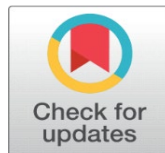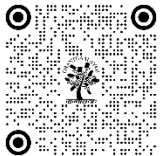# LOGICAL FALLACIES IN COMMUNICATION AND UNDERSTANDING LANGUAGE PRECISION

Taterao Bapurao Nikalje [1]✉

[1] Assistant Professor of English Department, Research Scholar, Sant Bhagwanbaba Kala Mahavidyalaya, Sindkhed Raja, Buldana, India

ABSTRACT

In the age of the digital era, it becomes more and more difficult to understand how to communicate with each other. Due to the prism of communicative logical fallacies, this essay identifies the cause of the phenomenon and its outcomes. An analysis of such mistakes and that these mistakes significantly impact on the way one understands things indicates the essential essence of accuracy in logical reasoning in effective communication, as it is shown in the present paper.

With introduction of digital mediums and ease of transferring information, the way we built up and expressed the ideas has taken a new twist. Through all this information, there is confusion and miscommunication among people owing to the fallacies of logic like jumping into conclusion, functions of ad hominen and false dichotomies. The usage of these fallacies in your writing is not good basically since it is likely to cause you difficulty in understanding and comprehension simply because it is likely to cloud your thinking and in the process make your words not that clear.

As though that is not enough, these fallacies lower the level of a conversation and a publicly conducted debate. They contribute to the fragmentation of the society and disinformation by lowering the standard of critical thinking and closing the avenue to quality dialogue.

In order to be able to perform effective communication process, it is necessary to detect logical fallacies and correct them. The reason is that there is a need to accept the fact that individuals may make one another more intelligible and reduce the number of misunderstandings when they promote the use of consistent and reasonable words. Such an active position turns the society a bit more literate and socially active, capable of responding to complex situations with a clear and understandable reaction, and it also establishes personal communication skills.

Keywords: Language Precision, Logical Fallacies, Digital Communication, Language Comprehension, Logical Errors, English as a Second Language, Linguistic Challenges

1. INTRODUCTION

Loss of proper language comprehension is one of the greatest problems in the era of technology. On line words induce immediate response in people. Why, then such great hurry? Want it on a normal rate of upgrading and developing or have it superior? Rather it turns out to be impatience more frequently than not, particularly of the young generation that values fast food and the other ways of instant gratification. The occasions of misunderstandings and misinterpretation are numerous as they replace the understanding. The best example is English because it is among the common languages as well as the second language of many people across the world. Despite the great assistance that English can be of when dealing with other people internationally, studies of the language may be a problem especially to non natives. Instead of acting as a flexible medium of communication, even the excellent learners of the English language find it cumbersome at several instances.

Error of language understanding might however be reciprocated with the onset of the digital era where mere information is being exchanged at a gunfire pace. The point of the difference of the speed of the information exchange may lead to misunderstandings and misunderstandings. A foreigner particularly to the individuals whose second tongue is English this can be an insurmountable endeavor as English is not only a complex language but has a great number of hidden meanings. Communication in effective language is basically the key to effective communication. Unfortunately, the rate at which information travels in the digital environment causes the disappearance of the grammatical correctness and understandability. That may lead to confusion and inability to understand, mainly to those people who do not speak English as a first language. The evident consequences of the multiplicity of the English language and its subtleness are misunderskinings and difficulties with B2B communication.

2. THE IMPACT ON STUDENTS

To learn the finer points of the English language can really be a challenge to some people particularly to those who are not native speakers of the English language. These people will also have difficult time stumbling on language barriers and they will fail to comprehend English and its intricacies. Words used improperly may cause misunderstanding and that may mean misunderstanding in the communication process. It in fact happens that English may be a highly challenging language among the students who are much comfortable with their languages. This implies that it can be hard to comprehend anything in the world due to complications of English language. The art of use of the language is required to realize the complicated concepts and idea and this renders the problem even more in the territory of academic facilities. Ignorance to instructions, not knowing important concepts and not being able to express oneself properly may cause the poor academic payback of the students.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1) In order to define common types of logical fallacies unique to everyday communication, argumentation, media, and academic writing.
2) To examine how logical fallacies can affect misunderstanding, miscommunication and decision-making.
3) To read into how specific words are used in not wanting to fall short of logic and to become clear in our communication.
4) To examine how unclear meaning and ambiguous phrases may produce logic or fallacies.
5) To assess the effectiveness of instruction concerning logical thinking and precision of language to enhance understanding of critical thinking and its ability to communicate.
6) To investigate the connection between language and logical organization in arguement and persuasive writing.
7) To offer some measures or tools which could enable people to identify and prevent logical fallacies in their dialogue.

