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by Headie Headie

Submission date: 05-May-2021 01:48PM (UTC-0500)


Submission ID: 1578900205

File name: Induction_fallacies..docx (18.01K)

Word count: 1725

Character count: 9303

Induction fallacies

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Induction fallacies

The fallacy of ambiguity is the provocative event in presenting an argument overshadowed by a similar word in two different dimensions in reality (Moore & Parker, 2016). The idea exists when a term be reasonably denoted in different ways. Again, it appears to possess a level of vagueness when the phrase increases elements of information posed to be carried in a statement, therefore, interfering with the clarity of the relayed message. In the medical field, It is possible to experience the fallacy in a myriad form. For example, the phrase “side effects” carries a different form when used to imply a phenomenon in beta-adrenergic elements instead of when referring to antihistaminic drugs. The degree of interpretation varies with the severity of different drug forms. The application of ambiguous terms distorts information, thus hampering the intention of communication. The emergence of variance in interpretation contributes to uncertainty hindering perception in the whole clinical practice guidelines.

The fallacy of ambiguity implies a perception of equivocation by mapping the content phrase onto a reasonable argumentative phenomenon (Ervas et al., 2018). Again, amphiboly is employed to construct the words as accurate but draw meaning from a different turn out of events. The fallacy of equivocation is occurring when a comment has two different meanings on each segment. A good example is when bacterial translocation is essential when sepsis and organ system malfunctioning is ambiguous. The above is a theory, and the ambiguity of the word theory causes the error, commonly referred to as a hypothesis. Scientifically, the theory is a unique analysis of an event naturally occurring but proven through empirical methods. In another dimension, I can think of when the word theory is placed in the particular sentence to contribute a different sense as emphasis categorizes the element.

References

- Ervas, F., Ledda, A., Ojha, A., Pierro, G. A., & Indurkha, B. (2018). Creative argumentation: When and why people commit the metaphoric fallacy. *Frontiers in psychology, 9*, 1815.
- Moore, B. N., & Parker, R. (2016). *Critical thinking*. New York: McGraw-Hill Higher Education.

Part 2 Categorical Logic

Categorical logic is a simple deduction of logical categories in a sentence. There is a need to understand the universal structure of a sentence to denote the implied information in a particular context. The reason is that sentence carries the subject class and its predicate (Moore & Parker, 2016). Derivation of meaning depends on the distinction in claim accrued to the particulars present. In this regard, it is, therefore, significant to understand the above to make and draw responsible decisions were to affirm the claim or to negate. It is also important to note the interrelationship between subject cases alluding to specific premises of a sentence and the conclusion category. It assumes the view that there are no vague categories as each possesses an identity. It is essential to understand categorical propositions. It tries to help us organize thoughts, concern on various ideas, and identify the details to a group or a significant concept. Therefore, it becomes essential for one to develop such skills in creating a background of knowledge on deducing and comprehending specific analysis needed for research. Such abilities make an individual proactive in creativity and innovation in applying different criteria to a required study in a professional state (Copi, Cohen & Flage, 2019).

All human beings are mortal is an example of a categorical logic statement. The initial thought in the first premise is about the category of human beings and elements of deadly

objects. Additionally, the second speculation is defined by things perceived as dead and has the potential to die. The conclusion here consists of human beings and mortality. Thereby making categorical logic occur in an analogous structure presenting truthful content.

References

Copi, I., Cohen, C., & Flage, D. (2019). *Essentials of logic*. Routledge. *Essentials of logic*.
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Part 3 causation and correlation

Causation and correlation are often perceived as a fallacy because they can occur to be deceptively similar. As these two phenomena can happen simultaneously, correlation does not influence causation (Moore & Parker, 2016). It is because causative agent D causes E in causation. On the other hand, correlation implies the bond shared by agent D and E. in this regard, when referring to correlation, it is okay to have an action D that relates with E, and there is no necessary event that may occur as the influence of the other. The fallacy of confusion between causation and correlation is a product of the human mind as it has been taught to create a pattern of events even in cases where such do not happen (Moore & Parker, 2016). This is because events or agents maybe occur to share an association that is often confused with dependency. On the contrary, it is not good enough to assume cause and effect relationship if two events seem close together through generalization without fine details. Our perception of events

and agents is purely unreliable and based on hearsay and again because there are various reasons for different matters to associate together.

