

New Fallacies - With Definitions

Douglas C. Youvan

doug@youvan.com

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"New Fallacies - With Definitions" presents an innovative exploration into the realm of rhetorical and logical fallacies. This compilation challenges traditional perspectives by introducing a series of novel, whimsical fallacies. Each entry blends elements of humor and absurdity with a veneer of academic rigor, inviting readers to reconsider the boundaries of logical discourse. The abstract nature of these fallacies serves as a playful critique of conventional argumentation, encouraging a deeper understanding of how fallacious reasoning can be both obscured and revealed in the complexities of language and thought.

- **Circular Chicken Fallacy:** The belief that an argument is valid because it's like a chicken that lays an egg, which then hatches into a chicken, which lays another egg. Essentially, it's saying something is true because it's true, with an unnecessary poultry reference.
- **Invisible Unicorn Paradox:** This fallacy occurs when someone insists their argument is supported by an invisible unicorn standing in the room. Since you can't prove the unicorn isn't there, their argument must be valid, right?
- **Time-Traveling Typo Hypothesis:** The notion that any errors in an argument are actually correct, but appear as mistakes because they were typed by a time traveler using future language rules. Therefore, any argument is flawless if you just wait long enough.
- **Quantum Fallacy Loop:** This one is based on the principle that, like a quantum particle, the validity of an argument is both true and false until someone observes it. So, any argument is simultaneously the best and worst until you read it.
- **Infinite Monkey Defense:** Arguing that if you give an infinite number of monkeys an infinite amount of time, they will eventually type out a perfect counter-argument. Hence, any argument can be refuted... eventually.

- **Circular Chicken Fallacy:** This fallacy suggests a self-referential loop in reasoning, akin to the chicken-and-egg problem. It postulates that an argument is valid based on a premise that requires its own conclusion for validation, exemplified through an endless cycle of poultry-based causality.
- **Invisible Unicorn Paradox:** This asserts the impossibility of disproving unfalsifiable claims, symbolized by an undetectable unicorn. It challenges the burden of proof by positing that the absence of evidence against an argument is equivalent to evidence for its validity.
- **Time-Traveling Typo Hypothesis:** This hypothesis entertains the notion that apparent logical or factual errors in an argument are actually future linguistic norms, thus rendering current criticisms temporally subjective and invalid.
- **Quantum Fallacy Loop:** Inspired by quantum superposition, this fallacy posits that the truth value of an argument exists in multiple states simultaneously until scrutinized, thereby questioning the stability of conventional logic.
- **Infinite Monkey Defense:** Drawing on the infinite monkey theorem, this defense suggests that given sufficient time, any argument could be refuted or validated, thus rendering all current arguments provisionally true or false.
- **Perpetual Pudding Postulate:** This postulate argues that since pudding can be divided indefinitely without losing its essence, any argument can be infinitely subdivided into smaller, still valid arguments, mirroring the infinite divisibility of pudding.
- **Cosmic Coincidence Conundrum:** This conundrum posits that if the universe is infinitely large, then every argument must be true somewhere in the cosmos, thus rendering all arguments universally valid through sheer cosmic probability.
- **Escher's Escalator Argument:** Inspired by M.C. Escher's impossible structures, this argument suggests that logic can ascend and descend simultaneously, creating a continuous loop of reasoning where the conclusion and premise feed into each other endlessly.
- **Shrödinger's Statement Paradox:** Drawing from quantum theory, this paradox suggests that an argument is both true and false until it is observed and analyzed, making all debates fundamentally indeterminate until the moment of examination.

- **Mirage of the Mind Fallacy:** This fallacy posits that just as a mirage deceives the eyes, an argument can deceive the mind by appearing logically sound, but upon closer inspection, reveals itself to be an illusion of logic.
- **Tautological Tornado Theory:** This theory suggests that an argument can whirl around its own axis of logic, constantly repeating itself in different forms, yet always returning to the same point, akin to a tornado circling endlessly.
- **Philosophical Photon Principle:** This principle asserts that, like photons exhibiting both wave and particle characteristics, an argument can simultaneously hold two opposing viewpoints, creating a dual-state of agreement and disagreement.
- **Invisible Ink Implication:** This posits that the true meaning of an argument is invisible, like ink only revealed under specific conditions, implying that understanding any argument requires special conditions or perspectives.
- **Holographic Hyperbole Hypothesis:** Suggests that arguments, like holograms, can be magnified to any size while maintaining their original structure, implying that the exaggeration of an argument does not alter its inherent truth or falsity.
- **Echo Chamber Effect:** Proposes that if an argument is repeated often enough within a closed system, it begins to resonate and amplify, creating the illusion of increased validity through mere repetition.
- **Wandering Walrus Wager:** This humorous fallacy posits that an argument is true if it can be related to the unlikely journey of a walrus, suggesting that improbable correlations can justify conclusions.
- **Kaleidoscopic Conjecture:** It suggests that an argument's validity changes when viewed from different perspectives, much like the shifting patterns in a kaleidoscope, thereby challenging the notion of a single, unchanging truth.
- **Astral Alignment Assertion:** This posits that the validity of an argument depends on the alignment of celestial bodies, inferring that cosmic events influence earthly logic.
- **Infinite Pasta Proposition:** Based on the idea that pasta can be endlessly combined with various sauces, this proposition argues that any argument can be combined with different contexts to yield new meanings, regardless of its original intent.

