material addition to formal logic until the 16th century.

Formal Logic or the Logic of Identity

The formulation of logic began with Aristotle. Socrates worked on the method of pure thought and what we know as the dialectical method. This was continued with the Toledan rationalism of the Spaniards.

Since them a further development called Symbolic Logic has taken place, but there is no agreement on its true nature.

Another branch of logic is the epistemological logic, a logical analysis of the knowing process.

Formal logic and informal logic differ in their application to psychology.

Formal logic is as follows:

\[ \text{All } A \text{ is } B \]
\[ C \text{ is } A \]
\[ \therefore C \text{ is } B \]

Therefore, practically in logic.
The most fundamental principle of thought is: A cannot be both A and not-A at the same time from the same sense.

Every concept implies its opposite, the two together being incompatible, and their completion in their synthesis. Hegel = epistemological logic.

打着，problems of knowing process.

What is the symbolic? The concept. It exists only to the meaning it represents. Language is a system of symbols by means of which thought finds significant expression. Language is the external symbol of the inner thought.

Neo-Realism: Bertrand Russell.
I. The underlying unity is the marked characteristic of the concept.

II. Any difference which may ex
tend in the concept of a drop of dew is zero minute so as to be practically negligible.

III. The concept greater eagle is less uniform and yet so sufficiently ample to contain cover all the most important characteristics of the eagle family. It is easily seen that the fundamental elements are similar although they reveal some differences.

IV. The third class of concepts require very subtle and delicate perceptions in order to dis
erise the basic unity buried beneath a mass of outer surface. Take the concept "Coherence" which

1. The trained mind has a power of penetration of reflection and correlation which the untrained mind does not manifest.

2. Perception

3. The relation between Analysis and Synthesis involves the fact that in order to establish a concept an analysis of the perceptions involved is essential. The building of concepts into thought structures occurs under synthesis.

4. no
10. The 3 characteristic of the logical concept is its tendency to break up into smaller, precisely determined concepts, separated unshrouded one from the other, i.e.,

Reptiles is a definite logical concept which may be broken into others, as: snake, eel, lizard, etc.

11. The 4th characteristic is, the logical concept is the fundamental constructive principle underlying every actual experience.

8. The first distinguishing characteristic of a logical concept is a growing loss of particularity, universality, contradiscussion to particularity.

9. I. The 2nd characteristic of the logical concept is its freedom from a mental picture in order to be clear and intelligible.

II. Because it is a manual.
Since the L.C. is peculiarly free from any particular picture representation or any entanglement with concepts, the word forms an excellent vehicle for its expression.

10. Other idea of the particular action, quality, or attribute of a thing apart from the thing itself constitutes an abstract concept.

213. Our idea of a thing composed of a complex of attributes, none separated in thought from that in which they merely constitute the concrete concept.
Questions on Chapter II

Answers to be based on the text

1. What is the marked characteristic of the concept?

2. Illustrate three stages in conceptual unification in diversity. Use your own illustration.

3. Point out an advantage of mental training in the handling of the material of observation.

4. From what psychological function does the conceptual function draw its raw material?

5. Show the relation between analysis and synthesis. Could there be a synthesis without analysis?

6. What are the philosophical and the secondary meanings of the word "empirical"?

7. Name two types of concepts?

8. Give the first distinguishing characteristic of a logical concept. What does the concept give in contradistinction to that given by the concept? Give an evidence of an intangible mind?

9. Give the second characteristic of the logical concept? Why is a whole more like a beast than a fish?

10. Give and illustrate the third characteristic of the logical concept? How are concrete and abstract concepts distinguished?

11. Name and illustrate the fourth characteristic of logical concepts?

12. Why is the "word" an excellent vessel for the "concept"?
Idea - mental image

Purpose

Thought - notion, belief

Reasoning, deliberation

Idea is mental image, set in motion by thought