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**An Introduction to Philosophical Logic** - A. C. Grayling - 1982

An Introduction to Philosophical Logic has been a popular mainstay among students taking courses in philosophical logic and the philosophy of language since it was first published in 1982. Covering some of the most central topics in philosophy - the proposition, theories of truth, existence, meaning and reference, realism and anti-realism - it aims to be an accessible guide to the topic. This new edition keeps the same successful format, with each chapter as a self-contained introduction to the topic it discusses, but has been rewritten to include updated information. The author has also included a new chapter on identity, has revised his concluding comments and has completely updated the bibliography.

**Philosophical Logic** - Sybil Wolfram - 1989

A basic introduction to the subject which addresses questions of truth and meaning, providing a basis for much of what is discussed elsewhere in philosophy. Up-to-date and comprehensive.

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**Philosophical Logic** - John MacFarlane - 2020-11-29

Introductory logic is generally taught as a straightforward technical discipline. In this book, John MacFarlane helps the reader think about the limitations of, presuppositions of, and alternatives to classical first-order predicate logic, making this an ideal introduction to philosophical logic for any student who already has completed an introductory logic course. The book explores the following questions. Are there quantificational idioms that cannot be expressed with the familiar universal and existential quantifiers? How can logic be extended to capture modal notions like necessity and obligation? Does the material conditional adequately capture the meaning of ‘if’—and if not, what are the alternatives? Should logical consequence be understood in terms of models or in terms of proofs? Can one intelligibly question the validity of basic logical principles like Modus Ponens or Double Negation Elimination? Is the fact that classical logic validates the inference from a contradiction to anything a flaw, and if so, how can logic be modified to repair it? How, exactly, is logic related to reasoning? Must classical logic be revised in order to be applied to vague language, and if so how? Each chapter is organized around suggested readings and includes exercises designed to deepen the reader’s understanding. Key Features: An integrated treatment of the technical and philosophical issues comprising philosophical logic. Designed to serve students taking only one course in logic beyond the introductory level Provides tools and concepts necessary to understand work in many areas of analytic philosophy Includes exercises, suggested readings, and suggestions for further exploration in each chapter.
Philosophical Logic is a clear and concise critical survey of nonclassical logics of philosophical interest written by one of the world's leading authorities on the subject. After giving an overview of classical logic, John Burgess introduces five central branches of nonclassical logic (temporal, modal, conditional, relevantistic, and intuitionistic), focusing on the sometimes problematic relationship between formal apparatus and intuitive motivation. Requiring minimal background and arranged to make the more technical material optional, the book offers a choice between an overview and in-depth study, and it balances the philosophical and technical aspects of the subject. The book emphasizes the relationship between models and the traditional goal of logic, the evaluation of arguments, and critically examines apparatus and assumptions that often are taken for granted. Philosophical Logic provides an unusually thorough treatment of conditional logic, unifying probabilistic and model-theoretic approaches. It underscores the variety of approaches that have been taken to relevantistic and related logics, and it stresses the problem of connecting formal systems to the motivating ideas behind intuitionistic mathematics. Each chapter ends with a brief guide to further reading. Philosophical Logic addresses students new to logic, philosophers working in other areas, and specialists in logic, providing both a sophisticated introduction and a new synthesis.

Philosophical Logical - John P. Burgess - 2012-08-26

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Forms of Thought - E. J. Lowe - 2013-04-11
Lowe investigates the forms of thought, showing how this study is crucial to understanding the powers of the
intellect.

Philosophical Logic - Sybil Wolfram - 2014-01-09
First published in 1989. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