- **Mobius Strip Mentality:** This fallacy suggests that arguments can loop back on themselves in a one-sided fashion, much like a Mobius strip, making it impossible to determine where they begin or end.
- **Interstellar Inversion Illusion:** This fallacy assumes that if something is true in outer space, it must be true on Earth, inverting the context and ignoring environmental differences.
- **Rubber Band Rationalization:** It suggests that an argument can be stretched to fit any situation, much like a rubber band, but this overextension often leads to a loss of original meaning and context.
- **Butterfly Babel Bias:** Based on the butterfly effect in chaos theory, this bias posits that a small, seemingly irrelevant part of an argument can drastically change the entire conclusion in unpredictable ways.
- **Zeno's Zooming Zephyr:** Drawing from Zeno's paradoxes, this fallacy suggests that as an argument approaches its conclusion, new points keep emerging, thus it never truly reaches a definitive end, much like a wind that keeps changing direction as it approaches a destination.
- **Origami Argument Overlap:** Implies that an argument can be folded and unfolded like origami, revealing different shapes and meanings with each fold, thus challenging the notion of a single, stable interpretation.
- **Galactic Goldfish Gaffe:** This fallacy suggests that every argument resets itself every few seconds, like a goldfish's memory, leading to constant reiteration without progress.
- **Platypus Parable Paradox:** It argues that if a statement is as unique and unexpected as a platypus, it must be true, confusing uniqueness with validity.
- **Quantum Quokka Quandary:** Based on quantum uncertainty, this quandary posits that an argument's validity is as unpredictable and changeable as the expressions of a quokka, a small Australian marsupial known for its variable facial expressions.
- **Labyrinth Logic Loop:** Suggests that navigating an argument is like navigating a labyrinth; even if you find your way out, you might just end up where you started.
- **Pendulum Presumption Predicament:** This fallacy assumes that the truth of an argument swings back and forth over time, like a pendulum, making its validity a matter of timing rather than content.

- **Nebulous Noodle Notion:** Argues that like the unpredictable shapes of cooked noodles, an argument can twist and turn in many directions, making its logic difficult to grasp.
- **Tropical Tornado Tango:** Suggests that arguments can dance around each other like a tornado in a tropical storm, moving together but never really touching, creating a spectacle without substance.
- **Rorschach Reasoning Reflex:** Implies that an argument, like a Rorschach inkblot, is interpreted differently by each observer, meaning its validity is subjective and dependent on individual perception.
- **Whack-a-Mole Wisdom:** Posits that for every point made in an argument, another unrelated one pops up, much like the game Whack-a-Mole, leading to a never-ending cycle of rebuttals.
- **Cheshire Cat Conjecture:** Suggests that like the grin of the Cheshire Cat, some arguments may appear and disappear, leaving only a lingering sense of their presence but no concrete evidence.
- **Avalanche Assumption Avalanche:** This fallacy posits that an initial small, shaky assumption can lead to a cascade of increasingly dubious claims, much like a small disturbance triggering an avalanche.
- **Kaleidoscopic Kitten Kaleidoscope:** Suggests that arguments are like kittens playing in a kaleidoscope; they are endlessly entertaining and constantly changing, but trying to focus on one point is nearly impossible.
- **Bubble Wrap Bafflement:** Argues that an argument can provide the momentary satisfaction of popping bubble wrap - momentarily engaging but lacking in long-term substance or impact.
- **Dandelion Dialectic Dilemma:** This fallacy assumes that like dandelion seeds, the fragments of an argument can be blown away and take root elsewhere, leading to a proliferation of disconnected but similar ideas.
- **Carousel Contradiction Conundrum:** Posits that engaging with certain arguments is like riding a carousel - it seems like you're making progress, but you end up right back where you started.
- **Mystical Mermaid Metaphor:** Suggests that an argument can be as elusive and enchanting as a mermaid, captivating in its presentation but slipping away when scrutinized for substance.

