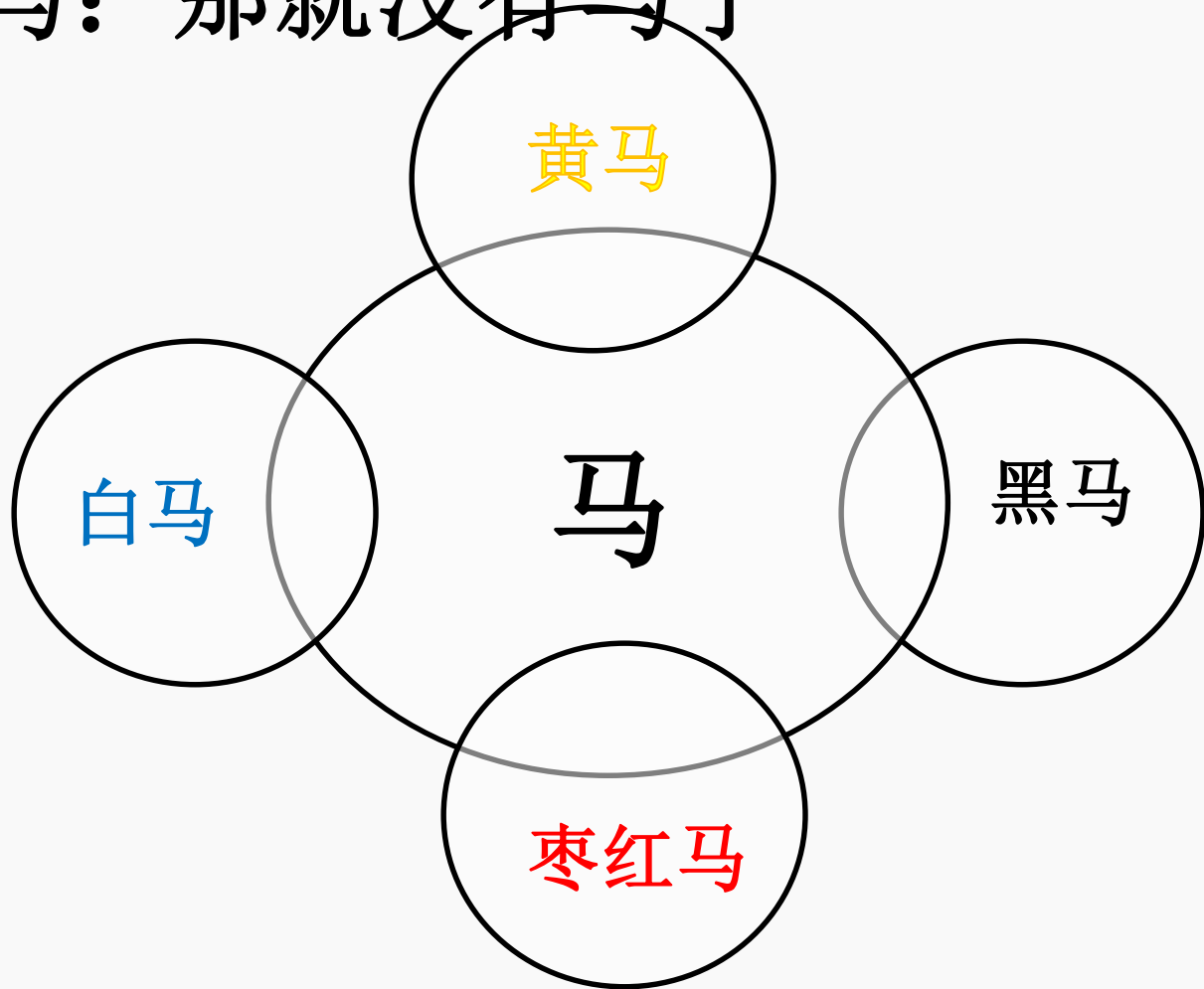
白马非马维恩图 Vann Diagram

按白马非马的观点，白马和马的关系是这样的



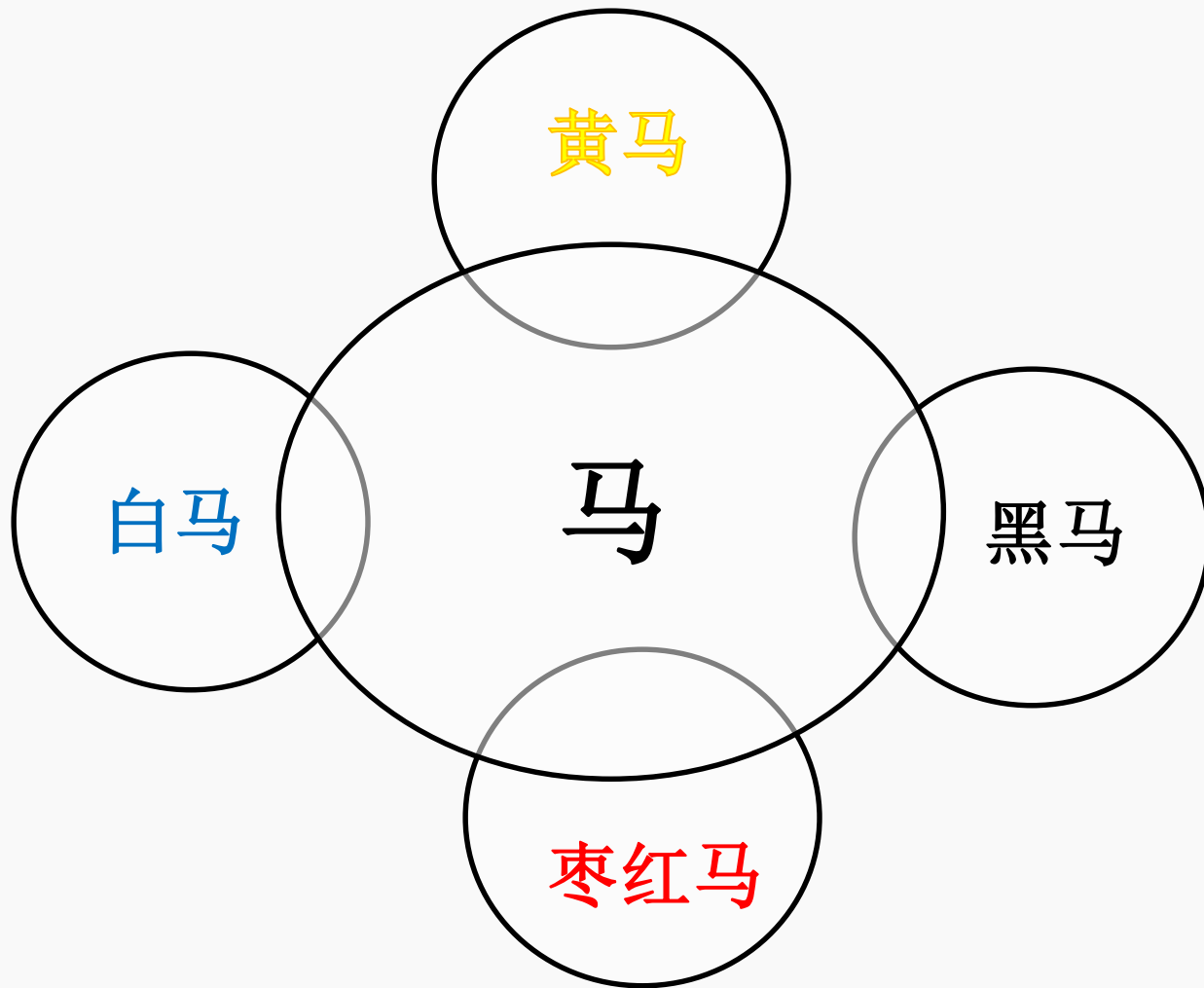
白马非马维恩图 Vann Diagram

依据公孙龙的逻辑，黄马，黑马，枣红马都不是马：那就没有马了

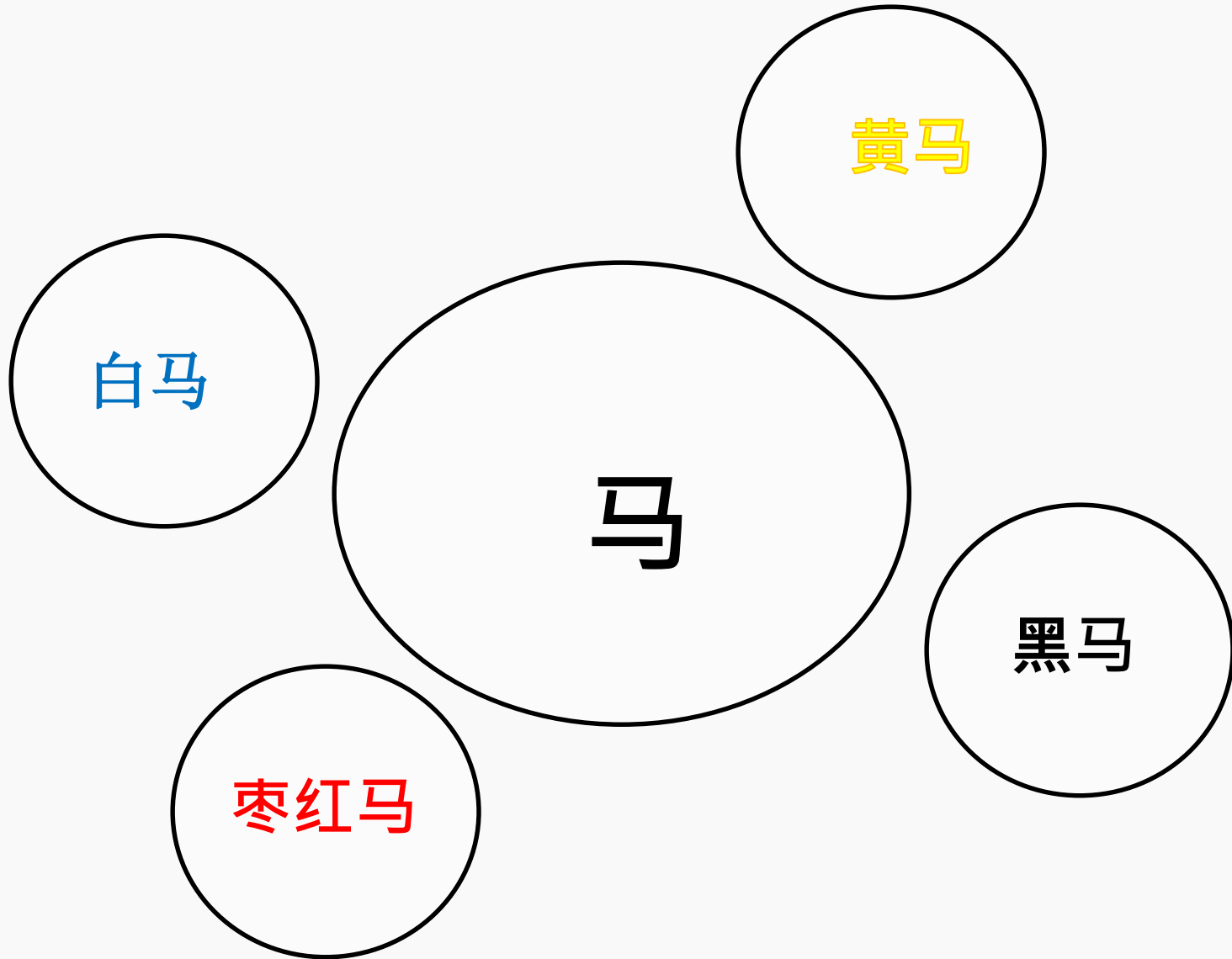


白马非马维恩图 Vann Diagram

从颜色看，白马并不等于马。



白马非马维恩图 Vann Diagram



例子 Examples

2) 一台电脑是由一位聪明的设计师所创造的。大脑是一台电脑，因此它也由一位聪明的设计师所创造。 *A computer was created by an intelligent designer. The brain is a computer, therefore it had an intelligent designer.*

第一句的“电脑”的意思是“一种用于存储和处理数据的电子装置”。第二句的“电脑”的意思是“执行计算的任何信息处理系统”，也是个比喻。 *The word “computer” in the first sentence means “an electronic device for storing and processing data”. The word “computer” in the second sentence means “any information processing system that performs computations. ”, which is also a metaphor.*

例子 Examples

3) 小明：“我要买鸡蛋。”

售货员：“现在太晚，我们要关门了。”

小明：“真可惜，以后鸡蛋要到其他的超市才能买到了。”

Xiao Ming: ‘I want to buy eggs’.

