Power Point Presentation
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Traditional Square of Opposition

Opposition

Standard form of categorical proposition having same subject term and same predicate term but differ from each other in Quality andQuantity is called opposition.

Four types of Traditional square of opposition

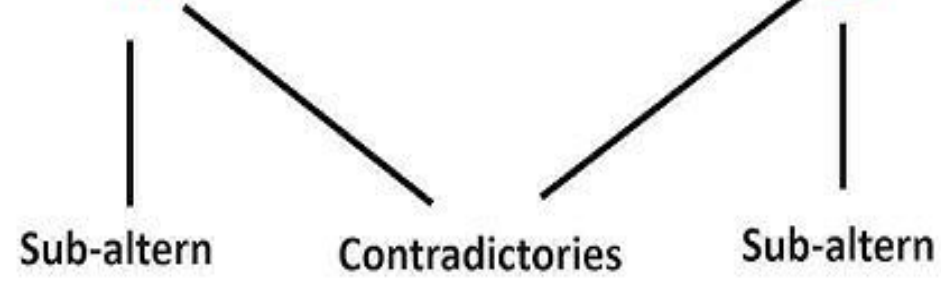- Contradictories
- Contraries
- Sub-contraries
- Sub-Altarnation

All S are I

No S are I

A

Contraries

E

Sub-altern

Contradictories

Sub-altern

I

Some S are I

Sub-contraries

O

Some S are not I

A and E are Contraries

Both can be false together, but both can't be true together.

I and O are Sub-contraries

Both can be true together, but both can't be false together.

Contraries

Two propositions having same subject term and same predicate term but differ in quality, but same in quantity.

Both cannot be true but both can be false.

Example of contraries

- All poets are dreamers,
- No poets are dreamers.

Sub-Contraries

When two propositions having same subject term and same predicate term and differ in quality but same in quantity.

Both cannot be false but both can be true.

Example of sub-contraries

- Some diamonds are precious stones.
- Some diamonds are not precious stones

Sub-Alternation

When two propositions having same subject term and same predicate term agree in quality but different in quantity.

Example of Sub-Alternation

- All Spiders are eight leged animal.
- Some spiders are eight leged animal

- No whales are fishes
- Some wales are fishes

Sub-Alternation has two types

1) Super-altern
2) Sub-altern

Super-altern

It is used for universal proposition

Sub-Altern

It is used for particular proposition

Contradictories

One is the denial or negation of the others

Both cannot be true

Both cannot be false

Example of Contradictories

- All Judges are lawyers.
- Some Judges are not lawyers.

Thank You