

Help me write a paper

Thus, the word "is", by which the relation between S and P is expressed in judgments that have the structure "S is P", is multivalued, it has a diverse logical meaning. For example, in the proposition "the contract is the agreement" the word "is" expresses the relation of inclusion of S in R (on the class of contracts to accords). In the judgment "Ivanov found guilty" it expresses the attitude of the class of all classes.

To eliminate this ambiguity of the word "is", use signs (symbols). The equivalence relation between S and P is denoted by the sign " \equiv " or " \Leftrightarrow ", and the relation of the class element to the classes-sign is. The symbols used to denote the logical constants of other kinds of judgments will be considered in describing these judgments.

Judgments and propositional function

From the judgment should be distinguished speech statement, which was called "propositional function or function statements."

A propositional function is a grammatical expression that takes the form of an affirmative judgment, in which only what is stated about the object of thought is known, and the object of thought itself remains unknown (unimportant) - [help me write a paper](#).

Let us explain by examples. Take the following judgments:

Judge-lawyer.

The investigator is a lawyer.

Lawyer-lawyer.

The predicate of these judgments is the same - "lawyer", and the subject is different: "judge", "investigator", "lawyer". If we replace the subject of these judgments with the sign x, we get the expression: x is a lawyer.

Such a linguistic statement is called a propositional function, or the function of the statement.

Examples include: "x-man", "x-rule of law", " $x > y$ " and the like.

A propositional function is not a judgment, it is neither true nor erroneous, it cannot be disproved or proved. The function of a statement becomes a judgment only when a particular object takes the place of an unknown object (variable x). For example, if we take the function expression of "x - rule of law" and substitute the x for something specific, a certain, you will get a judgment which will be either true or false: "Article 144 of the criminal code of Ukraine - rule of law" - judgment, and the true, and the "Verdict of the national court in the case of Petrenko's rule of law" - judgment, but wrong.

In a propositional function, an argument and a predicate are distinguished. In the function of the statement "x-lawyer" sign x-argument, and the concept of "lawyer" - predicate. In the function of the statement "x is less than y" one predicate-the concept of "less" and two arguments-x and y; in the propositional function "x is between y and z" one predicate-the concept of "x" and three arguments-x, y and z. Hence, distinguish single propositional functions (with one argument) and multiple - <https://www.livepaperhelp.com/research-paper.html> propositional functions with multiple arguments).

The proposed functions in the form of formulas are written as follows:

$P(x)$, $P(x, y)$, $P(x, y, z)$, etc., Where x, y, z are subject variables (arguments) and p is a predicate expressing a particular property or relation.