

Rhetorical Fallacies and how to challenge them

#### what is a rhetorical fallacy?

rhetoric is the art of using language effectively, most often to persuade. the "rhetorical question," for example, is a question asked with a certain amount of insincerity, and is meant to suggest the answer of what it appears, on the surface, to be asking about.

a <u>fallacy</u> is a misplaced belief or unsound statement. a <u>rhetorical fallacy</u> is a statement or argument that looks and sounds good, but <u>lacks</u> <u>substantial logic</u>. it is a trick of words used to undermine a reasonable argument.

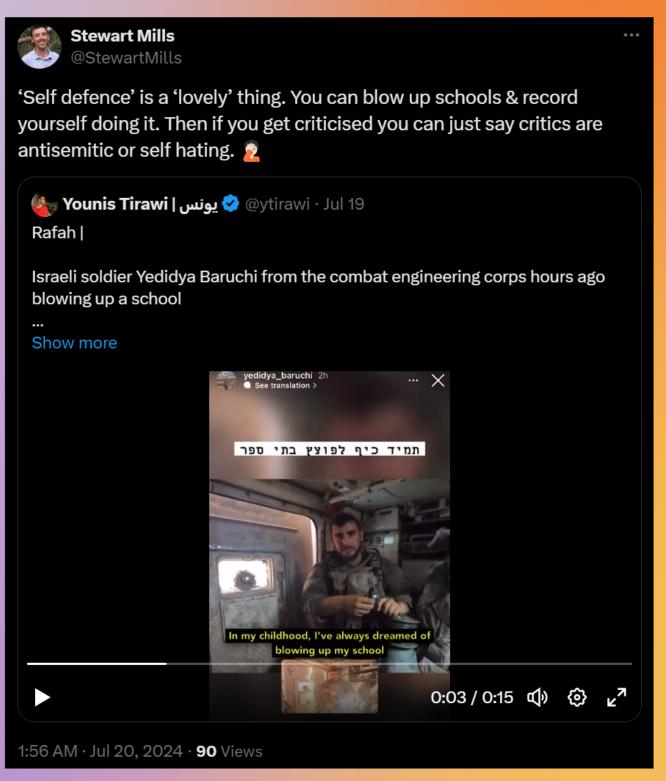
## <u>PART ONE</u> common examples of rhetorical fallacy:

- ad hominem
  - straw man
- false dilemma
- appeal to emotion
- false cause/post hoc

### ad hominem:

attacking a person instead of their argument

zios will often resort to labeling critics of israel and israeli policy as "anti-semitic" to discredit the person without having to address the arguments they're putting forward.



https://x.com/StewartMills/status/1814464442081652856 Accessed: 01/08/2024

ad hominem attacks focus on discrediting individuals rather than addressing the issues they raise.

character is being attacked rather
than the arguments they're putting
forth, and if you are being subjected
to ad hominem in an argument,
rather than defend yourself, insist
that the person remain on-topic.

### straw man:

misrepresenting a person's argument to make it easier to attack.

# zios will oversimplify Palestinian demands, claiming that they're "all terrorists who just want to destroy israel," rather than addressing their calls

rather than addressing their calls for specific rights and statehood.



