

Determination of modality of judgments

Cool Math Games

Modality (from the word "modus")

The method) is a superstructure of the semantic component over logical. The general statement (judgment) is placed in the modal framework of the perception of information, which establishes the speaker itself, expands or narrows the boundaries of its thinking, in which the uniform meaning of the expression is considered. If truth is an independent attitude of statements to reality, the modality is the attitude of the speaker to this statement.

Any expression is built of three components - an object (subject), predicate and ligaments. An object

This is what a person thinks, which is credited with various properties, actions. For example, "All Metals are electric current". Metal (object) attribute the properties of the conductivity. Objects are also called individual concepts forming or consistent.

The true expression does not include the activity of the subject, although the subject (as the presence of a holistic consciousness in the common picture of the world) participates in a third-party witness in the process of knowledge and reasoning.

For example, the expression "Snow outside the window"

Here, the "conditional subject" is an independent object

"Snow", predicate - "goes outside the window." If at the time of expressing snow really goes outside the window, the expression becomes true. In another case - false. The word "snow", if we consider from the point of view of language thinking, acquires the role of a grammatical subject

subject to

The subject in the traditional sense is defined as the human consciousness and its contents (sensations). The subject is the one who is going through the situation in time. Snow, like a natural phenomenon, can not worry. But the whole situation is submitted from this point of the report. Reality is simplified to operating only relationships between external objects.

As soon as the event includes the activity of the identity entity, the information is placed in a modal frame. The judgment acquires an additional ontological (Greek. On, Ontos - the existence, Logos - doctrine) meaning. Ontology takes as the basis of the world - a changing essence, spirituality. In philosophy, there is also a metaphysical consciousness or a metaphysical entity. Using modalities in sciences

In psychology (in NLP), modal values of phrases and their replacement affects the rethinking of information by man (patient). They are used as key points to expand human information about themselves. For example, the phrase "can not sunbathe under the moon"

The event is seen as an impossible, interest in it disappears. If you can replace "sunbathing under the moon, it is possible, but not efficiently"

That, it continues the thought and expressed theory.

Varieties of logical judgments

When a subjective assessment (opinion) expresses and coincides with the rules of logical thinking, neutral judgments are obtained. They can be included in the system of general modalities, they are true logical.

Asshetic - these are all judgments in the affirmative form. They describe real phenomena and situations as it is. For example, "ripe apples are red", "Autumn comes after summer"

These are affirmative statements. All proposals are divided according to the principle of the exception of the third, on confirming and refuting information, have the form of an ordinary "faceless" narration.

The denial is accompanied by a denial operator ("not", "no, not true"). For example, "It is not true that winter comes after summer." This type of judgment enters the scope of visible reality and does not include a subjective component of such as in the examples given: "It is good that after the summer falls autumn" or "It is necessary that the baked pie

tasty".

Another type of affirmative judgments are apodictic (evidence) expressing the "necessity" of one phenomenon. For example, "The base of the pyramid is a triangle"

The statement has evidence within the framework of the Mathematical Sciences. Another example, from astrophysics

"The Earth revolves around the Sun", in another way it is impossible to explain the structure of the universe, the change of day and night on Earth. The fact is not only scientifically proven, but is the basis for continuing life on the planet. The statement will have true meaning under any conditions. The world's information is called universal. Modality of judgments, types

Based on the rules of traditional logic, there are constructions of mathematical algorithms and computer programs. However, a person, unlike a computer, can afford to direct the thought into the future, express ideas, hypotheses. Therefore, all theoretical arguments are built within the framework

of modal logic. Naturally, not any spontaneous thought is feasible and justifies human expectations.

For example, "it is possible that there is a life on Mars"

We cannot fully accept this statement, as a true one - a person has knowledge of planet Mars only indirectly (no one flew there and did not observe the signs of life with their own eyes), but also to take for false without the presence of the reverse, impossible. Such judgments are problematic and are called alethic. This includes both logical statements and ontological.

From Wikium, you can deal with the development of the brain on an individual program.

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Alethic types of judgment

The operators of Alethic modality are words - "possibly", "impossible", "by chance", "necessary". Consider the types of operators on the example:

Random are single statements that are considered within a unique, concrete event. A good example serves as a historical event - "On April 12, 1961, the first flight was performed by a person in space." The event accidentally coincided with the calendar date. The number and accomplished facts have an accident relationship among themselves (the flight could be made with the same probability and April 16, and April 20).

Possible (impossible) are judgments describing the likelihood of any fact in reality. At the same time, there is a preliminary accumulation of information, tracing of signs of patterns. On this side, all potential events that have a connection in one phenomena system may be equally implemented in the world. For example, "it is possible that it will rain in Moscow." Waiting for precipitation in Moscow can confirm with time, and maybe not (no

In cases of clarification of the weather - the onset of another alternative event, in order of temporary sequence).

The need for this modal operator indicates the need to communicate two phenomena. In most cases, it describes the property of the real object (object), based on its natural essence and physical interconnection with other constitutive conditions for the manifestation of this property. For example, "it is necessary that ultraviolet rays destroy bacteria and viruses."

Epistemological modality

Epistemological (from Greek. Episteme - Knowledge) - expresses the degree of adoption of certain knowledge by the subject. Epistemological modalism operators - "Know", "Believe", "convinced", "proved". The statement contains information obtained indirectly, or there is a problem of knowledge provability. For example, "I believe that God exists," "I know that it happens in the fall."

The expression that is transmitted using an epistemic operator is not a cash fact or a valid link between them (and not applies to it). It is already given in a holistic form of a subject, as a logical conclusion. It follows as a conclusion, from other knowledge tested on experience. The level of reliability depends on the subjective feeling, the faith of a person in what he says. This epistemological modality is almost similar to Alethic. Unlike her, problematic statements, for example, about God, do not have a way to somehow get proof.

Deonted modality

Deonted judgments are expressed in the finished systems created by the Company - legal, moral, ethical and even mathematical. The object is considered from the point of view of the established rules. Operators of deautic judgments are "permitted", "prohibited", "follows." In some cases, their value contains the shade of the board or instruction. For example, "Freedom of the will of another person should be respected."

An event or act can be physically (or technically) possible, but not justified from the point of view of the sphere of deautic logic. It involves the social mind - one of the states of consciousness, which is formed under the influence of society or religion, where a person lives. For example, in terms of logic - slavery is neither good, or bad - if it is, the judgment about it will be true, as well as the description of the slavery system. From a legal point of view, it is a violation of human rights and freedoms. Axiological modality

The information expressed in the form of this modality belongs to morality and ethics, the rules of human behavior in society. Operators of axiological statements are "good", "bad." With their help, a person is assessed by his own and other people's actions, defines the parties of good and evil. For example, "bad to interrupt the elders in a conversation", "the picture is written quite well." Symbols for modality in language

Modal logic belongs to the methods of producing expression languages. In the language of synonyms, operators are scattered over semantic fields depending on the text, or a whole work. It is even more difficult to identify the logical value of the phrase in a foreign language.

In order to bring phrases with modal verbs to one category, it is necessary to master the more abstract shape and compare the semantic meaning of the word with modal. This knowledge of modal categories is not a replaceable thing. With it, it uses phrase patterns in the production of new expressions.