

# Book 2: Chapter 1

## Propositions Generally.

Section 1. Introductory.

Note that the word “some” is to be regarded, henceforward, as meaning “one or more.”

The word ‘Proposition,’ as used in ordinary conversation, may be applied to any word, or phrase, which conveys any information whatever.

[Thus the words “yes” and “no” are Propositions in the ordinary sense of the word; and so are the phrases “you owe me five farthings” and “I don’t!” Such words as “oh!” or “never!”, and such phrases as “fetch me that book!” “which book do you mean?” do not seem, at first sight, to convey any information; but they can easily be turned into equivalent forms which do so, viz. “I am surprised,” “I will never consent to it,” “I order you to fetch me that book,” “I want to know which book you mean.”]

But a ‘Proposition,’ as used in this First Part of “Symbolic Logic,” has a peculiar form, which may be called its ‘Normal

form’; and if any Proposition, which we wish to use in an argument, is not in normal form, we must reduce it to such a form, before we can use it.

A ‘Proposition,’ when in normal form, asserts, as to certain two Classes, which are called its ‘Subject’ and ‘Predicate,’ either

(1) that some Members of its Subject are Members of its Predicate; or (2) that no Members of its Subject are Members of its Predicate; or (3) that all Members of its Subject are Members of its Predicate.

The Subject and the Predicate of a Proposition are called its ‘Terms.’

Two Propositions, which convey the same information, are said to be 'equivalent'.

[Thus, the two Propositions, "I see John" and "John is seen by me," are equivalent.]

## Section 2. Normal form of a Proposition.

A Proposition, in normal form, consist of four parts, viz.-

(1) The word "some," or "no," or "all." (This word, which tells us how many Members of the Subject are also Members of the Predicate, is called the 'Sign of Quantity.')

(2) Name of Subject.

(3) The verb "are" (or "is"). (This is called the 'Copula.')

(4) Name of Predicate.

## Section 3. Various kinds of Propositions.

A Proposition, that begins with "Some", is said to be 'Particular.' It is also called 'a Proposition in I.'

[Note, that it is called 'Particular,' because it refers to a part only of the Subject.]

A Proposition, that begins with "No", is said to be 'Universal Negative.' It is also called 'a Proposition in E.'

A Proposition, that begins with "All", is said to be 'Universal Affirmative.' It is also called 'a Proposition in A.'

[Note, that they are called 'Universl', because they refer to the whole of the Subject.]

A Proposition, whose Subject is an Individual, is to be regarded as Universal.

[Let us take, as an example, the Proposition "John is not well". This of course implies that there is an Individual, to whom the speaker refers when he mentions "John", and whom the listener knows to be referred to. Hence the Class "men referred to by the

speaker when he mentions 'John' is a one-Member Class, and the Proposition is equivalent to "All the men, who are referred to by the speaker when he mentions 'John', are not well."]

Propositions are of two kinds, "Propositions of Existence' and 'Propositions of Relation.'

These shall be discussed separately.