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Introduction to Logic - Patrick Suppes - 2012-07-12
Part I of this coherent, well-organized text deals with formal principles of inference and definition. Part II explores
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Philosophical and Mathematical Logic - Harrie de Swart - 2018-11-28
This book was written to serve as an introduction to logic, with in each chapter - if applicable - special emphasis
on the interplay between logic and philosophy, mathematics, language and (theoretical) computer science. The
offers a choice between an overview and in-depth study, and it balances the philosophical and technical aspects of
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Algebraic Methods in Philosophical Logic - J. Michael Dunn - 2001-06-28
This comprehensive text demonstrates how various notions of logic can be viewed as notions of universal algebra.
It is aimed primarily for logicians in mathematics, philosophy, computer science and linguistics with an interest
in algebraic logic, but is also accessible to those from a non-logistics background. It is suitable for researchers,
graduates and advanced undergraduates who have an introductory knowledge of algebraic logic providing more
advanced concepts, as well as more theoretical aspects. The main theme is that standard algebraic results
(representations) translate into standard logical results (completeness). Other themes involve identification of a
class of algebras appropriate for classical and non-classical logic studies, including: gaggles, distributoids, partial-
gaggles, and tonoids. An important sub title is that logic is fundamentally information based, with its main
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various senses e.g. systems of theorems, consequence relations and, symmetric consequence relations.

The History of Philosophical and Formal Logic - Alex Malpass - 2017-06-29
The History of Philosophical and Formal Logic introduces ideas and thinkers central to the development of
philosophical and formal logic. From its Aristotelian origins to the present-day arguments, logic is broken down
into four main time periods: Antiquity and the Middle Ages (Aristotle and The Stoics) The early modern period
(Bolzano, Boole) High modern period (Frege, Peano & Russell and Hilbert) Early 20th century (Godel and Tarski)
Each new time frame begins with an introductory overview highlighting themes and points of importance.
Chapters discuss the significance and reception of influential works and look at historical arguments in the
context of contemporary debates. To support independent study, comprehensive lists of primary and secondary
reading are included at the end of chapters, along with exercises and discussion questions. By clearly presenting
and explaining the changes to logic across the history of philosophy, The History of Philosophical and Formal
Logic constructs an easy-to-follow narrative. This is an ideal starting point for students looking to understand the
historical development of logic.
This volume presents a definitive introduction to twenty core areas of philosophical logic including classical logic, modal logic, alternative logics and close examinations of key logical concepts. The chapters, written especially for this volume by internationally distinguished logicians, philosophers, computer scientists and linguists, provide comprehensive studies of the concepts, motivations, methods, formal systems, major results and applications of their subject areas. The Blackwell Guide to Philosophical Logic engages both general readers and experienced logicians and provides a solid foundation for further study.

**Handbook of Philosophical Logic**

-Dov M. Gabbay - 2012-12-06

Conceptual, realist theories of predication. Chapter IV.4 centers on an important class of expressions used for predication in connection with quantities: mass expressions. This chapter reviews the most well-known approaches to mass terms and the ontological proposals related to them. In addition to quantification and predication, matters of reference have constituted the other overriding theme for semantic theories in both philosophical logic and the semantics of natural languages. Chapter IV.5 of how the semantics of proper names and descrips presents an overview of how they have been dealt with in recent theories of reference. Chapter IV.6 is concerned with the context-dependence of reference, in particular, with the semantics of indexical expressions. The topic of Chapter IV.7 is related to predications as it surveys some of the central problems of ascribing propositional attitudes to agents. Chapter IV.8 deals with the analysis of the main temporal aspects of natural language utterances. Together these two chapters give a good indication of the intricate complexities that arise once modalities of one or the other sort enter on the semantic stage. In philosophical Chapter IV.9 deals with another well-known topic: logic presupposition, an issue on the borderline of semantics and pragmatics. The volume closes with an extensive study of the Liar paradox and its many implications for the study of language (as for example, self reference, truth concepts and truth definitions).

An Introduction to Philosophical Logic  - A. C. Grayling  - 1982-01-01

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A Companion to Philosophical Logic - Dale Jacquette - 2008-04-15
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With his customary incisiveness, W. V. Quine presents logic as the product of two factors, truth and grammar--but argues against the doctrine that the logical truths are true because of grammar or language. Rather, in presenting a general theory of grammar and discussing the boundaries and possible extensions of logic, Quine argues that logic is not a mere matter of words.