- **Pegasus Proposition Paradox:** Argues that some ideas soar majestically like a Pegasus, appearing profound, but on closer inspection, they lack the grounding in reality necessary for a practical debate.
- **Lunar Logic Leap:** Implies that the logic in some arguments leaps as high and as unpredictably as someone hopping on the moon, defying the normal gravity of reasoned discourse.
- **Sphinx's Riddle Reflex:** This fallacy suggests that an argument, wrapped in enigmatic riddles like those of the Sphinx, seems profound but often leads to more confusion than clarity.
- **Phoenix Fallacy Fantasy:** Posits that an argument can cyclically destroy and recreate itself from its ashes, continually reborn in debate but never truly evolving or concluding.
- **Gyroscopic Gargle Gaffe:** Implies that an argument spins around its axis like a gyroscope, with points gargled and jumbled, making it dizzying and disorienting to follow.
- **Aurora Argumentum:** Suggests that some arguments are like the Northern Lights - beautiful and awe-inspiring from a distance, but upon closer examination, they're just interactions of particles with no solid foundation.
- **Quantum Quiche Quandary:** Posits that like the varied ingredients of a quiche, elements of an argument can merge in unpredictable ways, creating a dish that's hard to categorize or digest logically.
- **Meteor Shower Misdirection:** Argues that a flurry of fast, bright points in an argument, like a meteor shower, can dazzle and distract, preventing a clear view of the underlying issues.
- **Cuckoo Clock Conjecture:** Implies that some arguments, like the predictable chimes of a cuckoo clock, offer regular, comforting recurrences of points, but lack depth and fail to account for the passage of real, meaningful time.
- **Telescopic Tale Tangle:** Suggests that some arguments, like viewing through a telescope, bring distant points so close they seem connected, even when they are light-years apart in logic.
- **Flock of Flamingos Fallacy:** Posits that like a flamboyance of flamingos standing together, individual weak arguments can appear strong when presented in a large group.

- **Carousel of Contradictions:** Implies that some arguments go round and round, presenting contradicting points like horses on a carousel, creating a dizzying effect without real progress.
- **Mirage of Multiplicity Myth:** Argues that the sheer number of perspectives in an argument can create an illusion of depth, like a mirage, which disappears upon closer inspection.
- **Ouroboros Obfuscation Odyssey:** Suggests that some arguments are like the mythical ouroboros, endlessly consuming their own tails in a loop, making it impossible to discern the beginning from the end.
- **Pandora's Paradoxical Puzzle:** This fallacy argues that, like opening Pandora's Box, introducing a new point in an argument unleashes a myriad of unforeseen and unrelated consequences, complicating the discussion beyond resolution.
- **Lighthouse Logic Leap:** Suggests that an argument can intermittently illuminate points in a rotating fashion, like a lighthouse, offering brief clarity before plunging back into obscurity.
- **Bonsai Branching Befuddlement:** Posits that, like a carefully pruned bonsai tree, an argument can be artistically shaped to look natural and convincing, yet its true form is artificially constructed and misleading.
- **Checkered Chessboard Challenge:** Implies that in some debates, like a game of chess on a checkered board, each move counters and complicates the previous one, leading to a strategic stalemate rather than a resolution.
- **Hydra Hypothesis Havoc:** Argues that tackling one aspect of an argument only causes multiple new aspects to emerge, much like the mythological Hydra growing two heads for every one that is cut off.
- **Astral Argumentum Arcanum:** Suggests that some arguments are as mysterious and unreachable as distant stars, creating an aura of enigmatic wisdom that is more about allure than actual substance.
- **Perpetual Pendulum Postulation:** Posits that like a pendulum in perpetual motion, some arguments swing endlessly between extremes, never settling on a stable, logical middle ground.
- **Mosaic Mentality Mirage:** Implies that an argument can appear as a cohesive and beautiful picture like a mosaic, but upon closer inspection, it's revealed to be a collection of disjointed, unrelated pieces.

- **Labyrinthine Logic Loop:** Argues that some discussions are like navigating a labyrinth, where every turn leads deeper into confusion and complexity, making it impossible to find a clear exit or conclusion.
- **Echoing Echoes Exaggeration:** Suggests that in some arguments, points are repeated so often that they begin to sound louder and more significant than they actually are, like echoes in a canyon.
- **Kaleidoscope of Confusion Conjecture:** This conjecture suggests that an argument can constantly change and evolve, like the shifting patterns in a kaleidoscope, making it impossible to pinpoint a single, coherent line of reasoning.
- **Gordian Knot Gaffe:** Implies that some arguments are so complex and entangled, like the legendary Gordian Knot, that trying to untangle them only leads to more confusion and complexity.
- **Foggy Forest Fallacy:** Suggests that navigating through certain arguments is like wandering through a foggy forest, where visibility is low and every tree seems to lead further away from clarity.
- **Merry-Go-Round Misdirection:** Posits that like a merry-go-round, certain debates spin around the same points over and over, giving the illusion of movement while actually going nowhere.
- **Zigzag Zephyr Zigzag:** Argues that some discussions meander aimlessly like a zigzagging breeze, changing directions frequently and unpredictably, leading to a confusing and often fruitless discourse.
- **Tidal Wave of Tangents Tempest:** Suggests that an argument can rise and fall like a tidal wave, pulling in an array of unrelated tangents, creating a tempest of ideas that overwhelm the original point.
- **Polarized Prism Predicament:** Implies that like light through a prism, an argument can split into multiple, polarized perspectives, making it difficult to see the original, unified source.
- **Waltzing Whirlpool Whimsy:** Posits that some discussions are like a waltz in a whirlpool, gracefully spinning around central points but inevitably drawing closer to a vortex of confusion.
- **Carousel of Constellations Conundrum:** Argues that like a carousel beneath the night sky, an argument may seem to be under the guidance of logical constellations, but in reality, it's just going in circles under a vast, incomprehensible cosmos.

- **Mirrored Maze Metaphor:** Suggests that navigating some arguments is like walking through a maze of mirrors, where every path seems to lead to more reflections and less clarity.