

型 智覺學苑 欢迎

逻辑 第六节

23种常见谬论之17至19

23 common fallacies: 17 to 19

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**Academy of Wisdom and Enlightenment
(AWE)**

www.awe-edu.com

23种常见谬论 23 common fallacies

1. 诉诸自然谬论

Appeal to Nature

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

23种常见谬论 23 common fallacies

5. 滑坡谬论

Slippery Slope

6. 诉诸无知谬论

Argument from Ignorance

7. 采樱桃谬论

Cherry Picking

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8. 诉诸情感 & 诉诸群众谬论

Appeals to emotion & Ad
Populum (Appeals to ~~People~~)

9. 居先为因谬论

Post Hoc ergo Propter Hoc

10. 稻草人谬论

Straw Man Fallacy

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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

Fallacy of Composition

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17. 分解/分割谬论

Fallacy of Division

18. 运气/彩票谬论

Lottery Fallacy

19. 诉诸不适当权威谬论

Appeal to dubious/inappropriate
authority

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?



分解/分割谬论 Fallacy of Division

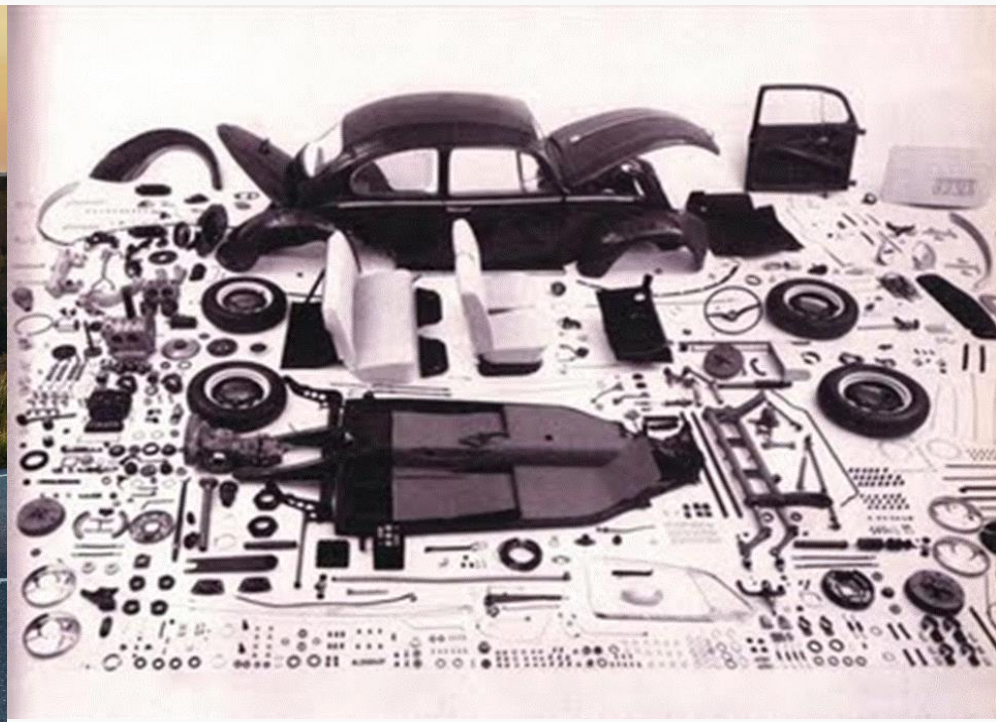
17. 分解/分割谬论：我们从一个整体的性质推断出站不住脚/不合理的组成部分的性质。分解谬论可看成是合成谬论的反面。合成谬论是从组成部分向上引申到整体，而分解谬论是从整体向下推广到组成部分。

Fallacy of Division: We invalidly infer/deduce the qualities of parts from the qualities of the whole. It is helpful to think of it as the opposite to the fallacy of composition fallacy. Fallacy of Composition moves up from parts to whole, and division moves down from whole to parts. Fallacy of division occurs when someone argues that something that is true for the whole is also true for the parts of the whole.