4. LOGICAL FALLACIES IN COMMUNICATION

Logical fallacies are errors in conclusions and may make the arguments lose their weight. Logical fallacies make arguments lose their weight because they are fallacies in reasoning. Two types of logical fallacies used by students indicate this problem:

For example:
- Statement 1: Whales are mammals.
- Statement 2: All mammals are whales

Although the first assertion is supported by facts, the second one is flawed since it relies on the first. There has to be nuanced interpretation since treating all mammals as whales disregards the variety within the mammalian class.

Another example:
- Statement 1: Zero is a value.
- Statement 2: Valuable zero increases

Given the intrinsic value of zero, the first assertion is correct. The second sentence, on the other hand, uses the word "valuable," which leads to confusion and an error in reasoning. Proof why exactness in language is crucial is that adding zero does not automatically raise its value. Arguments may lose some of their heft when the reasoning behind them makes logical mistakes. Such logical errors crop up often in discourse. This problem is shown by two cases.

Example 1:

- Statement 1: Whales are mammals. ▯
- Statement 2: All mammals are whales

Although the first statement is correct, the second one makes an incorrect assumption that all animals are whales, which is a logical fallacy. The significance of careful reasoning and subtle understanding is brought to light by this oversight.

Example 2:

- Statement 1: Zero is a value.
- Statement 2: Valuable zero increases.

Both statements are correct; however, the second one commits a logical error by implying that the value grows when zero is added. The need of using precise wording to prevent ambiguity and logical errors is shown by this example.

5. THE ROLE OF LOGIC IN COMMUNICATION

Logic is a foundation of reasonable contact between people. Logical thinking is the same as analytical thinking that assists in distinguishing truth and fiction, giving clearness and comprehension. How to think is an art learned through learning logic which also trains one to assess arguments, identify logical fallacies and carry out argument constructions that are reasonable. It may assist in understanding and watching the more complicated phenomena.

Democracy plays a significant role in effecting communication. It is necessary to apply logical thinking to make a sense of the world and understand it. Analytic and logical thinking allow one to criticize arguments, pinpoint logical fallacies and furnish systematic sound arguments. Logic enables us to learn more about complicated phenomena besides being intelligible in our communication.

6. INCREASING THE ACCURACY OF LANGUAGE

There has to be a serious endeavor to master and apply the linguistic laws in case an individual desires to raise his/her linguistic precision. That entails:

- **Studying Grammar and Syntax:** One is to be clear in terms of how well grounded he/she is in grammar and syntax. It needs to know grammar, punctuation, and other grammatical peculiarities.
- **Developing a Vocabulary:** Good speaking skills are achieved with a considerable vocabulary. Individuals are also able to enhance their communication abilities by enhancing their vocabularies as well as acquiring new words and their definitions.
- **Communicating Clearly:** The issue of language skills may be resolved by having someone practice frequently both speaking and writing. This involves such actions as making contributions in debates in the classroom, writing essays, and receiving feedback by classmates and educators.

To ensure effective communication, linguistic precision needs to be boosted. The following is a multilevel procedure:

1) **Learning Grammar and Syntax:** In order to speak effectively one should have good knowledge of grammar and syntax. This includes grammar, punctuation, and good use of verb tenses.
2) **Improving Vocabulary:** In order to defend yourself accurately, one has to have a great vocabulary. Acquiring more words is one of the methods that can aid in advancing one communication skills and remove doubt.
3) **Exercise in Clear Communication:** To develop better language skills, one has to practice conversations (verbal and written). One of the best ways of learning how to become a good language speaker is to engage in classroom discussions, essay writing and comments by teachers and members of the classrooms.

