Help writing a research paper

In conventional judgments, subject and predicate are distributed. For example, in the proposition "none of the proofs should be taken on faith" ("no S is P"), the volume of the subject (the concept of "proof") is completely excluded from the volume of the predicate ("taken on faith"), so both terms (S and P) are distributed here (Fig. 16).

Rice. Sixteen

3. In partial judgments we have two cases

a) in partial judgments in which the volume of the subject is partially included in the volume of the predicate (Fig. 17), S and P are not distributed. For example: "Some students are excellent students" ("Some S are P"). In this judgment, both the subject (the concept of "students") and the predicate (the concept of "honors") are not distributed, since the volume of one term is only partially included in the volume of the second - help writing a research paper.

b) in a partial judgment in which the volume of the predicate is fully included in the volume of the subject (Fig. 18), S is distributed and P is not distributed. For example, in the judgment "Some crimes are official" ("Some S are P"), the volume of the predicate ("official crimes") is completely included in the volume of the subject ("crimes"), so G is distributed here, and S is not distributed.

Rice. 17 Fig. 18 Fig. Nineteen

4. In partial judgments the subject is not distributed, the predicate is distributed, or in these judgments the volume S is partially excluded from the volume P (Fig. 19). For example, in the judgment "Some students are not honors students" ("Some S are not p"), the subject ("students") is not distributed because its volume is partially excluded from the volume of the predicate ("honors students"), and the predicate is distributed.

Logical variables and logical constants

In the formulas by which the structure of judgments is expressed, some signs are constant and others are variable. To find out what both are, consider a number of examples. Take the following three judgments: https://www.livepaperhelp.com/paper.html

Some students are excellent students.

Some writers are laureates.

Some transactions are one-sided.

If we Express the structure of each of these judgments in the form of a formula, it will be the same for them: "Some S is P". The signs S and P in this formula are variables, they replace words that Express different concepts in specific content. In the first judgment, S is "student," in the second," writer, "in the third,"agreement." The sign P replaces in the first judgment the concept of "excellent student", in the second "laureate", in the third - "one-sided". The words "some" and "is" in these judgments expressing the same logical connections are constant.

Signs in the formulas of judgments, which are replaced by specific concepts in content, are called logical changers. While words or symbols in the formulas contained in all specific within the meaning of the judgments that have this structure are called logical constants.

We have designated logical variables by signs (symbols) S and P, and logical constants- "all", "some", "is" and so on. But symbols can denote not only logical variables, but also logical constants. The use of symbols makes it possible not only to write down the structure of judgments (and other forms of thought), but also to eliminate the ambiguity of the words with which logical constants are expressed.