例子 Examples

1) 汽车是可以跑动的，所以组成汽车的每个零件都是可以跑动的。

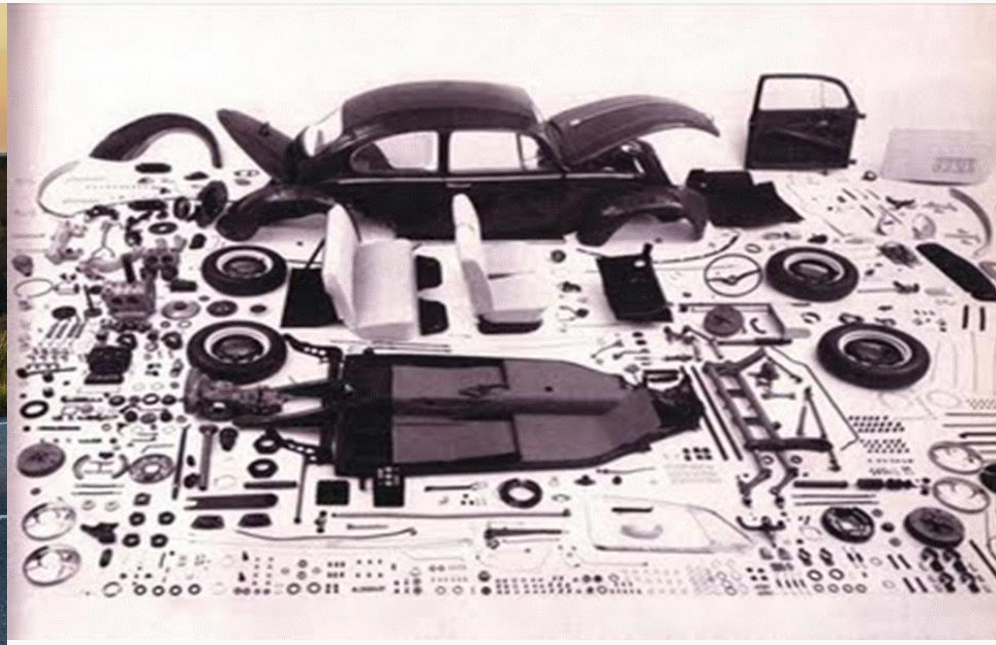
The car can run, so every part of the car can run.



例子 Examples

2) 这辆汽车是昂贵的，所以组成它的每个零件都是昂贵的。

The car is expensive, so every part of the car is expensive.



例子 Examples

3) 水 (H_2O) 是湿的，所以氢气 (H_2) 与氧气 (O_2) 都是湿的。 Water is wet, so hydrogen (H_2) and oxygen (O_2) are wet.

4) 我是自由的，因此我的细胞也是自由的。 I am free, so my cells are free.

定义：我是我的身体吗？自由是什么意思？

Definition: Am I my body? What does freedom mean?

例子 Examples

5) 这支交响乐团是非常出色的，因此交响乐团里的每一位乐师都非常出色。

This orchestra is very excellent, so every musician in the orchestra is very excellent.



分解/分割谬论 Fallacy of Division

- 为了避免这些谬论，考虑每一种可能的情况，再去决定整体的性质是否合适转移到它的组成部分上。 A fallacy of division occurs when one reasons logically that **something true** for the **whole** must also be **true** for all or some of its parts. In order to avoid these fallacies, consider each possible situation and then decide whether the overall nature is appropriate to transfer to its components.

分解/分割谬论 Fallacy of Division

练习：请同学们举出这种谬论的例子



运气/彩票谬论 Lottery Fallacy

18. 运气/彩票谬论：我们认为某件事情 X 的发生是被设计或注定的，因为 X 看上去是几乎不可能发生的。 **Lottery Fallacy:**

We invalidly infer X must be designed because X is so improbable. The problem is there is no “pattern” to observe in lotteries. All of it is random, so it’s impossible (and rather foolish) to predict what numbers are going to be drawn. Unless you’re psychic, the lottery is and always will remain a game of chance – nothing more, nothing less. <http://lucidphilosophy.com/18-lottery-fallacy/> 不同于賭徒謬誤

; <https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/賭徒謬誤>; <https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/熱手謬誤>;

<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/逆賭徒謬誤>

例子 Examples

1) 我认为老张彩票中奖一定是他作弊了，因为中奖的几率是二千万分之一。

I conclude that Bob must have cheated when he won the lottery because the odds of winning were twenty million to one.

老张中奖并不意味着彩票被操纵，也不意味着他注定要赢。相反，我们说老张很幸运。毕竟，一定有人中奖的。极低可能性并不总是支持“事情的发生，早有计划被设定，注定”这种想法。The fact that Bob won does not mean the lottery was rigged or that Bob was meant to win. Rather, we say Bob was lucky. After all, somebody had to win. Improbability does not always support design.

例子 Examples

2) 目的论的论证是犯了这种谬论，因为目的论认为宇宙肯定是被设计好的，因为宇宙的节奏（或宇宙的某些事物）的存在是这么不可能的。

Some argue the teleological argument commits this fallacy because it is argued the universe must be designed because the laws of the universe (or some things in the universe) are so improbable.

