

Logica en de Linguistic Turn 2012

Perfekte syllogismen & Locke en Leibniz

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Plan voor vandaag

- ▶ Categorische logica
 - Perfecte en Imperfecte Syllogismen
 - Reducties tot perfecte syllogismen: eerste voorbeeld van een **afleiding systeem**
- ▶ Locke en Leibniz: tekstvragen

Huiswerk:

- ▶ **Meeneemtentamen**, deadline: zondag 16 sept.
- ▶ Syllabus 1.4.3 en 1.4.4 t/m p. 28 Opg. 6, 7, 8 en 9.

Perfecte en imperfecte syllogismen

I call perfect a deduction (syllogismòs) which needs nothing other than what has been stated to make the necessity evident; a deduction is imperfect if it needs either one or more things, which are indeed the necessary consequences of the terms set down, but have not been assumed in the propositions. [Aristoteles, *Analytica Priora*]

Perfekte en imperfecte syllogismen

Er zijn vier perfecte syllogismen volgens Aristoteles:

- (1) a. $MaP, SaM/SaP$ (aaa-1)
- b. $MeP, SaM/SeP$ (eae-1)
- c. $MaP, SiM/SiP$ (aai-1)
- d. $MeP, SiM/SoP$ (eio-1)

Imperfecte syllogismen kunnen van de perfecte worden afgeleid middels de volgende principes:

- (2) a. Conversie: XiY/YiX en XeY/YeX
- b. Subalternatie: XaY/XiY en XeY/XoY
- c. De *reductio ad absurdum* regel

Voorbeeld

- ▶ Perfect: *MeP, SaM/SeP* (eae-1)
- ▶ Imperfect: *PeM, SaM/SeP* (eae-2)
- ▶ Afleiding van imperfecte syllogisme eae-2
 1. *PeM* (major premissie)
 2. *SaM* (minor premissie)
 3. *MeP* (conversie toegepast op 1)
 4. *SeP* (eae-1 toegepast op 3 en 2)

a deduction is imperfect if it needs either one or more things [here 3], which are indeed the necessary consequences of the terms set down, but have not been assumed in the propositions

Logische Systemen

- ▶ Doel: formele definitie van geldige redeneringen
- ▶ Twee mogelijke perspectieven:
 1. *Semantisch*: Een redenering is *geldig* desda in alle gevallen waarin de premissen *waar* zijn ook de conclusie *waar* is
 2. *Syntactisch*: Een redenering is *geldig* desda een *afleiding* bestaat van de premissen naar de conclusie
- ▶ Componenten van een logische systeem:
 - Definitie van de **taal**
 - **Semantiek**: Definitie van *waarheid condities* (betekenis) van de uitdrukkingen in de taal (semantische perspectief)
 - **Afleiding systeem**: verzameling van regels voor hoe wij *afleidingen* mogen construeren (syntactische perspectief)
 - Definitie van **geldige redeneringen**

Afleidingssysteem voor syllogismen

Een **afleiding** van een syllogisme is een rijtje zinnen zo dat:

- ▶ de eerste twee stappen zijn de premissen van de syllogisme;
- ▶ de laatste stap is de conclusie van de syllogisme;
- ▶ alle stappen die geen premissen zijn, moeten gerechtvaardigd kunnen worden op basis van de voorafgaande stappen en de vier principes:
 1. de vier perfect syllogismen: aaa-1, eae-1, aii-1, eio-1
 2. conversie: $XiY/Y iX$ en XeY/YeX
 3. subalternatie: XaY/XiY en XeY/XoY
 4. de *reductio ad absurdum* regel.

Een voorbeeld

Afleiding van aai-3

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>MaP</i> | major premisse |
| 2. <i>MaS</i> | minor premisse |
| 3. <i>MiS</i> | subalternatie op 2. |
| 4. <i>SiM</i> | conversie op 3. |
| 5. <i>SiP</i> | aai-1 met 1. (major) en 4. (minor) |

Nog een voorbeeld

Afleiding van aee-2

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>PaM</i> | major premisse |
| 2. <i>SeM</i> | minor premisse |
| 3. <i>MeS</i> | conversie op 2. |
| 4. <i>PeS</i> | eae-1 met 3. (major) en 1. (minor) |
| 5. <i>SeP</i> | conversie op 4. |

Semantische en syntactische geldigheid

1. Semantisch geldig

Een redenering met de premissen P_1, \dots, P_n en de conclusie C heet semantisch geldig desda in alle gevallen waarin de premissen *waar* zijn ook de conclusie *waar* is. Wij schrijven in dit geval

$$P_1, \dots, P_n \models C$$

2. Syntactisch geldig

Een redenering met de premissen P_1, \dots, P_n en de conclusie C heet syntactisch geldig desda er een *afleiding* bestaat voor de redenering. Wij schrijven in dit geval

$$P_1, \dots, P_n \vdash C$$

Voor vele logische systemen kunnen wij bewijzen dat 1 en 2 equivalent zijn [completeness theorem].

