## Outline:
Chapter 4, Lesson 4.8
- Translating Arguments, Step 5, Propositions translated into categorical form
- Translating propositions into categorical form
- Points to Remember
  - Propositions containing names are always universal and require the quantifier "all" or "no."
  - Use context clues and research to determine the quantifiers of **indefinite** propositions.
- "One ought not to act and speak like people asleep." Heraclitus
- Singular Subjects
  - I am a tennis player = All I am a tennis player.
- Indefinite Subjects
  - Dogs are dangerous.
  - This means that the subject is indefinite.  So, how do we know its quality?
  - We often have to figure out the meaning implied by the sentence, or the context of the sentence, in order to determine its quantity.
  - Consider our proposition in the context of the following argument: "If you have a large dog that is not used to being around people, you should put it on a leash when you take it out on a walk. After all, dogs are dangerous."
  - Trees shed their leaves in the fall.
  - What's the quantity of this proposition? Is "trees" referring to all of its class or just part of it?
  - If you knew that it referred to some, you would realize that it is a particular affirmative proposition, and the correct quantifier is "some" because "some" is always the quantifier for an *I* proposition.
- Putting it all together
  - No state secession from the United States is permissible by the Constitution.
    - E, "No S are P"
  - State secession from the United States is treason.
    - A, "All S are P"
  - No treason is permissible by the Constitution
    - E, "No S are P"