

01

July

MONDAY

183-183
27TH WEEK '24

MAY 2024

Sun	5	12	19	26
Mon	6	13	20	27
Tue	7	14	21	28
Wed	1	8	15	22
Thu	2	9	16	23
Fri	3	10	17	24
Sat	4	11	18	25

JUNE 2024

Sun	30	2	9	16	23
Mon	3	10	17	24	
Tue	4	11	18	25	
Wed	5	12	19	26	
Thu	6	13	20	27	
Fri	7	14	21	28	
Sat	1	8	15	22	29

both under the same umbrella — namely, the logical structure of inclusion/exclusion (eg: belonging or not belonging of terms). So when he talks about conversion of universal negative (privative) premises, he's treating terms abstractly, not ontologically.

- His logic operates at the level of terms and classes, not individual existence assertions.
- When he says "belongs to every" or "belongs to none", he's talking about the logical relations of predicates to subjects — not necessarily about whether either term exists metaphysically.
- Aristotle's system lacks explicit existential import in many cases — that is, it doesn't require the subject term to refer to something that exists. This becomes especially relevant in:
 - 1) Empty terms (like "unicorn")
 - 2) Modal reasoning
 - 3) or proofs involving negations and privatives



- And if A belongs to every B, then B will belong to some A. For if it belongs to none, neither will A belong to any B; but it was assumed to belong to every one.