Completeness (volledigheid)

1. Soundness (correctheid): syntactisch \Rightarrow semantisch
Als er een afleiding bestaat voor de redenering met de premissen P_1, \dots, P_n en de conclusie C , dan is de redenering semantisch geldig, i.e.

$$P_1, \dots, P_n \vdash C \Rightarrow P_1, \dots, P_n \models C$$

2. Completeness (volledigheid): semantisch \Rightarrow syntactisch
Als de redenering met de premissen P_1, \dots, P_n en de conclusie C semantisch geldig is, dan bestaat er een afleiding voor de redenering, i.e.

$$P_1, \dots, P_n \models C \Rightarrow P_1, \dots, P_n \vdash C$$

Aristoteles afleidingssysteem voor syllogismen is correct en volledig.
Dat is wat stelling 1 (p.25) beweert.

Locke

- ▶ Vader van empirisme en liberalisme, maar ook eerste kritisch filosoof: vader van de moderne kenniskritiek.
- ▶ Onderzoek naar middelen en mogelijkheden van het denken als eerste noodzakelijke stap voor het filosoferen
- ▶ Twee vragen
 1. Hoe komen begrippen en voorstellingen in ons bewustzijn?
 2. Welke graad van zekerheid hebben de verschillende voorstellingen?
- ▶ Geen aangeboren ideeën (No innate ideas!) (\neq Leibniz)
- ▶ De hele inhoud van ons bewustzijn komt uit twee bronnen:
 1. Externe waarnemingen (outward sense)
 2. Interne reflectie (inward perception) [vraag 1]
- ▶ Welke rol dan voor rede (reason)?

Rede (sectie 1-3)

- ▶ Rede als vermogen: the faculty whereby man is supposed to be distinguished from beast
- ▶ Wij hebben rede nodig voor [cf. demonstratie vs. dialectiek]
 - enlargement of knowledge
 - regulating our assent (opinion)
- ▶ Rede bestaat uit twee vermogen: [vraag 1]
 - Sagacity: finds out intermediate ideas [middentermen]
 - Illation (inference): faculty of drawing conclusion
- ▶ Vier gradaties: [vraag 2]
 1. the discovering and finding out of truths;
 2. the regular and methodical disposition of them, and laying them in a order to make their connexion easily perceived
 3. the perceiving their connexion;
 4. a making a right conclusion.

Syllogismen (sectie 4)

- ▶ Syllogismen houden verband met tweede gradatie:
...
show the connexion of the proofs in any one instance and no more,
the mind sees this just as easily and perhaps better without that aid
...
- ▶ Syllogismen niet noodzakelijk voor kennis. Maar ook niet voldoende. Eigenlijk schadelijk, verduisterend ipv verhelderend [vraag 3]

Syllogismen (sectie 4)

- ▶ Niet voldoende

...

[All who have so far considered syllogism, as to see the reason why in three propositions laid together in one form, the conclusion will be certainly right, but in another, not certainly so; I grant are certain of the conclusion they draw from the premises in the allowed modes and figures.]

But they who have not so far looked into those forms, are not sure by virtue of syllogism, that the conclusion certainly follows from the premises; they only take it to be so by an implicit faith in their teachers, and a confidence in those forms of argumentation; but this is still but believing, not being certain. ...

- ▶ Niet tegen Aristoteles maar tegen 'scholastisch gebruik' van syllogismen

Syllogismen (sectie 4)

- Niet noodzakelijk

...

If syllogisms must be taken for the only proper instrument of reason and means of knowledge; it will follow, that before Aristotle there was not one man that did or could know any thing by reason; and that since the invention of syllogisms, there is not one of ten thousand that doth.

But God has not been so sparing to men to make them barely two-legged creatures, and left it to Aristotle to make them rational

...