https://x.com/SidelockHolmes/status/1791334848956633568 Accessed: 01/08/2024

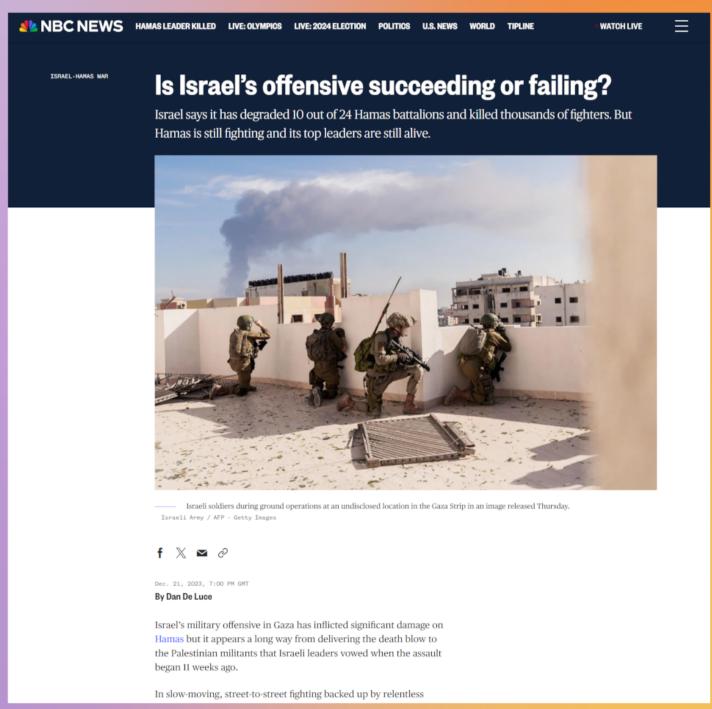
pay attention to language that exaggerates and oversimplifies people and situations, and ask yourself whether the topic deserves more nuance.

### false dilemma:

presenting two options as the only possibilities.

pay attention to language that exaggerates and oversimplifies people and situations, and ask yourself whether the topic deserves **more** nuance.

western and israeli media outlets
often frame the situation in
Palestine as a choice between
supporting democracy (israel) or
supporting terrorism (Palestine),
ignoring the context of occupation,
the history of the region, and the
complexities involved in a 76+ year
struggle for freedom.



https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/israels-offensive-hamas-gaza-succeedingrcna130745

Accessed: 01/08/2024

be wary of 'either/or' statements that ignore the nuances of a situation, and challenge yourself to find the alternative solutions. Things are rarely ever this or that.

### appeal to emotion:

to manipulate an emotional response rather than present a logical argument.

### israeli and western propaganda frequently use emotional stories of israeli victims, and conjure memories of the holocaust and Jewish historical suffering, to justify israel's military actions, while underreporting or completely ignoring *current*, *historic*, and ongoing Palestinian suffering.

#### IDF: 82% of soldiers treated for mental health since Oct. 7 are returning to duty

Military's mental health system checks some 3,000 troops, says returning to army prevents development of long-term disorders

By RENEE GHERT-ZAND FOLLOW and TOI STAFF











Most soldiers who have been treated by mental health officers since October 7 are returning to their unit, according to the Israel Defense

Around 3,000 soldiers in compulsory service or the reserves have been checked by the military's mental health system, with 82% returning to battle. Three-quarters of those treated for post-trauma symptoms at a designated center at the IDF's Tzrifin base have returned to duty, following a mutual decision made by the soldier and the mental health professional who worked with them.

These statistics were first reported on Thursday by the Hebrew-language Kan news network and later confirmed to The Times of Israel by the IDF Spokesperson's office.

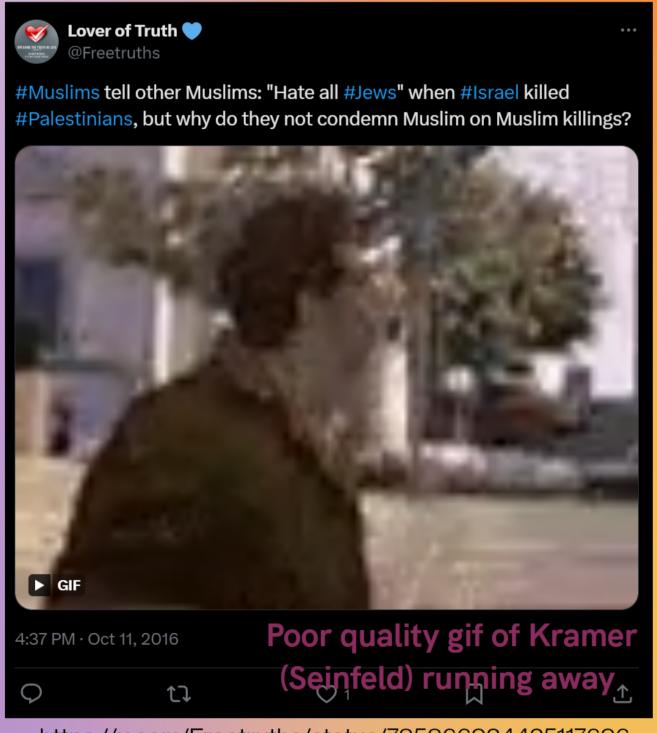
https://www.timesofisrael.com/idf-82-of-soldiers-treated-for-mental-healthsince-oct-7-are-returning-to-duty/ Accessed: 01/08/2024