Does a person's mood affect physical health? In this phenomenon, there exists a correlation between someone's mood and their physical health. Even if an individual's mood and physical health are correlated, there is no sufficient reason to support cause and effect in these activities. The two are associated and closely intertwined, but there is no evidence to illustrate that a person's mood, either good or bad, is responsible for their physical health. Again, a person's good or bad physical state is not proved to promote people's mood either. Some events can give us reasons for cause-effect relationships between two agents or events, while others are only meant to imply a correlation between them.

Reference

Moore, B. N., & Parker, R. (2016). *Critical thinking*. New York: McGraw-Hill Higher Education.

Part4 First Degree Murder

first-degree murder is unlawful killing, initially planned and then executed at the peak of events. First-degree murders are contained in three major dimensions that can be broken to intent, deliberation and premeditation. The first-degree murderer or killers have the plan to end someone's life. Moore & Parker (2016) explained that deliberation and premeditation of murder occur initially to the actual performance of the murder. The verdict of the death penalty as a punishment for first-degree murder is not a logical presentation of a form of punishment equal to someone's life. Human life has no value, and that amounts to having zero amount of time or property that can replace the loss of life. I agree that human suffering is caused by the death of a

loved one among their family members and close relatives or work partners. However, the death penalty to the perpetrator has no good reason for bringing the life of the dead back to their loved ones. Human beings are subject to change as it has been seen with many criminals who have transformed to become motivational speakers, priests, lawyers, and able to possess other admirable qualities from the community and society after serving in correctional centers. Secondly, every human being has the right to life, and it's within a different state's constitution. Criminals of first-degree murder are benevolent of state laws of the right to life and, therefore, deserve a fair judgment in court (Ulmer, Kramer &Zajac, 2020). Again, there exist solid religious reasons that consider human life as sacred and divine, and under no authoritative measures should one think to end someone's life. Lastly, there is racial concern and economic discrimination during the passing of the death penalty. A significant death row population is constituted by blacks who are occasionally poor and lacking primary education where public defenders also represent them.

Reference

- Moore, B. N., & Parker, R. (2016). *Critical thinking*. New York: McGraw-Hill Higher Education.
- Ulmer, J. T., Kramer, J. H., & Zajac, G. (2020). The Race of Defendants and Victims in Pennsylvania Death Penalty Decisions: 2000–2010. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(5), 955-983.

Part 5

Utilitarianism is a moral perception that classifies right or wrong depending on possible outcomes (Moore & Parker, 2016). It holds the belief that the most ethical choice is directly perceived to amount to a greater good. In my opinion, this theory is essential in cases where

individual judgment has a positive impact on a greater good contained in a great outcome. People come from different worlds that carry different cultures. There should not be a unifying criterion of good and evil to judge an individual; thus, everyone can construct a decision that has a positive turnout of events. I believe deciding on the cover of the greater good has a positive return of consequences where personal judgment counts. Consider a commander at war representing the mother nation has a way of peace advocacy between two countries and a cumulative agreement that can satisfy both nations' needs. An ethical approach can also be used when suffering is most incredible by reducing the amount of harm caused and the lesser amount of suffering. In a business context, this can mean the closure of an industry that releases harmful gases to the environment, which affects the respiratory organs of people living nearby within the company's location to prevent causing harm and suffering that cause death.

This theory enables people of different socio contexts to enjoy equity regardless of emotions or social attachments. The idea is simple to follow by considering the great outcome of happiness for the more significant number possible. This event overrules the demographic needs of an individual and makes everyone equally crucial to society. Utilitarianism formulates the decision-making process making interactions healthy and voluntary which is the main aim in life (Gerdessen, Kanellopoulos, & Claassen, 2018). However, qualities of utilitarianism like happiness are subjective, which forms a base of diversity in wants where some people might find peace in accomplishments, others might find peace in criminal activities in complicating the whole idea.

References

- Gerdessen, J. C., Kanellopoulos, A., & Claassen, G. D. H. (2018). "Combining equity and utilitarianism"—additional insights into a novel approach. *International Transactions in Operational Research*, 25(3), 983-1000.). "Combining equity and utilitarianism"—additional insights into a novel approach. *International Transactions in Operational Research*, 25(3), 983-1000.
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PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4

PAGE 5

PAGE 6

PAGE 7

PAGE 8