Salesman: ‘It's too late now. The shop has closed down’

Xiao Ming: ‘It's too bad that I have to buy eggs from other supermarkets in the future’

例子 Examples

4) 甲：“小明玩到很晚才回家，把妈妈急疯了。”

乙：“疯子应该送去精神病院。所以我们应该把小明妈妈送去精神病院。”

A: 'Xiao Ming didn't come home until very late, which made her mom mad'.

B: 'A mad person should be sent to a psychiatric hospital. So we should send Xiao Ming's mother to the psychiatric hospital'.

甲说的“疯”是指情绪激动，乙则理解成“精神异常”。 A refers to "madness" as emotional agitation, while B refers to "mental abnormality".

一词多义谬论 Equivocation

- 为了避免一词多义/模棱两可的情况产生，需要精准地定义词语，并在词语运用过程保持这些定义不被更改。
- **Equivocation fallacy is the use of double meaning or ambiguity of language to mislead or misrepresent the truth**

一词多义谬论 Equivocation

练习：请同学们举出这种谬论的例子



以偏概全/轻率概括谬论 Hasty Generalization

15. 以偏概全/轻率概括谬论：我们不合理地从一个非典型样本中得出结论。它们在许多刻板印象/固执成见的来源。

Hasty Generalization: We illegitimately generalize from a non-representative sample. They are the source of many stereotypes.

例子 Examples

1) 这群天鹅是白色的，这片地区的天鹅也是白色的，因此，所有天鹅都是白色的。

The swans are white and the swans in this area are white; so all swans are white.

2) 我认识的家人和朋友中，所有抽烟的人都没有得肺癌，因此抽烟不会导致肺癌。

Among the family and friends I know, none of the smokers have lung cancer; so smoking does not lead to lung cancer.

例子 Examples

3) 我曾经遇到过三个红头发的人，他们都是没礼貌的人，因此，所有红头发的人都是没礼貌的。 I've met three redheads and they were all impolite , so all redheads are impolite .

4) 对这项调查做出回应的每个人都说，这个运动项目能帮他们减肥。因此，每个使用该项目的人都会减肥的。 Everyone who responded to the survey said the exercise program helped them lose weight. Therefore, everyone who used the program lost weight.

以偏概全/轻率概括谬论 Hasty Generalization

➤ 为了避免这一种错误的谬论，不要从数量小的或非典型的案例/样本中去做总结。

To avoid, don't generalize from a small or unrepresentative sample.

以偏概全/轻率概括谬论 Hasty Generalization

练习：请同学们举出这种谬论的例子



合成谬论 Composition

16. 合成谬论：我们从事物一部分的性质推导出不正确/站不住脚的整体性质。

Composition: We invalidly infer the quality of the whole from the quality of parts.

例子 Examples

1) 氢气和氧气都是干燥的，因此水 (H₂O) 是干燥的。 Hydrogen and oxygen are dry, so water (H₂O) is dry.

2) 宇宙里每样东西都是有起因的，因此整个宇宙也是有起因的。 Everything in the universe has a cause, so the whole universe has a cause.

例子 Examples

3) 我的器官没有觉识，所以我没有觉识。 My organs are not conscious, so I am not conscious.

4) 我的细胞没有自由，所以我也没有自由。 My cells are not free, so I am not free.

我 = 身体 = 身体的器官 = 身体的所有细胞吗？ I = Body = organs = cells ?

例子 Examples

5) 这支球队里的每个球员都很棒，所以这支球队很棒。 Every player on the team is great, so the team is great.

6) 我论文里每个论点都是无懈可击的，因此整篇论文是无懈可击的。 Every argument in my paper is impeccable, so the whole paper is perfect.

合成谬论 Composition

- 为了避免这些论断，请把每一种可能的情况都考虑进去。 To avoid, think of each situation...
- 有时候整体大于部分，然而有时候却并非如此。 Sometimes the whole is bigger than the part, but sometimes it is not.

合成谬论 Composition

练习：请同学们举出这种谬论的例子



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結束
THE END

感谢！

Thank You !

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