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Topic: Contraposition

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CONTRAPOSITION

- Contraposition is a kind of Immediate inference in which from a given proposition
- we infer another proposition having for its subject the contradictory of the given predicate.
- The conclusion in Contraposition is called the Contrapositive; but there is no
- corresponding name for the given proposition.
- The Rule of Contraposition are the following:
- The subject of the conclusion is the contradictory of the predicate of the given proposition.
- The predicate of the conclusion is the subject of the given proposition.
- The quality is changed i.e , if the given proposition be affirmative the conclusion is negative and vice versa.
- No term can be distributed in the conclusion, if it be not distributed in the given proposition.
- Contraposition, is a compound form of Immediate Inference, which involves both Obversion and Conversion.
- The simple rule of Contraposition is First Obvert, then Convert.

Contraposition of A

An A proposition when obverted given E, and E when converted gives E.

Therefore, the Contrapositive of A is E.

A- All S is P.

Obverse E- No S is not P.

Converse of E is E-No not P is S.

Contraposition of E.

E obverted gives A, and A converted gives I. Therefore the contrapositive of E is I.

Thus E- No S is P.

Obverse A- All S is P

Converse of A is I-Some P is S.

In this case the given proposition is universal but the contrapositive is particular,

because if we attempt to draw a universal proposition in the conclusion ,we shall

have to distribute the subject not predicate, which is not distributed in the premise 2 that is A.

Contraposition of I.

All I proposition, when obverted gives O, but an O proposition

cannot be converted . Hence an I proposition cannot be

contraposed.

Contraposition of O

An O proposition when obverted gives an I proposition which

when converted , gives an I proposition again. Therefore, the contrapositive of O is I. Thus, O – Some S is not P

Obverse I- Some S is P

Converse of I is I – Some P is S

To sum up: By contraposition A gives E , E gives I , O gives I but

I cannot be contraposed.