relies more on <a href="mailto:emotional">emotional</a>
<a href="mailto:impact">impact</a> than <a href="mailto:logical">logical</a>
<a href="mailto:reasoning">reasoning</a>. a sound argument can have a balance of both but must rely on <a href="mailto:solid data">solid data</a>.

### false cause/post hoc:

mislocating the cause of one phenomenon in another that is only seemingly related through the appeal to emotion

zios might argue that a specific attack on israelis is an indicator of violent and rampant Palestinian anti-semitism (i.e. "they attacked us because they hate jews"), without acknowledging the long history of conflict and systemic issues that the attack exists within.



https://x.com/Freetruths/status/785866924425117696 Accessed: 01/08/2024

false cause assumes causation without sufficient evidence. investigate if there is a real connection between the events/claims presented, or whether what is being presented is missing context or a substantial, evident connection.

# <u>PART TWO</u> common examples of rhetorical fallacy:

- red herring
- hasty generalization
  - appeal to authority
    - slippery slope
    - circular reasoning

### red herring:

distracting from the main issue by bringing up an unrelated topic.

zios will try to divert focus to internal Palestinian conflicts or governance issues to divert attention from israeli policies and actions in the occupied territories.

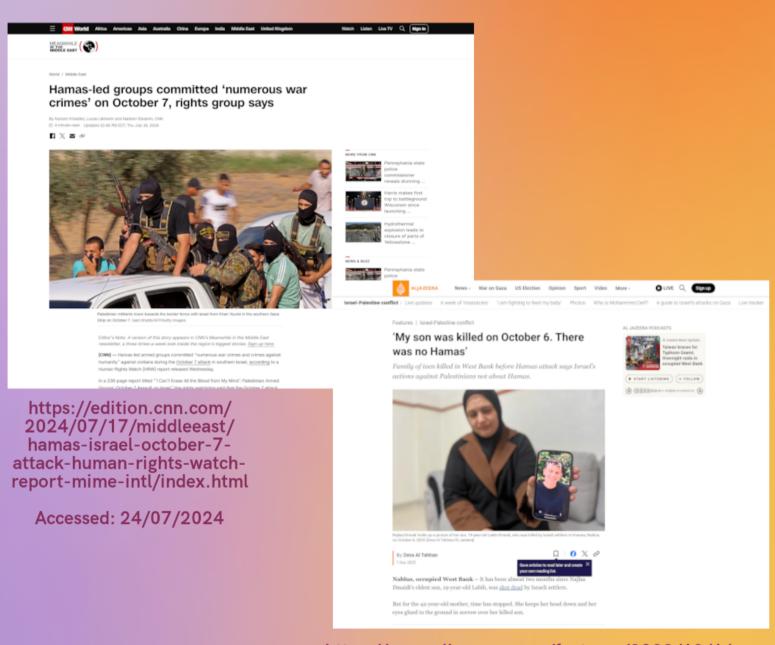
an example of this is weaponizing sexuality and gender awareness in Palestine when queer people criticize the israeli government.

stay focused on the primary argument and always question the relevance of any diversions.

