

# Help with a paper online sample

The division of judgments into probable and reliable is extremely important for the practice of law. This is due to the fact that the basis of the final conclusion in the case can only be reliable judgments and in any case not imovirni. The law prohibits courts from passing judgment and determination on the basis of allegedly established facts.

The relationship between judgments. Kind of relationship

Between judgments A, E, and, O there are the following relations: 1) the relation of opposition (contrarity), 2) the relation of resistance, 3) the relation of contradiction (contradictor) and 4) the relation of submission.

The relation between judgments A, E, And, o is usually reflected in logic in the form of a " logical square "(Fig. 20).

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1. The relation of opposites takes place between judgments A and E (posterior and posterior). The essence of this relationship is that contrary judgments cannot both be simultaneously true, but both can be simultaneously false. If, therefore, one of the contrary propositions is true, the second is unquestionably false; but from the falsity of one contrary proposition it is impossible to infer the truth of the second - <https://www.livepaperhelp.com/thesis.html> .

For example, if the true " Any state is class "(A), then the falsely opposite proposition is " No state is class (E). If the proposition "all metals sink in water" (A) is false, it does not mean that the true opposite proposition "none of the metals drown in water" (E). A contrary judgment can be either true or false.

2. The relation of negation (contradictor) exists between judgments A and O (posterior and partial posterior) and between judgments E and OI (posterior and partial posterior). In relation to the objection, there are also single-negative judgments ("This S is not P") and single-affirmative judgments ("This S is P"), [help with a paper online](#).

The peculiarity of this negation is that of two negative judgments, one is necessarily true and the other false. Both contradictory judgments cannot be true, and cannot be false at the same time.

For example, if the judgment "Any crime is an act of public danger" (A) is true, then the judgment challenging it "Some crimes are not public danger" (O) is unquestionably false. And if the judgment "Some students are not excellent students" is true, then the judgment A - "all students are excellent students" is necessarily false.

3. The relation of subordination exists between the judgment A and I (posterior and partial posterior). Judgment and is subordinate in relation to judgments, and judgments, and -\_ subordinate. Similarly, judgment e is subordinate, and judgment o is subordinate.