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- For the truth of a causal proposition we cannot say universally what is sufficient and necessary
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- 5.1.3 A causal proposition taken in the way 5.1(ii) does not imply a conditional proposition with equiform terms, though the reverse argument holds where the antecedent is strictly impossible
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- Obl.R.Obl The reply has the false implication that some categorical propositions do not have a contradictory
- Ob1.R.Ob2 The reply has the false implications (i) that you can have a true conditional whose consequent does not follow from its antecedent; (ii) that you can have a conditional which contains a contradiction where the consequent of the conditional follows from the antecedent; and (iii) that there are some conditionals whose antecedents are interchangeable, and whose consequents are related likewise, and yet one of the conditionals is necessary and the other outright impossible

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1d First rule: Whenever a conjoint term, or a plural demonstrative pronoun, is the subject in relation to a verb which does not have a term in apposition, that conjoint term or demonstrative pronoun has divisive supposition, whether the verb be adjectival or substantival

Three theses based on 1d

- 1d.1 This is impossible: A and B are, yet neither A is nor B is
- 1d.2 This is impossible: Matter and form are laughing, yet neither form is laughing nor matter is laughing
- 1d.3 This is impossible: A and B increase, yet A decreases
- 2d Second rule: A conjoint term, or a plural demonstrative pronoun, which is the

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- 2d.1 This is impossible: A and B are men, yet neither A is a man or men nor B is a man or men
- 2d.2 This is impossible: A and B are two squares, yet neither of them is a square
- 2d.3 This is impossible: A and B are between them two equal things, yet A is not equal to B nor is B equal to A
- 3d Third rule: A conjoint term or a plural demonstrative pronoun which has supposition in relation to an adjectival verb which determines a verbal composite, has divisive supposition. And the proposition should be proved just in respect of that conjoint term or that pronoun

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- 1c First rule: Whenever a conjoint term or a plural demonstrative pronoun has supposition in relation to a substantival verb which has a singular subject or object, that term has collective supposition
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- 2c.1 Examples of 2c
- 3c Third rule: A conjoint term, or a demonstrative pronoun, with supposition in relation to an adjectival verb which has a subject or object distinct from the conjoint term or the demonstrative pronoun, should have collective supposition
- 3c.1 Examples of 3c

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Cor2 Second corollary: In 'Every man is an animal' 'animal' does not have merely confused supposition because of the conjunction implicit in the sign taken divisively

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- Cor3 Third corollary: Just as 'A stone is being carried by both of these men' is false, so also 'These men are carrying a stone' is false, given that A is being carried by one and B by the other, and neither is being carried by both
- Cor4 Fourth corollary: These are impossible: 'Socrates and Plato are a man', 'Two men are one man'

Three arguments against rules 1d, 2d, 3d

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- 1d.Ob 'A and B are a man. Therefore A and B are' is valid. 'And' is collective in the antecedent, and therefore it is also collective in the consequent, contrary to 1d
- 2d.Ob In 'Two and three are five' 'and' is collective, yet it would not be if the rule were correct

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- 1d.0b.R The alleged counter-example accords with the rule
- 2d.0b.R1 One reply is to deny that 'five' is a plural term, and to say that it is neither singular nor plural
- 2d.0b.R2 A better reply is that 'five' is not simply a plural term, because it is equivalent to a singular term
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- 1d.Ob1 'It is not the case that you are a man and you are a donkey. Therefore you are a donkey' is invalid, and yet is in accord with 1d
- 1d.Ob2 'Some quantity Socrates sees and so much Plato sees. Therefore so much Plato sees' is invalid, and yet is in accord with 1d
- ld.Ob3 'Some animal is and if you are that you are a donkey. Therefore if you are that you are a donkey' is invalid, and yet is in accord with 1d

Replies to arguments: based on clarification of 1d, viz. 'From an affirmative conjunctive proposition, signifying in accordance with the composition of its principal parts, to propositions equiform with, or interchangeable with those parts, is a valid argument'

- 1d.Ob1.R The antecedent of the counter-example is negative, and therefore the rule is not relevant to it
- 1d.Ob2.R The objection ignores the phrase 'or interchangeable' which occurs in the clarification of 1d
- 1d.Ob3.R Same as for the preceding reply

Second set of arguments against rule 1d

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- ld.Ob1 'You are not a goat and no more are you a donkey. Therefore you are a donkey' is invalid, and yet is in accord with 1d
- 1d.Ob2 'A is and you are a donkey. Therefore you are a donkey' is invalid, and yet
 is in accord with 1d (A = 'and you are a donkey')
- ld.Ob3 'Every man is an animal and vice versa. Therefore every animal is a man' is invalid, and yet is in accord with 1d

Replies to arguments

- ld.Obl.R The alleged counter-example is not in accord with 1d
- 1d.Ob2.R1 Might concede the counter-example while saying that the antecedent is impossible
- 1d.Ob2.R2 Preferably reply that whether 'and' in the antecedent of the counterexample is syncategorematic or has material supposition, the counter-