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Aspects of Philosophical Logic - Uwe Mönnich - 2012-12-06
This volume constitutes the Proceedings of a workshop on formal semantics of natural languages which was held in Tübingen from the 1st to the 3rd of December 1977. Its main body consists of revised versions of most of the papers presented on that occasion. Three supplementary papers (those by Gabbay and Smajlović) are included because they seem to be of particular interest in their respective fields. The area covered by the work of scholars engaged in philosophical logic and the formal analysis of natural languages testifies to the live lines in those disciplines. It would have been impossible to aim at a complete documentation of relevant research within the limits imposed by a short conference whereas concentration on a single topic would have conveyed the false impression of uniformity foreign to a young and active field. It is hoped that the essays collected in this volume strike a reasonable balance between the two extremes. The topics discussed here certainly belong to the most important ones enjoying the attention of linguists and philosophers alike: the analysis of tense in formal and natural languages (van Benthem, Gabbay), the quickly expanding domain of generalized quantifiers (Goldblatt), the problem of vagueness (Kamp), the connected areas of pronominal reference (Smajlović) and presupposition (von Stechow) and, last but not least, modal logic as a sort of all-embracing theoretical framework (Bressan). The workshop which led to this collection formed part of the activities celebrating the 500th anniversary of Tübingen University.

Meaning, Quantification, Necessity - Martin Davies - 2019-10-30
Originally published in 1981. This is a book for the final year undergraduate or first year graduate who intends to proceed with serious research in philosophical logic. It will be welcomed by both lecturers and students for its careful consideration of main themes ranging from Fregean accounts of meaning to two dimensional modal logic. The first part of the book is concerned with the nature of the semantic theorist’s project, and particularly with the crucial concepts of meaning, truth, and semantic structure. The second and third parts deal with various constructions that are found in natural languages: names, quantifiers, definite descriptions, and modal operators. Throughout, while assuming some familiarity with philosophical logic and elementary formal logic, the text provides a clear exposition. It brings together related ideas, and in some places refines and improves upon existing accounts.

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The Logic in Philosophy of Science - Hans Halvorson - 2019-06-30
Major figures of twentieth-century philosophy were enthralled by the revolution in formal logic, and many of their arguments are based on novel mathematical discoveries. Hilary Putnam claimed that the Lwenheim-Skolem theorem refutes the existence of an objective, observer-independent world; Bas van Fraassen claimed that arguments against empiricism in philosophy of science are ineffective against a semantic approach to scientific theories; W. V. O. Quine claimed that the distinction between analytic and synthetic truths is trivialized by the fact that all logical truths are analytic. This book dispels these and other arguments through in-depth investigation of the mathematical facts underlying them. It presents a systematic, mathematically rigorous account of the key notions arising from such debates, including theory, equivalence, translation, reduction, and model. The result is a far-reaching reconceptualization of the role of formal methods in answering philosophical questions.

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connections between classical logic and its 'extensions' (covered in Volume 11) as well as its most important
An Introduction to Formal Logic - Peter Smith - 2003-11-06
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Logic and How it Gets That Way - Dale Jacquette - 2014-09-19
In this challenging and provocative analysis, Dale Jacquette argues that contemporary philosophy labours under a
number of historically inherited delusions about the nature of logic and the philosophical significance of certain
formal properties of specific types of logical constructions. Exposing some of the key misconceptions about formal
symbolic logic and its relation to thought, language and the world, Jacquette clears the ground of some very well-
entrenched philosophical doctrines about the nature of logic, including some of the most fundamental seldom-
questioned parts of elementary propositional and predicate-quantificational logic. Having presented difficulties for
conventional ways of thinking about truth functionality, the metaphysics of reference and predication, the role of
a concept of truth in a theory of meaning, among others, Jacquette proceeds to reshape the network of ideas
about traditional logic that philosophy has acquired along with modern logic itself. In so doing Jacquette is able to
offer a new perspective on a number of existing problems in logic and philosophy of logic.