7. TEACHING LANGUAGE PRECISION IN EDUCATION

Educators are very instrumental, as far as transmission of skills such as proper use of language and sound reasoning, is concerned. They can do it through:

- **Curriculum Design:** The development of lesson plans which are more focused on logical thought and apt use of language.
- **Interactive Learning:** Some of the interactive measures that can be employed in enhancing language skills would include debates,.
- **Evaluation and Feedback:** Providing pupils with the chance to train their language skills by carrying out regular tests and supportive remarks.

The contribution of teachers in establishment of classroom climate which embraces rationality and accuracy in the use of languages cannot be overlooked. To this end they depend on:

1) **Curriculum Development:** Development of courses which emphasize the necessity of proper language usage and the ability to think logically.
2) **Interactive Learning:** This will help the teacher facilitate the engagement of the students through interactive learning strategies which can include debates, group discussion, and role plays.
3) **Assessment and Feedback:** Allowing students to not only consider their development and take a qualified decision through certain evaluations but also provide them with the chance to review a useful comment.

8. LOGIC IN DAILY LIFE

Philosophical experiment then is life just as we are enabled by judicious mixture of the colour to form new tints. common-sense is the guiding-star which thought and enquiry profits by, whether in the x-rays of the reasons why evil things have happened, or in the mysteries of life itself. The ability to think in regards to how to make it out of life is able to be practiced through the thinking process of reasoning. The fundamental tool that is applied to decisions and solving problems in everyday lives is logical thinking. It leads to problem solution, decision-making as well as comprehending of causations. It is able to help in the evaluation and interpretation of some complex manifests in the same manner we mix colors so that we get new colors. It is possible to neutralize all the issues in life through reasoning and in doing this way is through intellectual stimulation leading to thinking and exploration.

9. CONCLUSION

the strong relation that exists between language and logic means that perfect and precise communication must pay a big role to the cognition of knowing and the advancement of the mind. It is good to eliminate logical fallacies as it enables persons to be able to be more focused and mature in their mode of thinking. By eradicating logical fallacies, we may end up doing something good to the society altogether and that is to promote more understanding and thinking. Precise interaction is extremely vital in the interpretation and cognitive formation due to the direct correlation that exists in between the rationality and lingual. By the means of an improvement of a linguistic accuracy, the whole society stands to gain in terms of an understanding, improved thinking and could do away with logical inaccuracies. As we acknowledge the existence of these barriers and conquer them, we will be able to set the basis of a healthy communication process and a new knowledge of our surroundings.

10. FUTURE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

1) Educational Use: The research can be applied in the design of the curriculum and training programs for schools and colleges for enhancing the logical reasoning and communication skills.
2) Being able to handle communication in a professional way: Studying the subject helps lawyers, media practitioners, marketers and people who want to be public speakers avoid flaws, talk more clearly and convincingly.

3) Language and AI Tools: Additional research may lead to the creation of software or AI instruments that may identify fallacies in speech and writing, on the web.

4) Cross cultural studies: This study may also be conducted in order to study how logical fallacies and language fluency are different across various languages and cultures.

5) Facebook for Youth: The research can be taken further and applied on social media and misinformation on various social media platforms where the falsehoods in language type spread and how proper language could drastically minimize the spreading of the misinformation.

6) Public Awareness: Future investigations can concentrate on initiatives to spread awareness to the overall public about recognizing and circumventing logical fallacies.

7) More Research: This raises possibilities for more study how the level of language can make a positive impact on the thinking and ethical communication in many different areas of human activity.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

None.

REFERENCES

Brooks, Cleanth. The Well Wrought Urn: Studies in the Structure of Poetry. Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1947.

Cather, Willa. "London Roses." Youth and the Bright Medusa, 1920.

Das, Kamala. Summer in Calcutta*. Everest Press, 1965.

Eliot, T. S. "The Hollow Men." Poems: 1909-1925*. Faber & Faber, 1925.

Naidu, Sarojini. *The Bird of Time: Songs of Life, Death & the Spring*. John Lane Company, 1912.

Orwell, George. *Shooting an Elephant and Other Essays. Secker & Warburg, 1950.

Rich, Adrienne. "Snapshots of a Daughter-in-Law." Snapshots of a Daughter-in-Law: Poems, 1954-1962. Harper & Row, 1963.

Wimsatt, W. K., Jr., and Monroe C. Beardsley. "The Intentional Fallacy." The Sewanee Review, vol. 54, no. 3, 1946, pp. 468-488.