

material addition to ~~Logical~~
the Law of Logic until
~~the 16 century~~ o. Francis
 Bacon formulated inductive
Logic in the 16 century -

Since then a further develop-
ment called Symbolic Logic
has taken place; but
thru the efforts of many
thinkers: Boole, Russell =
White head - Schroeder - etc.

Another Branch of Logic
is the Epistemological Logic -
a logical analysis of the
Knowing Process.

Logosocial in ^{des} embodied action
to psychological

Formal Logic or the Logic of Identity
The formulation of Logic began
with Aristotle - 4th century B.C. Socrates worked
on the to purify thought & used
what we know as the dialectical
method. His dispute with
the false reasoning of the Sophists
set in motion his effort
towards purification. Plato
followed with a fine logical
thought processes, but even he
did not formulate Laws of
Thought or Logic.

[illegible]
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{all } A \text{ is } B \\ C \text{ is } A \\ \hline C \text{ is } B \end{array}$$

There was ^{C is B} practically no

1) The most fundamental principle of thought is:
 "A cannot be both a and not-a at the same time & in the same sense".

2) Logic treats of the nature of the laws of thought -
 derived from the Greek word $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ (Logos)

3- Thinking may be defined as the process of interpreting the special by the general - or new experience by the old.

"Every concept implies its opposite & the two together being incompatible demand their completion in their synthesis". Hegel =
 Epistemological Logic
 deals with problems of knowing process.

Thought + Reflection synonymous
 Reflection - Illumination

ex:- Being implies Not-Being.
 & the two together imply their synthesis in the concept of Becoming.

In process of thinking 4 functions are involved

Idealistic and Rationalist
 Hegel, Shankaracharya, de Certeau, Leibniz

Empiricist and Sensationalist
 Bacon, Locke

Pragmatist
 James, John Dewey

Vitalism
 Bergson

Humanism
 Schiller

1- The word is the symbol of the concept. It exists only for 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

~~form~~ holds together
the multitudinous
forms ~~are~~ the Cosmos
from protoplasm to
~~Solar system~~ Sun
Star and planet.

3- The trained mind has
a power of penetration
of reflection & of correlation
which the untrained
mind ~~after fails to~~
does not manifest.

4- Perception

5- The relation between Analysis
& synthesis involves the fact
that in order to establish a
concept ~~the~~ an analysis of
the percept ~~process~~ is
essential. The building of
concepts into thought structures
occurs ~~then~~ synthesis.

II- no.

1- An underlying unity is the marked
characteristic of the Concept.

2- Any difference which may exist
in the concept of a drop of dew
is so minute as to be practically
negligable.

III- The concept ~~of~~ eagle is
less uniform and yet is
sufficiently ample to ~~encompass~~
cover all the most im-
portant ^{traits} elements of the
eagle family. It is
easily seen that the
fundamental elements are
similar although ~~yet~~ they
reveal ~~diversities~~ diversities.

IV- The third class of Concepts
require a very subtle & delicate
perceptions in order to dis-
cover the basic unity buried
beneath a mass of outer
differences. Take the
concept "Cohesion" which
~~includes~~ ~~includes~~

10. ^a The 3rd characteristic of the logical concept is its tendency to break up into smaller, precisely determined concepts separated in thought one from the other. i.e:

* Reptiles is a definite logical concept which may be broken into others, as: snake, eel
10-2 over lizard, etc.

11. ^a The 4th characteristic of the l.c. is the fundamental constructive principle underlying every actual experience,

B The musical law operating to unite & ~~express~~ the various tones ~~and express~~

which compose a sonata illustrates the ~~above~~ 4 characteristics of the L.C.

6. The philosophical meaning of the word "Empirical" is ^{knowledge} "that which results from experience". Its secondary meaning implies that ^{the particular} experience is necessarily limited.

7. Empirical Concept
Logical or Scientific concept

8. ^I The first distinguishing characteristic of a logical concept is a growing loss of particularity
^{II} universality in contradiction to particularity.

^{III} An untrained mind associates its concepts with particular experiences dependent upon symbols & pictures.

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

^{II} Because it is a manual.

12. Since the I.C. is peculiarly free from any ~~particular~~ picture representation or any entanglement with concepts, ~~it forms~~ the word forms an excellent vehicle for its expression.

10-2nd Our idea of the ~~open~~ particular action, quality or attribute of a thing apart from the thing itself constitutes an abstract concept.

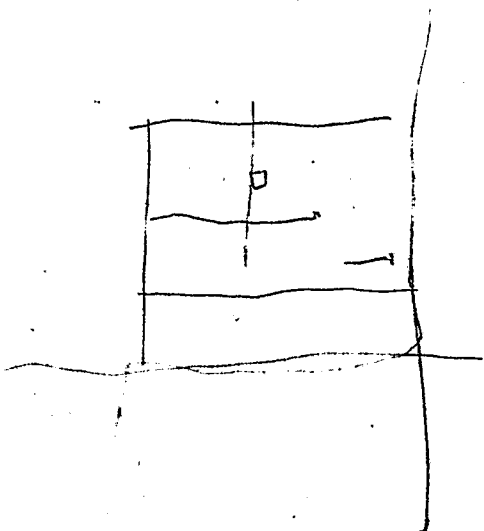
23. Our idea of a thing composed of a complex of attributes, none separated in thought from that in which they inhere constitutes the Concrete concept.

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 functions 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 percept?
Give an evidence of an untrained mind?
9. Give the second characteristic of the logical concept?
Why is a whale more like a bat 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 vehicle for the "concept"?

= $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of
 the end of the
 century.



Language

Havelock Ellis in one
 of his books points out
 that educated & unedu-
 cated people speak different
 languages; the educated
 a wholly Latinized
 English; the uneducated
 almost pure Anglo-Saxon.

Idea - mental image
Syn ^{Value or} Purpose
~~thought~~ } Notion belief
 } fancy - sentiment

thought - act of thinking
 reasoning
 deliberation.

Idea is mental image
we set in motion by
thought