



Essentials of Formal Logic

with Joelle Hodge

Lesson 10: Chapter 4.3

Outline:

Chapter 4, Lesson 4.3

- Translating Propositions into Categorical Form
- Propositions
 - Not all sentences are propositions, but all propositions are sentences.
- Points to Remember
 - Does the sentence have a truth-value? If we can say the sentence is true or false, then it is a proposition.
 - Is the sentence a question, command, exclamation, greeting, or nonsense? If it is not any of these, and it has a truth-value, then it is a proposition.
 - A question asks something, they do not declare.
 - Which direction do birds fly in the summer?
- “There is nothing to fear except the persistent refusal to find out the truth, the persistent refusal to analyze the causes of happenings.” Dorothy Thompson
- The following are the basic steps of translating an argument into categorical form:
 - Determine the three propositions of an argument (each of these propositions should have a subject and a predicate).
 - Rewrite the proposition so that it contains a being verb, along with the subject and predicate.
 - Determine the proposition’s **quantity** and **quality**.
 - Supply the proper **quantifier**.