

Inferences & Translation

By Definition:

Converse:

Reverses the subject and predicate of a statement.

Valid on:
E & I statements

Obverse:

Changes the to the opposite quality and a negated predicate.

Valid on:
A, E, I, & O statements

Contrapositive:

Reverses and negates both the subject and predicate of the original.

Valid on:
A & O statements

Complement: the complement of a term is the set of all terms not included in the given term. Thus, the complement of P is non-P.

By Statement:

A: All S is P

Obverse:

All S is P > No S is non-P

Contrapositive:

All S is P > All non-P is non-S

E: No S is P

Converse:

No S is P > No P is S

Obverse:

No S is P > All S is non-P

I: Some S is P

Converse:

Some S is P > Some P is S

Obverse:

Some S is P > Some S is not non-P

O: Some S is not P

Obverse:

Some S is not P > Some S is non-P

Contrapositive:

Some S is not P > Some non-P is not non-S

Translating Helps:

Synonyms that replace:

ALL:

every, any, as many as

No:

none, all ... not, never

Some:

many, most, a few

Singular statements

are translated as universals

Indefinite statements

must be studied carefully to see what is being said and whether or not they should be translated as universal or particular

Hypothetical statements

should be translated as universals

Inclusive words

whoever, whatever, wherever, whenever, however, always, never

**the words following the inclusive are usually the subject of the statement*

Exclusive words

only, unless, except, nobody but

**the words following the exclusive are usually the predicate*