Syllogismen (sectie 4)

► Verduisterend ipv verhelderend

- Real understanding: perception of connexion of ideas;
- Syllogisms very often confound the connexion

... To show it in a very plain and easy example; let animal be the intermediate idea or medius terminus that the mind makes use of to show the connexion of homo and vivens: I ask whether the mind does not more readily and plainly see that connexion in the simple and proper position of the connecting idea in the middle; thus,

Homo–Animal–Vivens,

Than in this perplexed one,

Animal–Vivens–Homo–Animal:

Which is the position these ideas have in a syllogism, to show the connexion between homo and vivens by the intervention of animal

...

Waarscheinlijkheden (sectie 5)

Syllogismen nutteloos als het gaat om waarschijnlijkheden [vr. 4]

5. But however it be in knowledge, I think I may truly say, it is of far less, or no use at all in probabilities. For, the assent there being to be determined by the preponderancy, after due weighing of **all** the proofs, with **all** circumstances on both sides, nothing is so unfit to assist the mind in that, as syllogism; which running away with **one** assumed probability, or **one** topical argument, pursues that till it has led the mind quite out of sight of the thing under consideration; and forcing it upon some remote difficulty, holds it fast there, intangled perhaps, and as it were manacled in the chain of syllogisms, without allowing it the liberty, much less affording it the helps, requisite to show on which side, all things considered, is the greater probability. ...

Andere bezwaren [vraag 5]

Geen nieuwe kennis middels syllogismen:

6. ... The rules of syllogism serve not to furnish the mind with those intermediate ideas that may show the connexion of remote ones. This way of reasoning discovers no new proofs, but is the art of marshalling and ranging the old ones we have already.

...

So that syllogism comes after knowledge, and then a man has little or no need of it. But it is chiefly by the finding out those ideas that show the connexion of distant ones, that our stock of knowledge is increased, and that useful arts and sciences are advanced. SSyllogism at best is but the art of fencing with the little knowledge we have, without making any addition to it.

Andere bezwaren [vraag 5]

Onze redeneringen en onze kennis altijd over particuliere dingen terwijl syllogismen over algemene:

8. ... take notice of one manifest mistake in the rules of syllogism, viz. that no syllogistical reasoning can be right and conclusive, but what has, at least, one general proposition in it. As if we could not reason, and have knowledge about particulars: ...

Leibniz reactie

Leibniz over de nut van formele logica [vraag 6, p. 479]

I hold that the invention of the syllogistic form is one of the finest and indeed one of the most important to have been made by human mind ... It can be said to include an **art of infallibility** provided that one knows how to use it and gets the chance to do so. ...

But it must be grasped that by 'formal argument' I mean not only the scholastic manner of arguing which they use in the colleges, but also any reasoning in which the conclusion is reached by means of the form, with no need for anything to be added. So: a sorites, some other sequences of syllogisms, ... an algebraic calculation, ... in each of them [formal arguments] the form of reasoning has been demonstrated in advance so that one is sure of not going wrong with it.

Meer over de nut van formele methode

- Formele methode: verhelderd ipv verduisterd [vraag 7, p.482]

It is by no means always the case that 'the mind can see easily' whether something follows. In the reasoning of other people at least one sometimes finds inferences which one has reason to view initially with skepticism, until a demonstration is given.

...

I had personal experience of controversies where mutual understanding began only after we had resorted to formal arguments to sort out our tangle of reasoning

- Conclusie:

In conclusion I acknowledge that the scholastic form of argument is usually inconvenient, inadequate and poorly handled, but I also say nothing could be more important than the art of conducting arguments formally, in accordance with true logic.

Particulier vs algemeen [vraag 8]

- ▶ 8. ... Singular propositions are counted as far as their form goes among universal one

(3) St. Peter denied his master = anyone who was St. Peter denied his master

- ▶ (4) is een voorbeeld van Darapti₃ (aai-3)

(4) St. Peter denied his master
St. Peter was a disciple
Therefore some disciple denied his master.

Vraag 9

- ▶ Locke voorstel:

- (5)
- a. $AaB, BaC/AaC$ ipv
 - b. $BaC, AaB/AaC$

- ▶ Leibniz het eens, maar laat zien waarom (b) standaard

Extensie vs. Intensie: vraag 10

1. Extensie: concerns individuals [onze interpretatie van CatL]
2. Intensie: concerns ideas [Aristoteles]

(6) All men are animals

- a. All men are included amongst all animals [extensie]
- b. The idea of animal is included in the idea of man [intensie]

(7) a. 'Animal' comprises more individuals than 'man' does
[extensie]

- b. Idea of man has more attributes than the idea of animal
[intensie]