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1d.Ob3.R The antecedent of the counter-example should be rejected

Seven theses

- 1d.T1 You can have a simply necessary proposition which will become simply impossible without a new imposition on it or on its significate
- 1d.T2 You can have a simply impossible proposition which becomes simply necessary without a new imposition on it or on its significate
- 1d.T3 You can have two propositions which are true and possible and yet cannot be true together nor are they compossible
- 1d.T4 The significates of some propositions are true together and are compossible and yet the propositions themselves are not true together and neither are they compossible
- 1d.T5 You can have two propositions which are simply interchangeable with each other and tomorrow one will be true and necessary and the other false and impossible, without any new imposition on them
- 1d.T6 You can have an affirmative proposition which tomorrow will be negative, without any new imposition on it or on its significate and without the addition of anything to it
- 1d.T7 You can have a categorical proposition which will become molecular without the addition of anything to it
- 2d Second rule to be disputed: From a part of an affirmative or negative conjunctive proposition to the conjunctive proposition itself, is not a valid argument

Three arguments against rule 2d

- 2d.Ob1 'You are a man. Therefore you are a man and you are an animal' is valid and yet is contrary to 2d
- 2d.Ob2 'You are a donkey. Therefore you are a donkey and you are running' is valid, and yet is contrary to 2d

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pa	arts of which one is inferior to the other because of a term or terms, then
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sc	ound

- 2d.Cor2 If there is a conjunctive proposition made up of an impossible part, or of several such, and another possible part, then the argument from the impossible part to the whole conjunctive proposition is sound
- 2d.Cor3 If there is an affirmative conjunctive proposition made up of parts which are exactly interchangeable and are in themselves intelligible, then from each of those parts to the conjunctive proposition itself is a sound argument
- 2d.Cor4 If there is an affirmative conjunctive proposition made up of a necessary proposition and a contingent proposition, then the argument from the contingent part to the conjunctive proposition itself is sound

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- 3.0b1 Some disjunctive propositions made out of mutually contradictory contingent propositions are contingent
- 3.0b2 Every truth of 'You are or you are not' is a truth of 'You are' and vice versa.

 But 'You are' is a contingent truth. Therefore 'You are or you are not' is contingent also
- 3.0b3 'You are or you are not' would be contingent if the second disjunct signified that you are white. Therefore the disjunction is certainly contingent if the second disjunct signifies as it customarily does

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3.0b4	In	'The	Antich	rist	will be or	you	are	not' 'You a	are not'	makes r	10 0	ontribut	ion
	to	the	truth	or	necessity	of	the	disjunctio	on. Th	ierefore	it	makes	no
	con	tribu	ition to	the	truth or n	eces	ssitv	of 'You are	e or voi	ı are not			

- 3.0b5 'You are or you are not' cannot be necessary because the first disjunct is not necessary and the second is not even true
- 3.0b6 Neither disjunct in 'You are or you are not' causes the necessity of the disjunction, and since the connective is less real than the disjuncts the disjuncts plus connective cannot cause the necessity either. Therefore the disjunction is not necessary
- 3.0b7 That you are or that you are not is contingent and 'You are or you are not' adequately signifies that you are or that you are not. Therefore the disjunctive proposition is contingent

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- 3.0b1.R The objection mistakenly assumes that necessity is a degree of truth
- 3.Ob2.R The truth of 'You are or you are not' is not the truth of 'You are'
- 3.Ob3.R The objection is irrelevant. It is the customary signification that matters here
- 3.0b4.R The objection fails to note the distinction between a proposition being disjoined to an irrelevant proposition and being disjoined to an incompatible one
- 3.Ob5.R The two disjuncts plus the connective form the logical necessity of the disjunction
- 3.Ob6.R That the connective has little reality does not prevent it, along with the two disjuncts, making for necessity
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1d First rule to be disputed: From a principal part of an affirmative disjunctive proposition to the disjunctive proposition itself, is a formal argument

- 1d.Ob1 Where A = 'Socrates is running or Plato is disputing' and the first disjunct is
 B, then 'A is, therefore B is' is not valid, contrary to rule 1d
- 1d.Ob2 'This A is "God is", therefore this A is "God is or a man is a donkey", is not valid, contrary to rule 1d
- 1d.Ob3 "This proposition "Socrates is running" exists, therefore this proposition
 "Socrates is running or no Socrates is running" exists' is invalid, contrary to
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- ld.Ob1.R The apparent counter-example does not have the form specified in 1d
- 1d.Ob2.R The objection is vitiated by the ambiguity of 'this'
- 1d.Ob3.R This objection is vitiated by the same ambiguity

