

## Table of Contents

TRANSLATOR'S INTRODUCTION	3
WILLIAM OF SHERWOOD'S INTRODUCTION	13
CHAPTER I. 'EVERY' OR 'ALL' ( <i>OMNIS</i> )	17
1. The Signification of 'Every' or 'All'	17
2. Specific and Numerical Parts	18
3. 'Every' or 'All' Taken Properly and Taken Commonly	20
4. Proximate and Remote Parts	22
5. The Rule of Three	23
6. A Doubt Regarding the Rule of Three	24
7. 'Every' or 'All' Attached to a Discrete Term	25
8. 'Every' or 'All' Added to a Common Term Known to Have Exactly One Appellatum	26
9. 'Every' or 'All' Added to a Predicate	27
10. 'Every' or 'All' Added to a Term Involving a Clause or Phrase	28
11. 'Another' within the Scope of 'Every' or 'All'	29
12. 'When' within the Scope of 'Every' or 'All'	30
13. The Effect of the Location of 'Every' or 'All' on Supposition	31
14. An Illicit Transformation of a <i>Quale Quid</i> into a <i>Hoc Aliquid</i>	32
15. Another Example of Such Illicit Transformation	33
16. 'Himself' within the Scope of 'Every' or 'All'	34

17. The Immobilization of One Distribution by Another	35
18. A Second Example of Such Immobilization	36
19. A Third Example of Such Immobilization	37
20. 'Only One' within the Scope of 'Every' or 'All'	38
21. 'Every' or 'All' Taken Collectively and Taken Distributively	39
22. Other Universal Affirmative Signs	40
CHAPTER II. 'WHOLE' ( <i>TOTUM</i> )	40
CHAPTER III. NUMBER WORDS ( <i>DICTIONES NUMERALES</i> )	41
CHAPTER IV. 'INFINITELY MANY' ( <i>INFINITA IN PLURALI</i> )	41
1. 'Infinitely Many' and Number Words	41
2. 'Infinitely Many' and 'Finitely Many'	42
CHAPTER V. 'BOTH' ( <i>UTERQUE</i> )	43
CHAPTER VI. 'OF EVERY SORT' ( <i>QUALELIBET</i> )	44
1. Signs Distributive of Copulata	44
2. 'Of Every Sort' Used Categorematically and Syncategorematically	44
3. 'Of Every Sort' in Combination with Other Distributive Signs	46
4. Logical Descent in Connection with a Sign Distributive of Copulata	47
CHAPTER VII. 'NO' ( <i>NULLUS</i> )	48
1. Specific and Numerical Parts	48
2. Proximate and Remote Parts	49
3. The Scope of the Negation Belonging to 'No'	49
4. Another Example Regarding the Scope of Such Negation	50
5. A Term Involving a Clause or Phrase within the Scope of 'No'	52
6. Whether Attaching 'No' to a Term Causes It to Stand for Nonexistents	52
7. A Third Example Regarding the Scope of the Negation Belonging to 'No'	53
CHAPTER VIII. 'NOTHING' ( <i>NIHIL</i> )	54
1. The Scope of the Negation Belonging to 'Nothing'	54

2. The Immobilization of One Negative Word by Another	55
3. The Illicit Use of 'Nothing' as a Name	56
CHAPTER IX. 'NEITHER' ( <i>NEUTRUM</i> )	57
CHAPTER X. 'BUT' ( <i>PRAETER</i> )	58
1. Reasons for Discussing 'But' at This Point	58
2. 'But' Taken Diminutionally and Taken Counter-instantively	58
3. A Doubt Regarding the Additive and Exceptive Uses of 'But'	59
4. A Confusion of the Diminutional and Counter-instantive Uses of 'But'	59
5. A Second Example of Such Confusion	60
6. 'But' Used Exceptively on 'Whole'	60
7. Immobilization by Means of 'But'	61
8. Excepting as Many Things as Are Supposed	63
9. A Second Example of Excepting as Many Things as Are Supposed	63
10. A Third Example of Excepting as Many Things as Are Supposed	64
11. The Absence of Confused Supposition from a Term Designating Something Excepted	64
12. Immobilization of a Term in Respect of Which an Exception Is Made	65
13. The Misuse of Exception as a Means of Rendering a Wholly False Statement True	66
14. Contrasting Truth-values in Exceptive Statements and Their Non-exceptive Originals	66
15. Immobilization by Means of Exception in Cases Involving More than One Division	66
16. Ambiguity in Cases Involving Exception and More than One Division	67
17. The Exceptive 'But' Together with the Copulative 'And'	68
18. Exception in Cases Involving More than One Time	68
CHAPTER XI. 'ALONE' ( <i>SOLUS</i> )	69
1. Reasons for Discussing 'Alone' at This Point	69
2. 'Alone' Used Categorematically and Syncategorematically	69

