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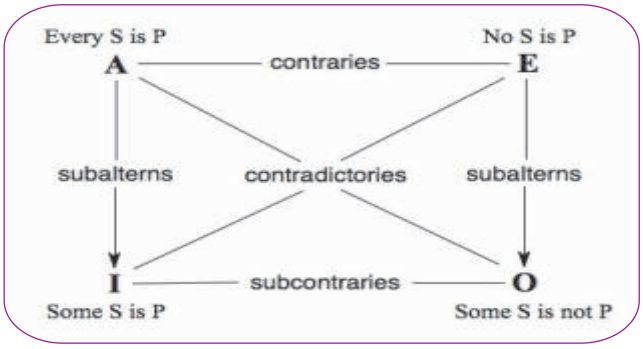

THE CLASSIFICATION OF TRADITIONAL AND MODERN PROPOSITIONS IN LOGIC

S. Sathya[1] and Dr. S. Thanigaivelan[2]
[1]Ph.D., Research Scholar,
Department of Philosophy, Annamalai University.
[2]Research Guide, Assistant Professor,
Annamalai University.

ABSTRACT :

Logic is study of the principles of reasoning, the structure of propositions as distinguished from their content and of method and validity deductive reasoning. According to logic "A proposition is a complete form of statement or Assertion that express a judgment or thoughts, and it is relation between two Terms, that is Subject and Predicate."A proposition is complete form of statement; it is combined subject, predicate and copula. Subject is active of the proposition. Predicate is the action of the subject and copula is the relation between subject and predicate of proposition. According to Traditional Logic, a proposition is a two stages namely simple and compound proposition. Only one proposition which is called simple proposition, (e.g.) Rose is Red, Plato is a philosopher, H2O is water. More than one proposition which is called compound proposition,(e.g.) Rose is Red and it is beauty, Plato is a philosopher and he is a politician. Aristotelian propositions are classified into three forms of propositions namely categorical proposition, hypothetical proposition and disjunctive proposition. These Propositions are classified into two stages namely unconditional and conditional.

KEYWORDS :*Classification of Traditional and Modern Propositions , predicate of proposition.*

INTRODUCTION

A categorical proposition is an unconditional statement and there no condition between subject and predicate. It is a proposition where a predicate is simply affirming or deny of a subject. e.g. All men are mortal, crows are not white. A categorical Proposition is classified on the basis of their quality and their quantity, quality is either affirmative or negative, quantity is either universal or particular. The affirmative or negative property of Proposition is known as its quantity. While the universal or particular scope of Propositions is known as its quantity. Combining quality and quantity it gets four kinds of categorical propositions. They are:

i.Universal Affirmative (S is P)	A
ii.Universal Negative (S is not P)	E
iii.Particular Affirmative (Some S is P)	I
iv.Particular Negative (Some S is not P)	O

- Universal Affirmative is an A Proposition it is Form of S is P. The 'A' Proposition Subject is Universal quantity and Predicate is affirming quality.
- Universal Negative is a E proposition it is form of S is not P. The 'E' Proposition subject is universal quantity and predicate is denying quality.
- Particular Affirmative is an I Proposition; it is form of some S is P. The 'I' Proposition Subject is particular quantity and predicate is affirming quality.
- Particular Negative is a O Proposition it is form of Some S is not P. The O Proposition subject is particular quantity and predicate is denying quality.

The second and third propositions by Aristotle there two form, hypothetical and disjunctive, these propositions are conditional proposition and it is form of compound proposition. A hypothetical proposition is a conditional statement in which the

condition is stated in the "If S then P" form. The condition is in the form of cause and effect relation. e.g. If there is smoke, there is fire, Ifa man takes poison, he will die and If the weather is fine, he will be played.

In a Disjunctive Proposition which is another conditional statement, the condition is the form of alternative predications, i.e. S is either P or not P, e.g. The signal light is either red or green, A Proposition is either categorical or hypothetical and Christians are either Catholics or Protestant. The Aristotelian logic is also called classical proposition or classical proposition or traditional proposition .A modern proposition is continuation of traditional proposition. The modern Propositions are based on modern formal Logic. A formal logic in modern times is called 'Symbolic logic' or 'Mathematic logic'. The symbolic Logic is an extension and continuation of Traditional Logic. The spirit of logic is the same in both Logics.

