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3 Percy says just one thing' presupposed rather than entailed by 'What Percy says is true'. The Strawsonian 'Things are as Percy says they are' also presupposes this, and is thus preferable as an analysis to the Aristotelian 'Percy says of what is that it is'.

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4 'What Percy says', like 'What the postman brought' presupposes something. So does the use of a proper name. This partly responsible for the inclination to regard 'What Percy says' as referring to an object.

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5 Revised formulae for the *analysantia* of 'What Percy says is true' and 'What Percy says is false'.

5 CORRESPONDENCE

- The Correspondence Theory must regard truth as a relational property. Difficulty of finding an object to which what is called 'true' is on this view said to be related. Similar difficulties in regarding being married as a relational property. Both more properly classified as quantificational properties.
- 2 Being married relational in the sense that a relational expression '— is married to...' enters into its analysis. Truth relational in this sense only if '— corresponds to ...' enters irreducibly into its analysis. The claim of 'Things are as Percy says they are' to give an analysis of 'Percy's statement corresponds to the facts'. Warnock's objection to the claim rebutted.
- 3 Neither term of the correspondence relation survives our analysis, an analysis which involves the existential quantifier. The same quantifier, binding two variables, does the work done by both terms of the correspondence relation. Nor does any two-place predicate occur in our final analysis of 'Percy's statement corresponds to the facts'.
- 4 Residual sense in which truth is relational. Warnock's confusion between relational property and contingent property exposed. Sense in which to discover whether a proposition is true we have in general to look 'outside' the proposition. Our analysis of 'true' contains, if not a relational expression, at least a function of two arguments, namely '— and ...'.
- 5 More than mere conjunction required for the analysis of truth. Mackie's 'comparison account'. Propositions of the form 'For some x, Fx and Gx' assert that a second-level relation holds between two first-level concepts. They are composed of a second-level verb and two first-level verbs. Propositions of the form 'For some p, Jp and Dp' analogously composed of a second-level adverb and two first-level adverbs. The secondlevel adverb occurs also in our analysis of 'What Percy says is true'. Analogies thus reach back from this to straightforwardly relational propositions and explain the inclination to call truth relational. Talk of the relation of correspondence is in this way understandable.

Appendix: List of inset, numbered expressions discussed in the text

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