Existential imports if a statement is T
then its subj term
exists in the world
A statement needs a real world
reference in order to be true

→ I-type & O-type
existential import

for imaginary I & O one false @ same time

→ if both I & O are false, subcontrary relationship
& subaltern relationships would become problematic
Entire traditional square of opposition would become
useless.

→

But do A & E type have existential import?

(1) As imagined by Aristotle. Traditional interpretation.

Bruh watch lecs

We can't do thought experiments

= George Boole, Theance & someone else moved logic

Boole : Assume A type E type have no existential import

I type & O type have existential import

So A & E type dont need members in the set

BUT help

Aristotle: A & O type has no members
What will be the truth value diff or same??
truth values

Boole: Can be both true at the same time or false

Aristotle: contraries don't exist anymore!

Boole: Okay, yeet that from your square of opposition.

A type & I type?

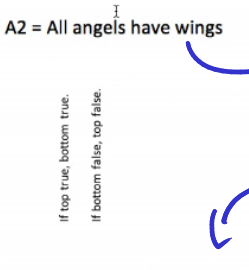
A & I type shall be vacuously true.

I & O?

Both false (subaltern? YEGTb)

O & E?

Boolean → avoiding the existential fallacy



→ if they exist

Then you can't infer this, with the condition that they should exist.

Modern/Boolean interpretation relies on avoiding the existential fallacy.

Existential fallacy = Mistaken reasoning from presupposition that a class/set has members, even though that has not been explicitly implied.

In other words, it is the mistaken reasoning arising from the presupposition that all propositions have existential import.

E.g.: From the proposition, "A unicorn has three legs", concluding that "Some unicron has three legs" is existential fallacy.

I can't follow it no more :'(

Aristotle: Dont bring logic into fiction

Boole: Do bring logic into fiction.