

Lecture 2

Friday, September 1, 2023 12:03 AM

* Prager

Logical process:

```
premisses
      |
      | argument
      v
Conclusion
```

We accept the premisses. We only analyse the argument.

It can happen that both premisses and conclusion are correct, but the argument is false. For example, it rains today and I go to school. But it would be wrong to say that.

I go to school because it rains.

Vice versa, the argument can be correct even if the premisses and conclusion are wrong. For example,

• Premises: whenever I go out with an umbrella, it rains.

• Conclusion: If I go out without my umbrella, it will not rain.

Some premisses are hidden (implicit) in the statement. For example,

"Volkswagen is an evil car because it was made by Hitler's army."

There are two premisses here:

1) VW was made by Hitler's army.

2) Hitler's army is evil ← hidden

Practice identifying premises, conclusion, fallacies on the worksheet.