SYMBOLIC LOGIC

SYNOPTIC VIEW: SYMBOLOGIC LOGIC

Syntactics (argumentation; also used as a noun).
Syntactic (q.v.).
Syntax. In modern usage, a conceptual or formal analysis of sign occurrence (a "theoretical" or "abstract" sign, from φύσις, παρακολούθω, to follow); Grammatical, Logical, Symbolic.
SYMBOL: Lat. symbolon, Gr. σύμβολον, I. symbol; Fr. symbole; Ital. simbolo. (1) A sign (q.v.). A sign is constituted by a sign or symbol, mainly by the thing it is used and understood to signify, but not only so, whether it be natural or conventional, and without regard to the motives which originally govern its selection.

Symbolism is used in this sense by Aristotle in several times in his "Peri hermenias," in the "Sophisticum Elenchik," and elsewhere.

(1) An algebraic character. (C.S.)
Symbol (and Symbolic): Gr. σύμβολον, I. simbolon; Lat. simulacrum; Fr. (symbole); Ital. (simbolico). (2) An object which stands for some other object or idea (or, the former is said to be "symbolic" of the latter.
Cf. SIGN, and SIGN-MARKING FUNCTION.

(2) In aetiology, an object which, apart from its own immediate and proper significance, suggests another, especially a more ideal conception which it cannot perfectly embody.
The symbol may be either natural: as light, a symbol of truth; or artificial and conventional: as the cross is a symbol of sacrifice.

The necessity of an art as a symbolic goes back at least to Plato, but the term seems to have been used generally in a more specific sense by St. Augustine in his "Enarrationes in Psalmos.

St. Augustine said of the cross (1) that it is a symbol of the cross (2) and that the cross (3) is a symbol of the cross (4).

Simple Logic: Science of symbols: Latin, Logica; Gr. λογική, I. logik; Fr. logique; Ital. logica; C.S. Logic: Science of symbols: Latin, Logica; Gr. λογική, I. logik; Fr. logique; Ital. logica; (C.S.)

Symbolic Sign: An object which, apart from its own immediate and proper significance, suggests another, especially a more ideal conception which it cannot perfectly embody.
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The term "symbol" is often used in modern times to signify any object which, apart from its own immediate and proper significance, suggests another, especially a more ideal conception which it cannot perfectly embody.

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