3. Why 'Alone' Is Better Added to a Discrete than to a Common Term	70
4. A Supposed Pluralizing Effect of 'Alone'	71
5. A Supposed Negating Effect of 'Alone'	71
6. A Supposed Including Effect of 'Alone'	71
7. 'Alone' Excluding Generally and Specifically	72
8. Immobilization as a Result of Exclusion in the Subject	73
9. Immobilization of a Division by Means of a Preceding Exclusion	74
10. Exclusion in the Subject with One of the Terms Involving a Clause or Phrase	75
11. The Exclusive 'Alone' Together with the Copulative 'And'	76
12. Two Ways in Which a Clause or Phrase Involved in the Subject Term Can Fall under an Exclusion	77
13. The Effect of One Exclusion upon Another	77
14. A Second Example of the Effect of One Exclusion upon Another	78
15. 'Alone' Together with Number Words	78
16. The Effect of the Relative Location of Words Indicating Exclusion and Division	79
17. A Second Example of the Exclusive 'Alone' Together with the Copulative 'And'	80
18. A Third Example of the Exclusive 'Alone' Together with the Copulative 'And'	80
<b>CHAPTER XII. 'ONLY' (<i>TANTUM</i>)</b>	81
1. 'Only' Used Categorematically and Syncategorematically	81
2. A Doubt Regarding the Determination of a Subject by Means of an Adverb	81
3. A Comparison of 'Only' and 'Alone'	82
4. 'Only' Adjoined to a Number Term	82
5. 'Only' Added to a Copulated Term	82
6. 'Only' Adjoined to a Disjoined Term	83
7. 'Only' Adjoined to a Concrete Term	84
8. Another Example of 'Only' Adjoined to a Concrete Term	85
9. Systematic Ambiguity in Connection with 'Only'	86

10. That around Which and That in Respect of Which Exclusion Occurs	86
11. A Second Example Having to Do with That Distinction	87
12. A Third Example Having to Do with That Distinction	88
13. An Example Having to Do with That Distinction in Connection with 'Alone'	88
14. An Example Having to Do with That Distinction in Connection with 'Alone' and 'And'	89
15. An Explanation of the Occurrence of Exclusion in Respect of Different Things	89
<b>CHAPTER XIII. 'IS' (<i>EST</i>)</b>	90
1. Whether 'Is' Is a Syncategorematic Word	90
2. The Status of 'Is' Occurring as a Third Ingredient	91
3. 'Is' Indicating Actual Being and Conditional Being	92
<b>CHAPTER XIV. 'NOT' (<i>NON</i>)</b>	93
1. Whether 'Not' and 'Is' Are Opposed	93
2. Negation of a Term and Negation of a Composition	94
3. 'Not' Taken Extinctively and Otherwise	95
4. Negative Propositions with Many Causes of Truth	95
5. More Examples of Negative Propositions with Many Causes of Truth	96
6. Negation Giving Rise to Supposition for Nonexistents	98
7. The Effect of Negation on an Inference from an Inferior to a Superior	99
<b>CHAPTER XV. 'NECESSARILY' (<i>NECESSARIO</i>) AND 'CONTINGENTLY' (<i>CONTINGENTER</i>)</b>	100
1. 'Necessarily' and 'Contingently' Used Categorematically and Syncategorematically	100
2. 'Necessarily' as a Note of Coherence and as a Note of Inherence	102
3. 'Necessarily' Together with the Exclusive 'Only'	103
4. 'Necessarily' Together with the Exclusive 'Alone'	103
5. 'Necessarily' Together with the Distributive Sign 'Every'	104
6. 'Of Necessity' Together with the Distributive Sign 'Every'	105

CHAPTER XVI. 'BEGINS' ( <i>INCIPIT</i> ) AND 'CEASES' ( <i>DESINIT</i> )	106
1. 'Begins' and 'Ceases' Used Categorematically and Syncategorematically	106
2. 'Begins' a Syncategorematic Word despite Grammatical Appearances	108
3. The Expositions of 'Begins' and 'Ceases'	108
4. Immobilization Resulting from an Occurrence of 'Begins' or 'Ceases'	110
5. Confused Supposition Resulting from an Occurrence of 'Begins' or 'Ceases'	111
6. Ambiguity Resulting from the Possibility of Fixed-state or Successive-state Expositions of 'Begins' or 'Ceases'	113
7. Ambiguity Resulting from the Compounded/Divided Distinction in Connection with 'Begins' or 'Ceases'	114
8. A Second Example of Such Ambiguity	115
9. A Third Example of Such Ambiguity	115
10. An Inference from an Inferior to a Superior Acceptable under a Categorematic Use of 'Begins' or 'Ceases'	116
CHAPTER XVII. 'IF' ( <i>SI</i> )	116
1. Conjunctions and Prepositions	116
2. The Difference between 'If' and 'It Follows'	117
3. Why 'If' Is Not Attached to the Consequent Although It Indicates Consequence	118
4. How 'Antecedent' and 'Consequent' Are to Be Understood in Connection with Consequence	118
5. Truth and Falsity in Conditional Propositions	118
6. Conditional Propositions and Categorical Propositions with Conditioned Predicates	120
7. Another Example Involving That Distinction	122
8. Conditional Propositions Distinguished from Categorical Propositions with Conditioned Subjects	122
9. Ambiguity Resulting from the Occurrence of a Relative Clause in the Antecedent	122
10. 'If' Noting Consequences Absolutely and under the Prevailing Circumstances	123
11. Necessary and Merely True Consequences	123

