

b) Classification according to Quality: - According to Quality, the Propositions are classified into affirmative and negative, Propositions.

1. Affirmative Proposition - A Proposition in which the Predicate affirms something about the Subject is called as an affirmative Proposition. In such a Proposition, there is a positive relation between the Subject and the Predicate.

Ex - All crows are blue.

2. Negative Proposition: - A Proposition in which the Predicate is denied of the Subject is called as a negative Proposition. In such a Proposition, there is a negative relation between the Subject and the Predicate.

c) Classification according to Quantity: - According to Quantity, the Propositions are classified into Particular and universal Proposition.

1. Particular Proposition: - A Proposition in which the Predicate is affirmed or denied of a partial denotation of the Subject is called a Particular Proposition.

Ex - Some men are honest.

2. Universal Proposition: - A universal Proposition in which the Predicate is affirmed or denied of the entire denotation of the Subject is called as a Universal Proposition.

Ex - All men are mortal.

And again, a universal Proposition in which the Predicate is denied of the Subject is called as a universal negative Proposition.

Ex - No crow is green.