***Mid Term Assignment***

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***Subject: Logic & Critical Thinking***

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**QNO1:**

What is logic? Differentiate between deductive and inductive arguments. Provide at least five examples of each. The examples should be self made and not copied from any book etc.

**ANSWER**:

**Logic:**

Logic is a study of argumentation and study of valid reasoning. Logic is also most fundamental branch of Philosophy. Our goal in logic is to separate out the good arguments from the bad or distinguish between good and bad arguments. Using logic, you can evaluate ideas or claims people make, make good decisions, and form sound beliefs about the world.

**Deductive Argument:**

A deductiveargument is a type of logical argument that begins with a factual premise such that the conclusion you want to reach must be true. Our goal in logic is to separate good arguments from the bad Or the argument in which the truth of premises absolutely guarantees the truth of conclusion

**Examples:**

1. All animals are living thing

Snakes are animals

So snakes are living thing

2) All players are strong

Ronaldo is player

So Ronaldo is strong

3)`All dogs have long tail

Rocky is a dog

So rocky has long tail

4)All soldiers are brave

Ali is a soldier

So Ali is brave

5)All muslims recite Quran

Faizan is a muslim

Therefore Faizan recites Quran

**Inductive Argument:**

It is the reverse of deductive arguments and it does not claim that its premises support its conclusion conclusively. An argument generalizing from a sample in inductive because the conclusion is supported in probabilistic way.

**Examples**:

1. Every chicken we have seen has been white, so in this area all chicken must be white
2. The chairs in the class room and in the office is blue so, all the chairs in school must be blue
3. You see two cats are fighting in your nabourhood a couple of times, and start believing that two animals cannot be kept in same place
4. Ali is an wonderful player, So Ali son is also become an amazing player
5. Rashid is using iphone, So Rashid all family will be using same handsets

**QNO2:**

Discuss the five basic functions of language with examples as many as possible. Also discuss emotively neutral language with examples from daily life.

**ANSWER**:

Generally, there are five main functions of language, which are

1. Informational function
2. Aesthetic function
3. Expressive function
4. Phatic function
5. Directive function
   1. **INFORMATIONAL FUNCTION:**

It can be considered most important, since it helps us deliver messages, describe thing, and give our listener new information. Actually, message is a word that describes this function best. The informational function is also related to such term as a truth and a value.

* 1. **EXPRESSIVE FUNCTION:**

We need such function every time we want to express our feelings. There are words that are used to express attitudes and feelings, which don’t deliver any particular information. Obvious examples of such words are swear words, as well as various exclamations. This function of language is used not to deliver a message, but to express feelings and impressions. Due to the expressive function of language, we can understand the personality of a speaker, and his or her emotion . For example “I love this movie so much”

**3)Directive function:**

**The directive function of language** is used to induce certain actions or reactions. The example of such a function is a command. Another example of this function is a request. Here affective and situational meanings of a phrase are more important than a general meaning, which makes this function somewhat similar to the expressive function. The directive function is a function of social control and interpersonal interaction. Another feature of this function is that the reaction of a listener is even more important than a thought expressed by a speaker, since this reaction determines whether such a phrase achieved the target or not.

1. **Aesthetic Function:**

This function doesn’t have any particular purpose. Here words and sentences are considered as linguistic artifacts. This function serves neither as a request nor as a message. The aesthetic function helps us use words as a tool of a poetic art, and as certain signs. Here the beauty of chosen words and phrases is more important than usefulness of this information. For the sake of such a function, we use different adjectives, such as “gorgeous”, “elegant”, “stunning”, and so on.

1. **Phatic Functio**n:

The fifth function of language is **the phatic function**. The only purpose of such a function is to maintain social relationships, and to begin, or continue the conversation. Such a kind of talk doesn’t provide us with any necessary information. It even doesn’t express our feelings, but it helps us to interact with people. Every time we meet somebody on the street, we can talk about the weather, or work, or children, it doesn’t matter. The real reason for such a talk is not our interest, but simply our desire to talk. Of course, such conversations may also contain some interesting information, but it’s not necessary.

**Emotively neutral language**:

Emotively neutral language is preferable when we are trying to get to the facts or follow an argument since our emotions often cloud our reasoning. When resolving disputes or disagreements between persons, it is usually best to try to reformulate the disagreement in neutral language.

**Example:**

Emotive language include adjectives such as crazy, dangerous and jocular, nouns such as thug, aristocrat and crone, and verbs such as manipulate, thrust and desired

**QNO3:**

Discuss the different kinds of Fallacy of Relevance and Fallacy of Ambiguity with the help of examples.

**Answer:**

**Fallacy of Relevance:**

A fallacy of relevance is one of several different types of fallacies in which an argument is either supported or refuted based on information that is actually irrelevant with regard to the argument being made

**Kinds of fallacy of relevance:**

These fallacies attempt to persuade people with irrelevant information, appealing to emotions rather than logic. Examples of these fallacies include:

**Appeal to Authority**:

Also referred to as Argumentum ad Verecundia (argument from modesty). In this case, rather than focusing on the merits of an argument, the arguer will try to attach their argument to a person of authority in order to give credence to their argument.

**Appeal to Popular Opinion**:

This type of appeal is when someone claims that an idea or belief is true simply because it is what most people believe.

**Attacking the Person**:

Also known as ad Hominem, this is quite a common occurrence in debates and refers to a person who substitutes a rebuttal with a personal insult.

**Bandwagon Fallacy**:

This contains arguments that are only appealing because of current trends and growing popularity.

**Gambler's Fallacy**:

This assumes that short-term deviations will correct themselves.

**Genetic Fallacy** - This involves acceptance or rejection of concepts based on their source, not their merit.

**Red Herring Fallacy** - This uses irrelevant information or other techniques to distract from the argument at hand.

**Weak Analogy**These fallacies employ analogies between things that are not really alike.

**Kinds of fallacy of ambiguity:**

A fallacy can also be caused by a lack of clarity or by a misunderstanding of the words. kinds of these fallacies include:

**Accent Fallacies:**

These are based on the stress or emphasis of a word or word parts being unclear

**Equivocation Fallacies:**

These occur when words are used multiple times with different meanings.

**Straw Man Fallacies** - These include misrepresentations to make an argument look weak.