Philosophical Logic in Poland - Jan Wolenski - 2013-03-14
Poland has played an enormous role in the development of mathematical logic. Leading Polish logicians, like
Lesniewski, Lukasiewicz and Tarski, produced several works related to philosophical logic, a field covering
different topics relevant to philosophical foundations of logic itself, as well as various individual sciences. This
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Introduction to Mathematical Philosophy - Bertrand Russell - 1919

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Handbook of Philosophical Logic - Dev M. Gabbay - 2012-12-06
The aim of the first volume of the present Handbook of Philosophical Logic is essentially two-fold: First of all,
the chapters in this volume should provide a concise overview of the main parts of classical logic. Second, these
chapters are intended to present all the relevant background material necessary for the understanding of the
contributions which are to follow in the next three volumes. We have thought it to be of importance that the

‘alternatives’ (covered in Volume III) be brought out clearly from the start. The first chapter presents a clear
and detailed picture of the range of what is generally taken to be the standard logical framework, namely, predicate
(or first-order quantificational) logic. On the one hand, this chapter surveys both propositional logic and first-
order predicate logic and, on the other hand, presents the main metalogical results obtained for them. Chapter 1.
also contains a discussion of the limits of first-order logic, i.e. it presents an answer to the question: Why has
predicate logic played such a formidable role in the formalization of mathematics and in the many areas of philo-
sophical and linguistic applications? Chapter 1. is prerequisite for just about all the other chapters in the entire
Handbook, while the other chapters in Volume I provide more detailed discussions of material developed or hinted
at in the first chapter.

Logic: A Very Short Introduction - Boyce Gibson Professor of Philosophy Graham Priest - 2000-10-12
Logic is often perceived as having little to do with the rest of philosophy, and even less to do with real life.
Graham Priest explores the philosophical roots of the subject, explaining how modern formal logic addresses
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Topics in Philosophical Logic - N. Rescher - 2013-02-09
The aim of the book is to introduce the reader to some new areas of logic which have yet to find their way into
the bulk of modern logic books written from the more orthodox direction of the mainstream of develop ments. Such
a work seems to me much needed, both because of the in trinsic value and increasing prominence of the
nonstandard sector of logic, and because this particular sector is of the greatest interest from the standpoint of
philosophical implications and applications. This book unites a series of studies in philosophical logic, drawing
for the most part on material which I have contributed to the journal liter late of the subject over the past ten years.
Despite the fact that some of these essays have been published in various journals at different times, they possess
a high degree of thematic and methodological unity. All of these studies deal with material of substantial current
interest in philo logical logic and embody a fusion of the modern techniques of logical and linguistic-
philosophical analysis for the exploration of areas of logic that are of substantial philosophical relevance.

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Philosophical Logic and Logical Philosophy - P.I. Bystrov - 2012-12-06

Vladimir Aleksandrovich Smirnov was born on March 2, 1931. He graduated from Moscow State University in 1954. From 1957 till 1961 he was a lecturer in philosophy and logic at the Tomsk University. Since 1961 his scientific activity continued in Moscow at the Institute of Philosophy of Academy of Sciences of the USSR. From 1970 and till the last days of his life V. A. Smirnov was lecturer and then Professor at the Chair of Logic at Moscow State University. V. A. Smirnov played an important role at the Institute of Philosophy of Russian Academy of Sciences being the Head of Department of Epistemology, Logic and Philosophy of Science and Technology, and the Head of Section of Logic. Last years he was the leader of the Centre of Logical Investigations of Russian Academy of Sciences. In 1990-91 he founded a new non-government Institute of Logic, Cognitive Sciences and Development of Personality for performing research, teaching, editorial and organization activity in the field of humanities. At the Department of Philosophy of Moscow State University and at the institute of Philosophy V. A. Smirnov and his close colleagues have founded a Russian logical school which brought up many talented researchers who work at several scientific centres in various countries.

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On the Philosophy of Logic - Jennifer Fisher - 2007-08-06

Jennifer Fisher's ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF LOGIC explores questions about logic often overlooked by philosophers. Which of the many different logics available to us is right? How would we know? What makes a logic right in the first place? Is logic really a good guide to human reasoning? An ideal companion text for any course in symbolic logic, this lively and accessible book explains important logical systems, introduces classical logical systems, and discusses philosophical analysis for the exploration of areas of logic that are of substantial philosophical relevance.