12. Natural and Nonnatural Consequences	123
13. Ambiguity Resulting from Multiple Occurrences of 'If'	124
14. Ambiguity Resulting from Exclusion or Negation in Conditionals	124
15. Ambiguity Resulting from Modes in Conditionals	125
16. Immobilization in the Antecedent but Not in the Consequent	125
17. Ascent and Descent in Undistributed Antecedents and Consequents	125
18. A Paradoxical Chain of Consequences	126
19. A Second Paradoxical Chain of Consequences	126
20. A Third Paradoxical Chain of Consequences	127
21. A Fourth Paradoxical Chain of Consequences	128
 CHAPTER XVIII. 'UNLESS' ( <i>NISI</i> )	 129
1. The Logical and Grammatical Character of 'Unless'	129
2. 'Unless' Taken as a Consecutive Conjunction	129
3. 'Unless' Taken as an Exceptive Word	130
4. Ambiguity Resulting from Taking 'Unless' as a Consecutive or as an Exceptive	131
 CHAPTER XIX. 'BUT THAT' ( <i>QUIN</i> )	 133
 CHAPTER XX. 'AND' ( <i>ET</i> )	 134
1. The Signification and Function of 'And'	134
2. Copulating between Terms or between Propositions in a Single Sentence Involving Exclusion	134
3. A Second Example of Such Copulating	135
4. A Third Example of Such Copulating	136
5. A Distinction Giving Rise to Different Analyses in That Third Example	136
6. Copulating between an Affirmative Term and a Term Together with a Non-infinitating Negation	137
7. 'And' Taken Divisively and Taken Conjunctively	137
8. Copulating a Whole Expression in Indirect Discourse or Only a Part Thereof	138
9. A Second Example of Such Copulating	138

10. Whether a Copulative Proposition Can Be Negated by a Single Negation	139
11. Whether a Copulative Proposition Is More than One Proposition	139
CHAPTER XXI. 'OR' ( <i>VEL</i> )	140
1. 'Or' Taken as a Disjunctive and as a Subdisjunctive	140
2. Various Ways in Which 'Or' Disjoins	141
3. Ambiguity Resulting from a Disjunction Together with a Division	142
4. A Second Difficulty in Connection with Such Ambiguity	143
5. A Third Difficulty in Connection with Such Ambiguity	143
6. A Fourth Difficulty in Connection with Such Ambiguity	144
7. A Fifth Difficulty in Connection with Such Ambiguity	144
8. A Sixth Difficulty in Connection with Such Ambiguity	145
9. A Second Example of Ambiguity Resulting from a Disjunction Together with a Division	145
10. A Third Example of Such Ambiguity	145
11. Special Difficulties for Inductive Proofs in Connection with Disjunction	146
12. Ambiguity Resulting from the Occurrence of a Modal Word Together with a Disjunction	147
13. Whether a Disjunctive Proposition Is More than One Proposition	148
CHAPTER XXII. 'WHETHER' OR 'OR' ( <i>AN</i> )	148
1. The Signification and Function of ' <i>An</i> '	148
2. The Difference between ' <i>An</i> ' and ' <i>Vel</i> '	149
3. ' <i>An</i> ' Disjoining Differently Depending on Its Occurring Once Only or Twice	150
4. The Effect of ' <i>An</i> ' on Inferences Involving Contraries, Privatives, Relatives, or Contradictories	150
5. The Effect on Inferences of the Location of ' <i>An</i> ' Relative to a Universal Sign	151
6. A Second Example of That Effect	151
7. A Third Example of That Effect	152
8. The Effect of ' <i>An</i> ' on Inferences in Which a Relative Pronoun Is Permuted from the Predicate into the Subject	154

9. The Effect of ' <i>An</i> ' on Inferences from an Inferior to a Superior	154
10. A Second Example of the Effect of ' <i>An</i> ' on Inferences Involving Contraries	155
CHAPTER XXIII. THE PARTICLE ' <i>NE</i> '	156
CHAPTER XXIV. 'WHETHER . . . OR . . .' ( <i>SIVE</i> )	157
1. The Combination of a Disjunction and a Condition in ' <i>Sive</i> '	157
2. A Second Example of That Combination	157
BIBLIOGRAPHY	161
INDEX	163