例子 Examples

这一谬论在宗教哲学中很重要，有时人们认为宇宙维持生命的条件是极不可能的，所以宇宙必须被设计出来，而上帝可能就是这个设计者。这是一个激烈的争论，但这可能是一个运气/彩票谬论，因为一些宇宙必定产生，我们只是难以置信这么幸运产生在这个宇宙内。

This fallacy is important in philosophy of religion where it is sometimes argued that the life-sustaining conditions of the universe are highly improbable, so the universe must be designed and that God is probably this designer. It is hotly debated, but this might be a lottery fallacy since some universe had to arise, and we are just incredibly lucky this one arose.¹⁹

例子 Examples

3) 我去伦敦旅行时, 在大街上遇到了朋友小陈, 我想他肯定是知道我的行程并跟着我过来的。

While I was visiting London, U.K., I bumped into my friend Xiao Chen by *chance*. I think he must have known about my trip and followed me here.

运气/彩票谬论 Lottery Fallacy

➤ 为了避免这些论断，需要明白有些极低可能的事情也有可能发生的。

In order to avoid these assertions, it is necessary to understand that something impossible is also possible.

运气/彩票谬论 Lottery Fallacy

➤ 要明白，即使每个人中奖的概率很低，也有人可能中奖。小心从“极低可能”跳到“设计注定”上。应该学习数学、概率和统计学。

Understand that even if the probability of winning a lottery for each person is very low, after all somebody had to win. We say he/she was lucky and improbability does not always support design. Learn math, probability and statistics for better understanding.

运气/彩票谬论 Lottery Fallacy

- 如果我一年中每天都中了彩票会怎样呢？ What if I win the lottery every day for a year?
- 这个运气谬论是不是暗示着有人为操纵/设计的呢？ Does Lottery Fallacy imply manipulation/design?

运气/彩票谬论 Lottery Fallacy

练习：请同学们举出这种谬论的例子



诉诸不适当权威谬论

Appeal to dubious/inappropriate authority

19. 诉诸不适当权威谬论：我们通过求助于不可靠/不合适的，或被其他权威人士所反对的权威/专家来支持一个结论。

Appeal to dubious/inappropriate authority: we support a conclusion by appealing to a person who is not an authority on the subject. Or, it is when we appeal to an authority with whom other authorities disagree.

[http://lucidphilosophy.com/19-appeal-to-authority/;](http://lucidphilosophy.com/19-appeal-to-authority/)

<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/訴諸權威>

例子 Examples

1) 你应该服用这些维生素，因为一位电影明星说它们是最好的。

You should take these vitamins because the movie star recommends them to be the best .

2) 这位著名的经济学家认为爱因斯坦的相对论是不对的，我们认同他的看法。

Because a famous economist thinks Einstein's theory is wrong, we agree with him.

例子 Examples

- 3) 上帝不存在，因为著名的物理学家史蒂芬霍金是这样说的。God does not exist because Stephen Hawking said so.
- 4) 上帝是存在的，因为教皇是这样说的。God exists because the Pope said so.
- 5) 精神病学是垃圾，因为一位国家总理这么说。Psychiatry is rubbish because a Prime Minister said so.

例子 Examples

6) 添加了氟 (fluoride) 的自来水是可以直接饮用的，因为市政厅的公共卫生负责人是这样说的。

Tap water with fluoride added is drinkable directly because the city hall's manager of public health department said so.

诉诸不适当权威谬论

Appeal to dubious/inappropriate authority

- 为了避免产生这种谬论，不要随意相信权威，或者在相信他们言论之前仔细研究和调查。 Carefully research for genuine and correct information before trusting and believing in inappropriate authorities.

诉诸不适当权威谬论

Appeal to dubious/inappropriate authority

练习：请同学们举出这种谬论的例子



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(Appeal to People)
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結束
THE END

感谢！

Thank You !

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- 《谬论》 保罗·斯坦

Fallacies , Paul Stearns

<http://lucidphilosophy.com/320-2/>, <http://lucidphilosophy.com/chapter-5-the-fallacies/>

- 谬论或谬误, 是指不当/不正确的推理言论或推理思路, 即推理错误。 Fallacy refers to inappropriate or incorrect reasoning, speech or thinking , that is, reasoning errors.

- 每个谬论都是不正确论证的一种类型。 Every fallacy is a type of incorrect argument.

<https://zh.wikipedia.org/zh-hans/謬誤>, <https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/謬誤列表>

学习目的 The Purpose of Learning Fallacy

- 学习这些谬论是为了... Study them to
- 让你成为一个更好的哲学家
Be a better philosopher
- 让你了解一些哲学的规则/法则
Outline the rules of philosophy
- 避免被别人误导
Avoid being misled
- 更好地理解人类的思维
Better understand human thinking

学习目的 The Purpose of Learning Fallacy

- 让你显得聪明些
Sound smart
- 在沟通和交流中表达更清晰
Communicate clearly
- 使得你的心智肌肉更强壮
Strengthen your mental muscle
- 让你保持知识/认识上的谦逊和获得苏格拉底式的智慧
Epistemic Humility & Socratic Wisdom