Philosophy of Logical Systems - Jaroslav Peregrin - 2019-11-11

This book addresses the hasty development of modern logic, especially its introducing and embracing various kinds of artificial languages and moving from the study of natural languages to that of artificial ones. This shift seemed extremely helpful and managed to elevate logic to a new level of rigor and clarity. However, the change that logic underwent in this way was in no way insignificant, and it is also far from an insignificant matter to determine to what extent the "new logic" only engaged new and more powerful instruments to answer the questions posed by the "old" one, and to what extent it replaced these questions with new ones. Hence, this movement has generated brand new kinds of philosophical problems that have still not been dealt with systematically. Philosophy of Logical Systems addresses these new kinds of philosophical problems that are intertwined with the development of modern logic. Jaroslav Peregrin analyzes the rationale behind the introduction of the artificial languages of logic; classifies the various tools which were adopted to build such languages; gives an overview of the various kinds of languages introduced in the course of modern logic and the motifs of their employment; discusses what can actually be achieved by relocating the problems of logic from natural language into them; and reaches certain conclusions with respect to the possibilities and limitations of this "formal turn" of logic. This book is both an important scholarly contribution to the philosophy of logic and a systematic survey of the standard (and not so standard) logical systems that were established during the short history of modern logic.

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Forall X - P. D. Magnus - 2018-07-25

*Forall x is an introduction to sentential logic and first-order predicate logic with identity, logical systems that significantly influenced twentieth-century analytic philosophy. After working through the material in this book, a student should be able to understand most quantified expressions that arise in their philosophical reading. This book treats symbolization, formal semantics, and proof theory for each language. The discussion of formal semantics is more direct than in many introductory texts. Although forall x does not contain proofs of soundness*
Throughout the book, I have tried to highlight the choices involved in developing sentential and predicate logic. Students should realize that these two are not the only possible formal languages. In translating to a formal language, we simplify and profit in clarity. The simplification comes at a cost, and different formal languages are suited to translating different parts of natural language. The book is designed to provide a semester's worth of material for an introductory college course. It would be possible to use the book only for sentential logic, by skipping chapters 4-5 and parts of chapter 6–Open Textbook Library.

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“Forall x is an introduction to sentential logic and first-order predicate logic with identity, logical systems that significantly influenced twentieth-century analytic philosophy. After working through the material in this book, a student should be able to understand most quantified expressions that arise in their philosophical reading. This books treats symbolization, formal semantics, and proof theory for each language. The discussion of formal semantics is more direct than in many introductory texts. Although forall x does not contain proofs of soundness and completeness, it lays the groundwork for understanding why these are things that need to be proven. Throughout the book, I have tried to highlight the choices involved in developing sentential and predicate logic. Students should realize that these two are not the only possible formal languages. In translating to a formal language, we simplify and profit in clarity. The simplification comes at a cost, and different formal languages are suited to translating different parts of natural language. The book is designed to provide a semester's worth of material for an introductory college course. It would be possible to use the book only for sentential logic, by skipping chapters 4-5 and parts of chapter 6–Open Textbook Library.

An Introduction to Philosophical Logic - A. C. Grayling - 1990

Logic - Nicholas J.J. Smith - 2012-04

Provides an essential introduction to classical logic.

Handbook of Philosophical Logic - Dov M. Gabbay - 2012-12-06

The chapters in the present volume go beyond ‘classical’ extensional logic with respect to one important factor: they also include among the semantic constituents representations of so-called ‘possible worlds’. The inclusion of such ‘indices’ has turned out to be the semantic mainstay in dealing with a number of issues having to do with intensional features of natural and artificial languages. It is, of course, an open question whether ‘possible world’ semantics is in the final analysis the proper solution to the many problems and puzzles intensional constructions raise for the logical analysis of the many varieties of discourse. At present, there seem to be about as many opponents as proponents with regard to the usefulness of having the semantics of intensional languages based on possible world constructs. Some attempts to come to grips with intensional phenomena which are not couched in the possible world framework are discussed in Volume IV of the Handbook. Chapter 1 is an extensive survey of the main systems of (propositional) modal logic including the most important meta-mathematical results and the techniques used in establishing these. It introduces the basic terminology and semantic machinery applied in one way or another in many of the subsequent chapters. Chapter 2 discusses the most significant developments in (propositional) tense logic which can of course be regarded as a special kind of modal logic, where the possible world indices are simply (ordered) moments of time.

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