



Teaching Formal Logic with Joelle Hodge

Lesson 13: Discovery of Deduction, Chapter 5.2

Outline:

Chapter 5, Lesson 5.2

- The Square of Opposition
- Relationships of Opposition
- Points to Remember
 - The square of opposition is a model that helps you understand the relationships of opposition that exist between the four categorical propositions.
 - The relationships between the four categorical propositions are called relationships of opposition because they are the relationships that exist between propositions of opposing quality and/or quantity.
- “Nowhere am I so desperately needed as among a shipload of illogical humans.” Spock
- **Contradiction:** The relationship of contradiction examines the relationship between *A* and *O* propositions and *E* and *I* propositions, which have opposing quality and quantity.
- **Contrariety:** The relationship of contrariety examines the relationship between *A* and *E* propositions, which have opposing quality.
- **Subcontrariety:** The relationship of subcontrariety examines the relationship between *I* and *O* propositions, which have opposing quality.
- **Subimplication:** Sometimes called subalternation, the relationship of subimplication examines the relationship between *A* and *I* propositions, which have opposing quantity. It also examines the relationship between *E* and *O* propositions, which also have opposite quantity. The relationship of subimplication examines the universal proposition first to see what it implies about the particular proposition.
- **Superimplication:** Sometimes called superalternation, the relationship of superimplication examines the same propositions as the relationship of subimplication. However, it examines the particular proposition first to see what it implies about the universal proposition.

