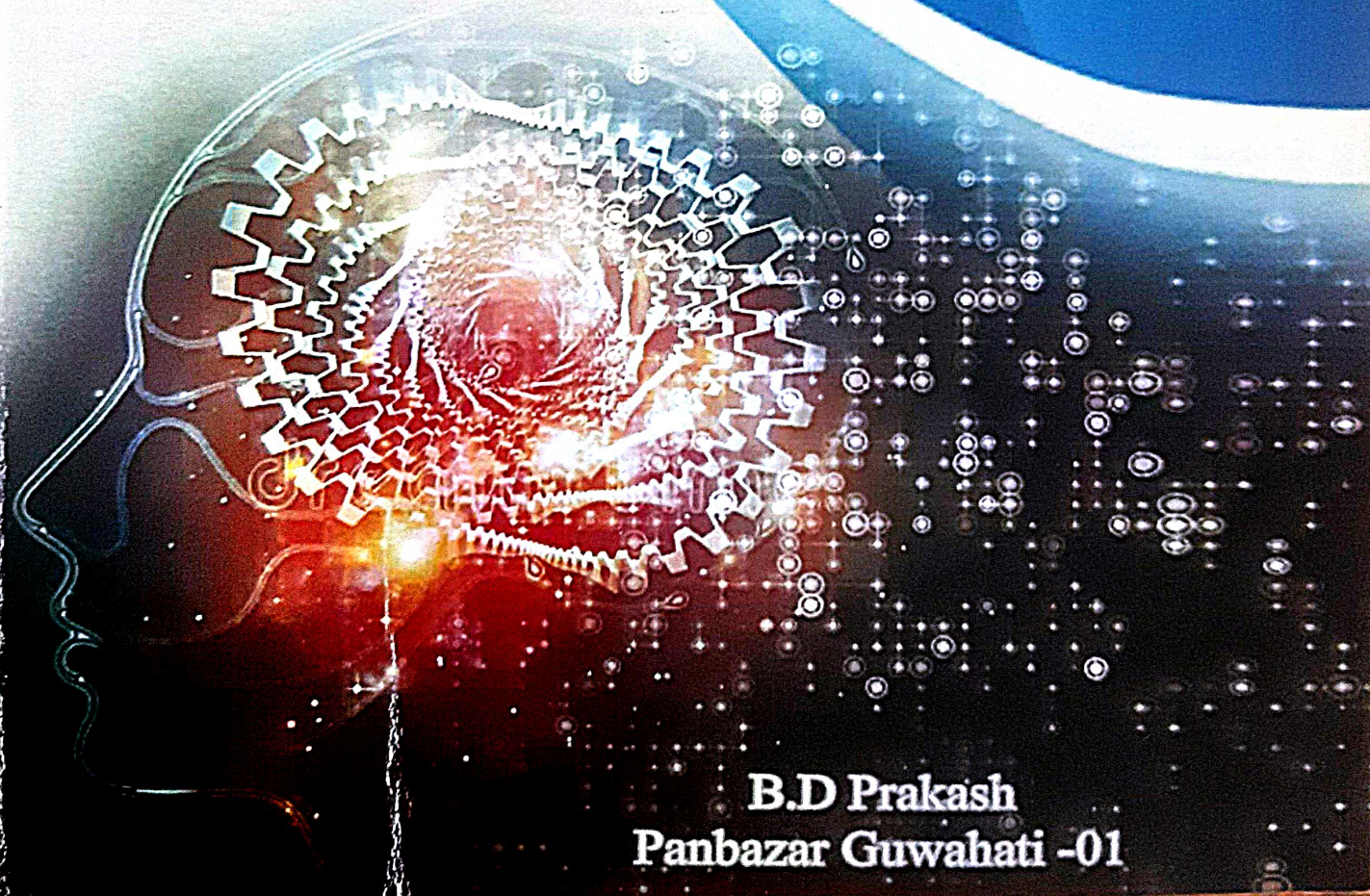


CONCEPT OF LOGIC

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Unit -I :

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Concept of Logic

1.1 Learning Objectives

- Explain the nature and meaning of Logic.
- Discuss Proposition and sentence.
- Explain Deductive and inductive arguments.
- Define truth, validity and Soundness.

Unit -II :

Page-39-107

Tradional Logic

2.1 Learning Objectives

- Explain the concept of Terms and Distributans of terms.
- Define Categorical Propositions.
- Discuss about the Traditional Square of opposition.
- Explain immediate inference-conversion, obversion.
- Define Categorical syllogism: Figure and mood.
- Discus general syllogistic rules and Fallacies.

Symlolic Logic

Unit - III

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3.1 Learning objectives :

- Explain the concept of Symbolic Logic.
- Discuss Truth Functions.
- Explain Statements, Statement forms and Logical status and
- Describe Indirect Truth Table Methods.

Informal fallacies : Ignoratio Elenchi

Unit -IV

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4.1 Learning Objectives:

- Explain the concept of Ignoratio Elenchi.
- Discuss briefly the kinds of Ignoratio Elenchi.

CONCEPT OF LOGIC

Unit-I:

1.1 Learning objectives:

- Explain the nature and meaning of Logic,
- Discuss Proposition and Sentence,
- Explain Deductive and Inductive Arguments and
- Define Truth, Validity and Soundness.

1.2 Nature and meaning of Logic:

Man is the only rational being the universe that has capacity to make reason. Reason is that which makes distinction between true and false, right and wrong. Logic is a science which requires a proper knowledge of reasoning. It makes the study of argument or the forms of argument and also helps us to test whether the given argument is valid or invalid. It does not concern with direct knowledge which we achieve from the contact with the objects by sense organs. Morris R. Cohen and Ernest Nagel admit that "Logic may be said to be concerned with the question of the adequacy or probative value of different kinds of evidence."¹ This definition implies that logic is concerned with both conclusive as well as partial evidence. Traditionally, logic was concerned only with conclusive evidence. Argument and argument forms, truth and validity are the fundamental concept of logic. In short, logic is the subject which makes the study of argument or the forms of the arguments.

Logic is a practical science which deals with reasoning and its auxiliary processes for the attainment of truth and avoidance of error. It is the study of the general conditions of valid inference. It is a science of thought as expresses in language. Logic is also known as Tarka Sastra. As Tarka Sastra, 'Tarka' or argument is the main principle of it. Logic is concerned with mediate knowledge, not with immediate knowledge.

The word 'logic' is derived from the Greek Word 'Logike'. 'Logike' is the adjective derived from the Latin word 'Logos'. Logos means 'thought'. Word or language is closely related to human thoughts in all spheres. Hence, etymologically the definition of logic is the science of thought as expressed in language. Thought is the subject matter of logic. Logic deals with inferences and inferences become possible by the thorough process of the mind. It is, thus, related to the thought or reflective thinking. According to Duns Scotus, Logic is 'the science of sciences and art of arts.' Traditional logic is defined as the study of laws of thought. The

¹ Cohen, M.R., and Nagel, E., An Introduction to Logic and Scientific Method, Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd., London, 1961, p. 5