Logical Fallacies

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| Term | Definition |
| Ad Hominem (At the Man) | An Argument that criticizes the idea by pointing something out about the person who holds the idea, rather than directly addressing the idea. |
| Argument from Authority | An argument that tempts us to agree with the writer's assumptions based on the authority of a famous person or entity or on his or her own characters (when the writers are well-known) |
| Hasty Generalization | The writer deliberately leads you to a conclusion by providing insufficient, selective evidence. |
| Bandwagon | Peer pressure tactics that encourages the listener to agree with a position because everyone else does. |
| Slippery Slope | Argument suggests dire consequences from relatively minor causes. |
| Red Herring | A tactic where the writer shifts attention from an important issue by introducing an issue that has no logical connection. |
| False Dichotomy | When the writer only considers the two extremes, when there are one or more intermediate possibilities. |
| Non Sequitur | A statement which doesn't relate logically to what comes before it. |
| Sentimental Appeals | A tactic that attempts to appeal to the hearts of readers so that they forget their minds |
| Dogmatism | The speaker does not allow for discussion because the speaker sets up their beliefs as beyond questions |
| Appeal to Ignorance | A argument where writers build their logic on the assumption that whatever has not been proven false must be true (or what has not been proven true, is false). |
| Faulty Analogy | An illogical, misleading comparison between two things. |
| Scare Tactics | a tactic to frighten readers into agreeing with the speaker, without a logical argument to support the claim. |
| Begging the Question | A fallacy in which someone assumes that parts (or all) of what a person claims to be proving are proven facts (Circular Reasoning) |
| Straw Man Argument | An over-simplification of an opponent’s argument to make it easier to attack |
| Equivocation | The writer deliberately leads you to a conclusion by providing insufficient, selective evidence. |
| False Calamity | Argument suggests dire consequences from relatively minor causes. |

Literary Devices

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| Terms | Definitions |
| Oxymoron | A paradox reduced to two words, usually in an adjective-noun relation for effect, complexity, emphasis or wit (jumbo shrimp) |
| Amplification | Repeating a word or expression while adding more detail to it, in order to emphasize a word or idea to make sure the reader sees its importance+ |
| Expletive | A single word or short phrase, usually interrupting syntax to lend emphasis to the words immediately proximate to the single word or short phrase. |
| Parenthesis | A word, phrase, or whole sentence inserted as an aside in the middle of another sentence. Interruption to introduce a new idea+ |
| Loose Sentence | A sentence that makes sense before the ending |
| Analogy | A comparison between two things, which are alike in several respects for the purpose of explaining or clarifying some unfamiliar object+ |
| Antithesis | Establishes a clear, contrasting relationship between two ideas by joining them together or juxtaposing them, often in a parallel structure |
| Allusion | A short, informal reference to a famous person or event |
| Anaphora | The repetition of the same word or words at the beginning of successive phrases |
| Periodic Sentence | A sentence that only makes sense when reaching the end of the sentence |
| Apostrophe | An interruption in the discussion and addresses directly a person or personified thing either present or absent |
| Asyndeton | Omitting conjunctions between words, phrases, or clauses |

Sentence Types

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| Type of Sentences | Definition |
| Compound | two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction |
| Simple | a direct command |
| Interrogative | a question |
| Complex | a sentence with an independent clause and a dependent clause |
| Compound-Complex | a sentence with two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. |
| Declarative Sentence | a statement of a fact |
| Zeugma | Linking a series of ideas with two or more parts of speech; i.e. one subject with two or more verbs, a verb with two or more direct objects |
| Polysyndeton | Use of a conjunction between each word, phrase, or clause for amplifying the effect. |
| Climax | Arranging words, clauses, or sentences in the order of increasing importance, weight, or emphasis. |
| Rhetorical Question | A question that is not answered by the writer, because its answer is obvious or obviously desired, and usually just a yes or no. |
| Hypophora | Raising one or more questions and then proceeding to answer them, usually at some length. |
| Epithet | An adjective or adjective phrase appropriately qualifying a subject (noun) by naming a key or important characteristic of the subject  (“Swift-footed Achilles”/”Cunning Odysseus”) |