Fallacies

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The mental illness developed in children and youngsters is same as in adults. However, they are not able to communicate well about it ("Worried about changes in your child's mood or behavior?," n.d.). In children, mental disorders are common and about 1 out of 10 children suffer from it. Unfortunately, it not easy for parents to identify symptoms in children. The due reason that parents are not aware, children are not able to get the help they need.

Equivocation is a type of Ambiguous fallacy, and example for it is that Autism children are shy and have weak social skills. Therefore, they do not want to make friends. It fits the category because, in the first part of a sentence, a fact is stated that autism children generally are not much confident to make friends. Being shy is related to not wanting to become friends.

The ambiguity lies in an understanding of relation of friendship and confidence. Shy people, too, want to be friends, which shows that it is equivocation. (Hall, n.d.)

An example of The Red Herring Fallacy, a type of relevance fallacy, is that A child or youngster suffering from mental illness will treat himself through self-control. It is very important to develop self-control and willpower. People experience issues every day, and they must be strong enough to face the world. It is categorized such because a misconception that has been covered behind an irrelevant statement.

A child or teenager suffering from mental issues should not visit a doctor. If a child goes to a hospital, they take a negative impact on other patients in a hospital. He will think he is severely damaged and cannot be treated. The doctor will make him realize his disease to treat him. This will make him lose confidence, and he will suffer even more. People will not want to be friends with him/her. His mental illness will grow and become untreatable. Thus, he/she should not go to the doctor. This example is characterized because multiple other misconceptions are related to it and tried to make it look real.

**References**

Hall, R. L. (n.d.). *Chapter 4 – Identifying Fallacies*. 14.

Worried about changes in your child’s mood or behavior? (n.d.). Retrieved November 13, 2019, from Mayo Clinic website: https://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/childrens-health/in-depth/mental-illness-in-children/art-20046577