ABSTRACTS

LOGICAL-CLASSICAL THEORY OF SYLLOGISM IN ARISTOTLE'S WORKS

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The paper presents the Aristotelian syllogism, as the third logical-classical form, following notion and judgment. The interpretation of syllogism as a logical form represents the essence of logical-classical theory. The syllogism as a logical form is considered as the cause or basic principle that supports syllogisms. As a logical form, the syllogism must display *the essence* of all syllogisms and, consequently, it is identical with its own definition.

Key terms: Aristotelian logic, syllogism, definition, principle

ARGUMENTATION BY ANALOGY. LOGICAL AND RHETORICAL POINTS OF VIEW

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Throughout time, analogy has served as a method of discovery, explanation, understanding or argumentation. This article deals with analogy as an argument, gathering points of view from Logic and Rhetoric. On the one hand, the article presents the most meaningful definitions or formal schemes of analogy, and on the other hand, the vulnerabilities of analogy as an inductive argument. In *Addenda*, there are some false analogies committed by the French philosophical postmodernism.

Key terms: Logical Argumentation by Analogy, Vulnerabilities of Logical Analogy, Rhetorical Argumentation by Analogy

"ORDINARY EXPRESSIONS HAVE NO EXACT AND SYSTEMATIC LOGIC"

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The general slogan in the title of this paper – "Ordinary expressions have no exact and systematic logic" – (which is taken from P. F. Strawson (1952), p. 57) – gives a general, but nevertheless accurate, expression of Strawson's view concerning the nature of formal logic per se in relation to natural language. What is at stake here is the extent to which the formal methods of the formal semntics of contemporary symbolic logic can render the meanings of natural language expressions. Strawson sets up an agenda for logical theory which, although rather dated for a logic text, is what one naturally expects from an introduction to elementary formal logic from the vantage

point of ordinary language philosophy and systematic analysis of certain crucial metalogical concepts, most notably entailment. However, my own reading is that Strawson's approach to logic makes a lasting contribution to understanding the inner workings of natural language through his citical discussion of the limits of the formal regimentation of the semantics of natural language expressions via canonical first-order notations. One can recognize in this critical attitude towards the limits of formal methods a consistent generalization of Strawson's own strategy from his critical response to Bertrand Russell's theory of descriptions.

In my paper I shall focus on certain examples which illustrate the general slogan that characterizes Strawson's views on the nature of logic in connection with ordinary language and talk.

Key terms: P. F. Strawson, logical analysis, natural language, limits of formalization, semantics.

QUANTIFIERS

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The quantifiers are expressions used to indicate the dimension of the extension of a term f, relatively to a domain D. The way the term f is distributed over the elements of the domain D depends on the realized context at a certain moment and it means the *state* of the system (D, f) for that context. The states of the system (D, f) can be changed through the permutation of the elements of the domain between two occurrences of different quality of the term f or through the changing of the quality of an occurrence of f. Only in the second case, the quantifier is modified, hence, the quantifiers are invariant to any permutation of the elements of D. Consequently, the possible states of a certain system (D, f) are divided in equivalence classes representing the extensions of the quantifiers relatively to the system (D, f). It follows that, using quantifiers, we can built various kinds of propositions, like propositions of state, propositions of change and propositions of transformation involved in a several forms of inferences.

Key terms: quantifiers, cardinal numbers, syllogism, transformation

PHILOSOPHY OF MATHEMATICS AND LOGICIST FAILURE
IN *TRACTATUS LOGICO-PHILOSOPHICUS*

IULIAN GRIGORIU

In this article we discuss the formal unity between logic and mathematics at *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* level and we demonstrate what the logicist failure of defining natural numbers is.

To this end, I proceed to a formal reconstruction of the Wittgensteinian symbol N (multiplicative negation) as an extension of Sheffer's operation, and I show that it cannot produce a linear and continuous transition from one logical proposition to another, which shows that the progress from term to term in a formal series on which Wittgenstein relies to define the natural number does not occur.

Regarding the general form of the truth-function, $[\bar{p}, \bar{\xi}, N(\bar{\xi})]$, I refer to the way Russell, Black, Anscombe and Frascolla understood it, detaching disputes and interpretation errors on this case that the way to define the natural numbers in the TLP is a failure.

I allow the way to develop the Logical Universe of Wittgensteinian origin to remain open through the method of generating logical propositions based on their internal structures, which can

contribute to the logical generalization of the propositional sign at a logical-mathematical concept level.

Key terms: Wittgenstein`s *Tractatu*s, Wittgenstein's Philosophy of Mathematics, Logicism, The General Form of/ a Proposition / a truth-function / an operation / a number.

TRUTH FUNCTIONS OF CLASSIC BIVALENT LOGIC AND THEIR EQIVALENCE THROUGH EVENTS

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An earlier concern for von Wright's third axiom motivated the return to it. This time, the angle of view is strictly logical. It is about a generalization of the significance for logic, which this axiom expresses. A propositional variable is equivalent to a disjunction of events. We remember that most of truth functions are composed of two propositional variables. Thus they become truth functions composed of disjunction of events. Inference schemes are based on truth-functions expressions. As a result, inference schemes, become inference schemes that operate with elementary change disjunctions. These are three steps of the idea of equivalence trough event that I have followed throughout this article.

Key terms: Axiom three, event, eventfulisation, extended eventfulisation, limited eventfulisation, variants in negations applying, substitution

CATEGORIAL STRUCTURES AND TRANSFORMATIONS OF CATEGORIAL STRUCTURES IN SPECULATIVE SYSTEMS (I)

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The paper sketches a method of analyzing the transformations that can occur in some homogenous systems of three elements, called speculative systems. The feature of speculative systems is that the elements that compose them have a complex structure, having a base component, a descriptive component and a relational one. The non-speculative systems are made of elements which do not have a specified inner structure.

Key terms: non-speculative systems, speculative systems, transformation

KANT, FICHTE, AND SCHELLING ON SPECULATIVE THINKING

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Hegel's speculative logic was not an exotic event of the history of Western philosophy, but rather the result of a long lasting process, that is likely to have started with Kant. The present paper

deals with the most important contributions of the three important forerunners of Hegel's absolute idealism. The main point is that there is a clear evolution of speculative thinking between Kant and Hegel, since the main concepts of Hegel's logic have their origin into the contributions of the three famous representatives of the German idealism.

Key terms: speculative, idealism, logic, idea, deduction

THE FIRST HANDBOOKS OF LOGIC IN ROMANIAN:
FROM THE BEGINNING UNTIL 1918

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In this bibliography I present a selection from the contents of the first handbooks of logic as well as the logic notions contained in various textbooks, in Romanian: starting with the first handbook of logic printed in Romanian, in 1799, to those that were issued at the beginning of the 20th century. Many of these works are translations or copies of foreign models, but browsing through their content the authors' own conceptions can be distinguished in their elaboration or even original compositions. Some of the handbooks have been used to teach logic in Romanian cultural centers such as Blaj, Iasi and Bucharest, others have remained unknown in the educational process.

The picture offered by this bibliography was possible after the publication of a series of manuscripts of this period and after some works were reedited.

Key terms: handbooks of logic in Romanian, elementary logic, philosophical translations, philosophical terminology, history of philosophical education in Romanian.