### hasty generalizations:

drawing broad conclusions from limited evidence

zionist propaganda might
highlight isolated incidents of
violence by Palestinians to
portray the entire population as
violent and hateful, ignoring the
broader context of the
occupation and the majority
peaceful behaviour in Palestine.



https://www.aljazeera.com/features/2023/12/1/ my-son-was-killed-on-october-6-there-was-nohamas

Accessed: 24/07/2024

be wary of broad statements and ask for more comprehensive data.

### loaded questions:

asking a question that contains a presumption.

western and israeli propagandists might pose questions like, 'Why do Palestinians always resort to violence?' which presupposes that violence is the default or only action taken by Palestinians, ignoring peaceful resistance and the reasons behind any violence.



https://x.com/1AlasadiHayder/status/1752507114722124181 Accessed: 01/08/2024

ask if the question is leading you to a specific conclusion, or suggesting something in its construction.

### slippery slope:

lead to severe and inevitable consequences.

zios might claim that granting Palestinians any of their demands will inevitably lead to the "destruction of Israel", ignoring possibilities for peaceful coexistence.

Middle East United Kingdom World / Middle East

#### Netanyahu again rejects Palestinian sovereignty amid fresh US push for two-state solution



By Abeer Salman, Mitchell McCluskey, Ibrahim Dahman, Sophie Tanno, Kevin Liptak and MJ Lee, CNN

4 minute read · Updated 4:47 PM EST, Sun January 21, 2024

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Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu heads the weekly cabinet meeting at the Defence Ministry in Tel Aviv on January 7. Ronen Zvulun/Pool/AFP/Getty Images

(CNN) - Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu on Saturday rejected calls for Palestinian sovereignty following talks with US President Joe Biden about Gaza's future, suggesting Israel's security needs would be incompatible with Palestinian statehood.

"I will not compromise on full Israeli security control over all the territory west of Jordan and this is contrary to a Palestinian state," Netanyahu said in a post on X

The Israeli leader did not provide any other details in his one-line post in Hebrew. The territory west of Jordan encompasses Israel, the occupied West Bank, and Hamas-run Gaza, where Israel is battling the militant group following the October 7 attacks.

slippery slopes suggest drastic outcomes without proof.

evaluate each step of the argument to see if the conclusions logically follow.

### circular reasoning:

the argument repeats itself rather than providing evidence.

### zios often resort to the claim that 'israel is defending itself because it's under attack,' without addressing the causes or context of the attacks.

If challenged, they will resort to the claim that "they are under attack because Palestinians hate Jews."

"Israel does not claim it has been threatened by another state. It has been threatened by an armed group within an occupied territory. It cannot claim the right of selfdefence against a threat that emanates from a territory it occupies, from a territory kept under belligerent occupation," Albanese said.

Albanese was referring to a <u>2004</u> advisory opinion by the International Court of Justice (ICJ), which said the construction of Israel's separation wall in the occupied West Bank was illegal. The ICJ rejected the Israeli argument to build the wall, saying it could not invoke the right to self-defence in an occupied territory.

https://www.aljazeera.com/ news/2023/11/17/does-israelhave-the-right-to-self-defencein-gaza#

Accessed: 01/08/2024



argument without new evidence, and is *only* sourced in emotional assumptions.

identify if the argument goes in a loop and lacks supporting facts.

### PART THREE common examples of rhetorical fallacy:

- false equivalence
- appeal to tradition
  - cherry picking
- begging the question
- appeal to ignorance

# false equivalence:

equating two things that are not actually equivalent.

zios and zio sympathizers like to use the "both sides" argument, comparing and equating acts of Palestinian resistance with israeli state actions, implying both are equally violent and unjustified, despite the significant power imbalance between the two and the context of Israeli occupation they exist in.



beware of arguments that emphasize "both sides" and remain aware of the differences in context, scale, and impact between two subjects that are presented as "equal".

### appeal to tradition:

arguing that something should be done a certain way because "that's how it's always been", or because of a traditional obligation.

for example, zios might claim that israeli control over certain territories should be maintained because of traditional biblical claims, disregarding modern legal and ethical considerations.



