

# Logic Notes #7

## Appendix

### Aristotelian Logic: Obversion

#### c. Obversion

a relation between propositions (or sentences)

definition—the obverse of a proposition is one in which

- (1) the subject of the obverse is the subject of the original,
- (2) the predicate of the obverse is the complement of the predicate of original
- (3) the *quality* of the obverse is the opposite of the quality of the original  
[i.e., A  $\square$   $\square$ ;  $\square$  $\square$  O]

examples

<u>All</u> horses are large hoofed mammals having a short-haired coat, a long mane, and a long tail.	<u>No</u> horses are <u>not</u> large hoofed mammals having a short-haired coat, a long mane, and a long tail.
<u>Some</u> horses are stallions.	<u>Some</u> horses are <u>not non</u> -stallions.
<u>Some</u> horses are <u>not</u> black.	<u>Some</u> horses are <u>non</u> -black.
<u>No</u> horses are persons.	<u>All</u> horses are <u>non</u> -persons.

note

the obverse of a true statement is always true

the obverse of a false statement is always false

a practical implication of this is that O-statements can easily be read as E-statements