



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Philosophy

THE TRADITIONAL VIEW ; SQUARE OF OPPOSITION

KEY WORDS:

Dr Alope Bhunia Assistant Professor, Raja Peary Mohan College

ABSTRACT

earlier logicians of the Aristotelian observed that the standard form categorical statements, if they have the same subject and predicate terms, may differ from each other in quantity or quality or both. They used the technical term opposition to refer to this kind of differences between categorical statements with same subject and predicate terms. when we draw a conclusion from one or more premises some inference must be involved. That inference is said to be mediate, when more than one premise is relied upon (as in a syllogism) because the conclusion is drawn from that first premise through the mediation of the second. But where a conclusion is drawn from only one premise there is on such mediation and the inference is said to be immediate.

INTRODUCTION :

stander from categorical syllogism having the same subject and predicate terms may same differ from each other in quality or in quantity or in both. This kind of differing was given the technical name opposition by older logicians and certain important truth relations were correlated with the various kind of opposition.

Exam :

- 1) A- all poets are idlers
E- no poets are idlers
- 2) I- some diamonds are precious stones
O- some diamonds are not precious stones
- 3) A- all spiders are eight- legged animal
I- some spiders are eight- legged animal
- 4) A- All judges are law years
O- Some judges are not law years

Aristotale talks about the square of opposition. It has been said that there are from ways for opposing a proposition.

Contradictories :-

Two proposition are contradictories if one is the denial are negation of the other, that is, if they cannot both true and cannot both false. It is clear that two stander from categorial proposition having the same subject and predicate terms but differing from each other in bath quantity and quality are contradictories. There are many examples of contradictories like

- 1) A - All men are mortal
O - some men are not mortal .
- 2) E - No politician are idealists
I - some politician are idealists.

contrary:-

Tow proposition are said to be contraries if they cannot bath be true although both may be false .A and E are contraries in this sense. If one of them is true, we may safely inter the falsity of the other.

- consider the pairs ; "All women are white" and "No women are white". Both cannot be true at the same time . If one is true , the other , must be false . However, note both may be false at the same time . If it is true that only some woman are white, then it is false that "All woman are white" and it is also false that "No woman are white".

sub-contraries :Tow proposition are said to be sub-contraries if they cannot both be false, although both may be true. The traditional account held that particular propositions having the same subject and predicate terms but differing in quality are sub-contraries. It was affirmed that I and O propsitions such as " some diamonds are precious stones" and " some

diamonds are not precious stones" –could both be true but could not both be f, and must therefore be regarded as sub-contraries.

sub alternation: Whenever two propositions have the same subject and same predicate terms are agree in quality but differ only in quantity they are called corresponding propositions. The opposition between a universal proposition and its corresponding particular is known as sub- alternation. A (all spiders are eight- legged animals) and its corresponding I (some spiders are eight-legged animals): and E (No whales are fishes) and its corresponding O (some whales are not fishes) are regarded as corresponding propositions. In any pair of corresponding proposition, the universal proposition is called the subaltern and the particular is called the subaltern. In sub- alternation, it was traditionally held the superaltar implies the truth of the subaltern but the implication does not hold from subaltern to superaltern. So that if the universal proposition is true, its corresponding particular is true, and if the particular is false, corresponding universal is false but not vice versa.

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