

Existential Import

Questions & Comments

↳ not with value

↳ no relationship between 2 things

But if we say "All apples are spgfl"

Ok you don't understand THEN "All gods are green" those,

Problem?

Classical logic: A proposition has to have a truth value
; we need to be able to test it.

How?

You can't

Not just soundness, but even validity
is being questioned

↓
"S is P"
true in the real world

Introducing the concept of 'Existential import'.

Existential import = A statement has existential import when its truth depends on evidence for the existence of things in a certain category--in the case of categorical propositions, the existence of things in the categories signified by its subject and predicate terms.

Paraphrase = If the truth value of a statement depends on whether the subject exists in a class, then this statement has existential import. Existence of a thing in a class decides whether the statement is true or false.

Because I-type propositions are of the form: "There exists at least one..."

Some apples are rotten = There exists at least one apple that is rotten.

Some oranges are not fresh = There exists at least one orange that is not fresh.

I & O type have existential import

and has
or doesn't have
a property

already assert &/ declare that an object exists.

C in their subject
(2m)

Here, import means implication.

In short, Exis. Imp. is the implication of a proposition on the existence of its subject term.

If a statement has existential import, then it implies that the subject of the statement exists. Vice-versa.

(All/Some/No) S is[not] P

But Aristotle spoke more formally. He said, "The statement deals with things that do not exist. So the statement lacks existential import. Without existential import the question of truth/false does not arise."

"Don't waste my time on testing the validity of arguments that have premises which deal with imaginary things".

) A type lacks existential import