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An indefinite partial judgment during further cognition becomes either an expressed partial judgment, or passes to a General judgment.

A General judgment is a judgment in which something is asserted or denied about all subjects of the class, for Example: "All citizens are bound by the laws"; "No witness has the right to refuse to testify in court" and the like. In General judgments before the subject appears a logical concept, which is expressed in such words as "all", "each", "everyone", "any", "no one", "no", etc. but often the word "all" is not expressed, only implied. General judgment formula

From the General judgments logic allocates in a separate group neoznacheni judgments, that is, those that do not have an indicator of quantity (quantifier). These include judgments such as "Lawyers know the laws well"; "Pilots are brave people", etc. - [help write paper](#)

The subject of these judgments is not every object of the class, but the class of objects as a whole. Therefore, the trait expressed by the predicate does not necessarily belong to each object of the class; the predicate characterizes the class as a whole, the class as such, and not each object of the class separately. Thus, what is said in the predicate of judgment cannot be attributed to any object of the class; this or that particular object of the class may not possess this attribute. For example, the proposition "Lawyers know the laws well" cannot be understood to mean that every lawyer knows the laws well; it characterizes the class of lawyers as a whole, not each lawyer individually.

In the class of General judgments, there are also judgments that distinguish and exclude.

A judgment that distinguishes is a judgment with a particular subject or predicate. There are two kinds of those judgments distinguish: with subject and predicate.

Judgments with a visible subject is a judgment in which it is said that the feature expressed by the predicate belongs only to this subject, this feature does not belong to any other subject.

For example, in the judgment "only the official can be the subject of negligence" it is stated that the property "to be the subject of negligence" belongs only to the official, no one else has this feature. The judgment formula with the isolating subject: only S is p.

A judgment with a distinguishing predicate is a judgment in which it is said that the subject of opinion is peculiar only to this predicate and no other- <https://www.livepaperhelp.com/pay-for-paper.html> .

Examples of judgments with a predicate that distinguishes: "Criminal punishment is applied only by the sentence of the court"; "Robbery can be committed only with direct intent"; "Blackmail is carried out only intentionally", etc.

A judgment with a predicate allocating has the following formula: S is only p.

The judgment that distinguishes makes it possible to Express an opinion so emphatically that another understanding of it becomes impossible. It is not possible, for example, to interpret the judgments "Robbery is committed only with direct intent" in any other way than it is said in this judgment itself. The word "only" excludes the belonging of the subject of the thoughts of some other characteristic, such as negligence, and even eventualnog (indirect) intent. Therefore, isolating judgments are very often used in legal legislation and legal theory. Particularly important role belongs to them in characterizing the subjective side of a crime, as a form of guilt for each crime needs to be specified exactly. Distinguishing judgments are used in science in General whenever there is a need to clearly, unambiguously Express an opinion.