The word "isra'ili" means "someone from the land of the Israelites" and refers to anyone living in or around Israel and Judea either in an ancient or modern context.

4:55 AM · Aug 1, 2024 · 26 Views

https://x.com/XChardain/status/1818858001769394282 Accessed: 02/08/2024

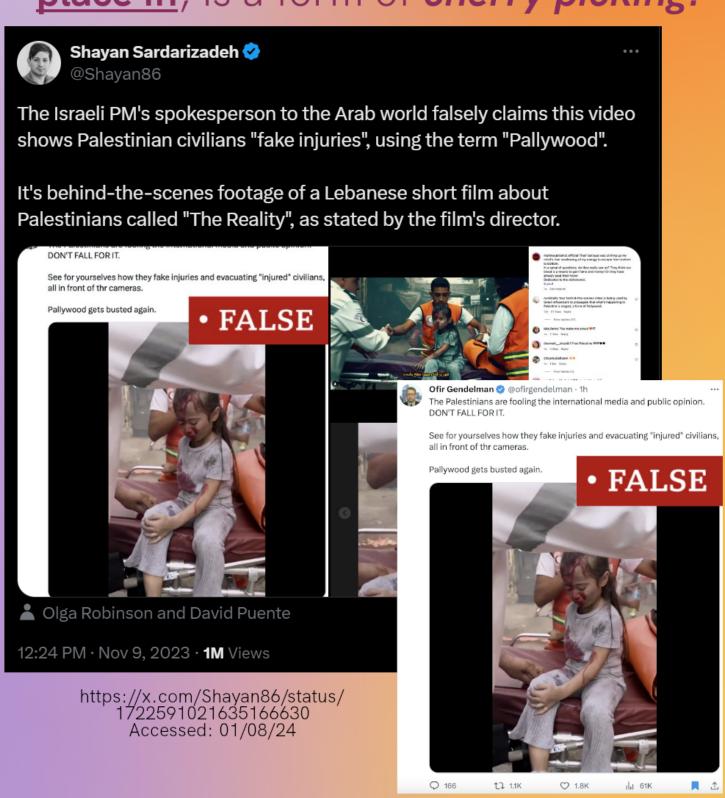
question whether the tradition is relevant, logical, or justified in the current context

## cherry picking:

selecting only the evidence that supports one's position while ignoring counter-evidence.

western and israeli media outlets
highlight specific acts of violence by
Palestinians while ignoring the broader
context of occupation and systemic
violence against Palestinians.

for example, emphasizing the October 7 infiltration of israel as the starting point for the current bombardment of Gaza, without recognizing the context of occupation that the infiltration took place in, is a form of cherry picking.



seek out a comprehensive view that includes all relevant data, not just what supports one side

## begging the question:

assuming the conclusion within the premise of the argument.

the statement, 'israel has the right to defend itself,' for example, assumes that all israeli actions are defensive, obscuring the legitimacy and proportionality of those actions.

<u>begging the question</u>; should Palestinian civilians (e.g vulnerable women, children and elderly) be targetted and killed for yet another military retaliation?



begging the question assumes what it is supposed to prove.

identify if the argument is circular and lacks independent evidence.

### appeal to ignorance:

arguing that a lack of evidence proves something.

zios claim, for example, that there is no proof of a Palestinian nation or national identity before the PLO and adoption of the flag in 1964.

however, the lack of signifiers that appeal to a **western** sense of nationalism, <u>does not</u> mean that <u>a</u> collective Palestinian nationality with its own signifiers *never* existed.

in the same vein, they might state that there is no proof of certain <a href="https://www.numan.rights">human rights</a>
<a href="mailto:abuses">abuses</a> against Palestinians, suggesting that these abuses do not occur, rather than acknowledging that evidence might be suppressed or hard to obtain.

appeals to ignorance use **the absence of evidence as proof.** 

remember (and remind the person you're talking to) that a lack of evidence <u>does not</u> necessarily disprove an argument.

not being able to prove god's existence, for example, is <u>not proof</u> of his nonexistence.



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