Second set of arguments against rule 1d

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- 1d.Ob1 'This disjunctive proposition is false, therefore a man is a donkey or this disjunctive proposition is false' is invalid, yet is in accord with 1d
- 1d.Ob2 'Every man is running, therefore every man is running or God is not' is invalid, yet is in accord with 1d
- 1d.Ob3 You can have a proposition which is both conjunctive and disjunctive. But an argument from a part of a conjunctive proposition, where that part is irrelevant to the other part, to the conjunctive proposition itself, is not valid. Therefore neither is it valid to argue from a part of a disjunctive proposition to the disjunctive proposition

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- 1d.Ob1.R1 A part cannot stand for that of which it is a part
- 1d.Ob1.R2 The argument is not from a part of the disjunctive proposition to the disjunctive proposition
- ld.Ob1.R3 The inference should be conceded but it is not sound
- 1d.Obl.R4 The disjunctive proposition ought to signify in accordance with the composition of its parts, but because it is an insoluble proposition it does not signify in that way

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- 1d.Ob2.R If 'follows' is taken modally then from the fact that every man is running it does not follow that every man is running or God is not
- 1d.Ob3.R1 Perhaps the proposition which is supposed to be conjunctive and disjunctive is merely conjunctive
- 1d.Ob3.R2 Perhaps the proposition is merely disjunctive
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- 2d.Ob1 'You are a donkey or you are not a donkey, but you are not a donkey. Therefore you are a donkey' is invalid, yet is in accord with 2d
- 2d.Ob2 'A signifies that every man is running or you are a donkey. But A signifies that a man is not running. Therefore you are a donkey' is invalid, yet is in accord with 2d
- 2d.Ob3 'Socrates is running or you are a donkey. But Socrates is not running.

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- 2d.Ob1.R The counter-example is not in accord with 2d
- 2d.Ob2.R The counter-example is not in accord with 2d
- 2d.Ob3.R The counter-example is not in accord with 2d
- Second set of arguments against rule 2d

- 2dOb1 'You are a man or you are a donkey and you are not a man. Therefore you are a donkey' is invalid, yet is in accord with 2d
- 2d.Ob2 'Socrates sees an animal or you are a donkey. But no Socrates sees an animal. Therefore you are a donkey' is invalid, yet is in accord with 2d
- 2d.Ob3 'You are a donkey or you are replying to A otherwise than affirmatively.

But you are not replying to A otherwise than affirmatively.	Therefore you
are a donkey' is invalid, yet is in accord with 2d	

	Replies	to	argum	ents
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- 2d.Ob1.R It has first to be settled whether the antecedent in the alleged counterexample is conjunctive or disjunctive
- 2d.Ob2.R Is 'Socrates' nominative singular or accusative plural?
- 2d.Ob3.R The inference in question is conceded, but its antecedent is denied as regards its first part
- 3d Third rule to be disputed: An argument from a whole disjunctive proposition to either of its parts is not valid

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- 3d.Ob1 'You are a man or you are an animal. Therefore you are an animal' is valid, yet the argument is contrary to 3d
- 3d.Ob2 'You are a donkey or you are running. Therefore you are running' is valid, yet the argument is contrary to 3d
- 3d.Ob3 'You are man or you are risible. Therefore you are running' is valid, yet the argument is contrary to 3d

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3d.Obs1,2,3.R What 3d means is this: From an affirmative disjunctive proposition, composed of parts of which one does not follow from the other, to the part which does not follow from the other, is not a valid argument

First set of corollaries

- Corl If a disjunctive proposition is composed of two parts neither of which follows from the other then the argument from that disjunctive proposition to either of the parts is not sound
- Cor2 If there is a disjunctive proposition composed of two parts of which one follows from the other and not vice versa, then an argument from the disjunctive proposition to the part which does not follow from the other is invalid

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С	ate	gorical	pro	posi	tions of whic	h one is rela	ted to the ot	her as its su	peri	or in

- virtue of a term of terms placed in it, then an argument from the disjunctive
- proposition to the superior part is sound
- Cor2 If there is an affirmative disjunctive proposition composed of two categorical propositions of which one is possible and the other impossible, then an argument from the disjunctive proposition to the possible part, is a sound argument
- Cor3 If there is a disjunctive proposition composed of two categorical propositions which are mutually interchangeable, then an argument from the disjunctive proposition to each of the two categorical propositions is sound
- Cor4 If there is an affirmative disjunctive proposition composed of two categorical propositions of which one is necessary and the other contingent, then an argument from the disjunctive proposition to the necessary part, is sound
- 4d Fourth rule to be disputed: From an affirmative disjunctive proposition to a negative conjunctive proposition composed of parts which contradict the parts of the disjunctive proposition, is a sound argument 159
- 4d.Cor From an affirmative conjunctive proposition to a negative disjunctive proposition whose parts are the contradictories of the parts of the conjunctive proposition, is a sound argument

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- 4d.Ob2 It can be proved that no conjunctive proposition contradicts a disjunctive proposition
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4d.Ob3.R Same as preceding reply

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