

Analysis of a Logical Proposition - A Proposition is a relational statement. It expresses a relation between two terms. Thus, a Proposition consists of three parts, the two terms and the sign of relation between the terms. One term is the Subject, the other is the Predicate and the sign of relation between the Subject and the Predicate is the copula.

The Subject is that term of a Proposition about which something is affirmed or denied. The Predicate is that term of a Proposition which states something about the Subject. The Copula is the sign of affirmation or denial. For example, 'Rose is red', 'Rose' is the Subject, 'red' is the Predicate and 'is' is the copula. Since the three parts are clearly stated, the Proposition 'Rose is red' is logical.

The traditional Logicians though recognize only the Subject-Predicate Propositions, yet they do not treat the Propositions as a separate type. Rather, they would reduce the relational Propositions into Subject-Copula-Predicate Propositions.

### Classification of Propositions

The Propositions are of various kinds and they may be classified from different standpoints. The following are the standpoints of classification of Propositions.

- (a) According to composition
- (b) According to Quality.
- (c) According to Quantity
- (d) According to modality.
- (e) According to Relation.
- (f) According to Significance of import.