The modern propositions are partially differ from Traditional proposition and the modern classification of proposition also classified into three stages namely simple proposition, compound or complex proposition and general Proposition. The simplepropositions which express simple facts are called simple propositions. It is also called Atomic Proposition (i.e.) Thief, The Rose is yellow; Raja is the husband of Rani.The simple Propositions also classified in to four stages there are subject less, subject predicate form, class-membership proposition and relational propositions. A Subject less Propositions is not a Logical statement. It is form primitive proposition. (i.e.) Thieves! , ho my God,very nice.

A subject predicate form of proposition which predicate an attribute to a subject or it is form of S is P. It is like a categorical proposition. (i.e.) Rose is Red, All men are mortal, and Plato is a philosopher. A class membership form of proposition which assert that something is a numbers of a given class are called class-membership proposition. It is form of S is P and It is also form of categorical proposition. (i.e.) Ramanuja is a Philosopher, Sankar is a Philosopher, Sita is a girl.

The fourth simple proposition is a relational proposition. In this Proposition is asserts a relation between two or more constituents. Rama is the husband of Sita, here the relation between Rama and Sita, these type of proposition is called relational proposition. The relational proposition may contain many numbers of terms, the two term relations are called dyadic relations. Three termed relations are only triadic. Four termed relations are called tetradic. Five termed relations are called pentadic. Relational having more than five terms are called multiple relations. 'Anjaneya gave the ring to sita' it is a triadic relation. (Anjaneya, ring, Sita, the three terms are related by the relational give) Krishna bought a house from Rama for twenty thousand rupees is a tetradic relation, (Here the relation of 'buying') requires a buyer, a seller, the thing bought and the amount for which it is bought)

The second modern classification of proposition is compound propositions. The Compound Proposition are divided into two stages one is Conjunctive and other one is Composite propositions, again the Composite Proposition subdivided into three stages namely Implicative Proposition, Alternative Proposition and Disjunctive Proposition. A Compound proposition is combined more than two simple Propositions. It is also called molecular Proposition. The conjunctive propositions are one form of compound proposition. A conjunctive Proposition is a combined two or more simple Propositions with the conjunction 'and'. (i.e.) Sankara is the founderof Adavidian and Aristotle is the founder of Traditional Logic. Here the word 'and 'combines two simple propositions.

Composite propositions are certain logical conjunctions by means of which simple propositions can be combined into compound proposition. These logicalconjunctions are 'IfS then' 'either……or' and 'either or but not both'. These propositions are logical conjunctions and it's are called composite proposition. If S then P, proposition is called implicative proposition. (i.e.) If a man takes poison, he will die. Here 'a man take poison' is called implicans and 'he will die' is called implicate. An alternative proposition is also one kind of composite proposition. It which combines two or more simple propositions by means of Logical conjunctions 'either……or' called alternative proposition. (i.e.) A signal lights are green or blue. The alternative proposition is also called inclusive disjunction. The third composite proposition are called disjunctive proposition. In disjunctive proposition which combines two or more simple proposition by means of the logical conjunction, 'either or but not both' in this proposition are called disjunctive proposition It is also called exclusive proposition (i.e.) Rama is either bachelor or a married man but not.

The third modern classification of a proposition is General Proposition A General Proposition which assert that one class is includedor excluded from another class are called General Proposition. (i.e.) All Tamilians are Indians. Some Indians are not Tamilian.

The inference of reasoning is getting from both traditional and modern propositions are same, but at the same time the traditional propositions are based on argumental thoughts and modern propositions are grounded on symbolic methods.

CONCLUSION:

This paper to articulate to "The classification of traditional and modern propositions in logic". A proposition is a complete form of "Thought" or "Judgment" and it is explaining through the Languages. The "Thought" or "Judgment" is the fundamental of Deductive Logic and these "Thought" or "Judgment" is articulated through the Propositions. According to Aristotle, the Reasoning or Inferences are encouraged to the propositions and these Propositions are called "Traditional Propositions". The "Modern Propositions" are continuation of Traditional Propositions and it is fundamental of Modern Logic or Symbolic Logic or Mathematic Logic. The Modern Propositions are detailed and more sub-classifications over the Traditional Propositions. Both Traditional and Modern Propositions are explaining the deductive reasoning or inference, but without propositions there no Traditional and Modern Logic.

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S. Sathya
Ph.D., Research Scholar, Department of Philosophy, Annamalai University.

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