Why Are We Doing Ch 4?

A. In Ch 5 we study Categorical Syllogisms.

ARGUMENT

All mammals are animals.
All dogs are mammals.

All dogs are animals.
All mammals are animals.

All A are B. All C are A.

NAME of FORM

B. Barber's

FORM

It is often important to rewrite arguments.
Redressing them into their
Standard Form also helps
identify valid arguments.

F Chuck can be a typist.
E Chuck is a typist.

A E

I Think about the

conclusion.

Analyze:

How do you get
the premises to
the conclusion?

II

Quiz #04 (Going over answers)

1. Convert: All A are non-B. (T)
   Ans: All non-B are A. (?) E

2. Convert: No A are non-B. (T)
   Ans: No non-B are A. (T) B

3. Contra: Some A are non-B. (F)
   Ans: Some non-B are non-A. (?) G

4. Obv: Some A are non-B. (F)
   Some A are not B. (F) G

III

§ 4.5: TRADITIONAL SQUARE, p. 209

A

Testing Immediate Inferences from the Aristotelian Standpoint. (Traditional Standpoint)

Example: p. 216: #II: #2.

F No J are P.
   Some J are not P.

Analysis

P 212 Illicit subalternation.

Looks like a subalternation.
But... it's going the wrong way.
So: #B and "Illicit" are
the ARE.

Terminology