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Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Abbreviations of Aristotle's Works -- Introduction -- 1. Categorical Propositions -- 2. The dictum de omni -- 3. The Orthodox dictum Semantics -- 4. The Heterodox dictum Semantics -- 5. The Preorder Semantics -- 6. Ecthesis -- 7. The Apodeictic dictum de omni -- 8. Barbara NXN and the Four Predicables -- 9. Categories in the Topics -- 10. Essence Terms and Substance Terms -- 11. Universal Negative Necessity Propositions -- 12. Particular Necessity Propositions -- 13. Modal Opposition -- 14. Establishing Inconcludence -- 15. A Deductive System for the Modal Syllogistic -- 16. The Validity of XQM-Moods -- 17. Two-Sided Possibility Propositions -- 18. One-Sided Possibility Propositions -- Appendix A: Aristotle's Claims of Validity, Invalidity, and Inconcludence -- Appendix B: The Predicable Semantics of the Modal Syllogistic -- Appendix C: Aristotle's Terms -- Bibliography -- Index of Names -- Index of Passages -- Index of Subjects
Sommario/riassunto	Aristotle was the founder not only of logic but also of modal logic. In the Prior Analytics he developed a complex system of modal syllogistic which, while influential, has been disputed since antiquity--and is today widely regarded as incoherent. Combining analytic rigor with keen sensitivity to historical context, Marko Malink makes clear that the

modal syllogistic forms a consistent, integrated system of logic, one that is closely related to other areas of Aristotle's philosophy. Aristotle's modal syllogistic differs significantly from modern modal logic. Malink considers the key to understanding the Aristotelian version to be the notion of predication discussed in the Topics-- specifically, its theory of predicables (definition, genus, differentia, proprium, and accident) and the ten categories (substance, quantity, quality, and so on). The predicables introduce a distinction between essential and nonessential predication. In contrast, the categories distinguish between substantial and nonsubstantial predication. Malink builds on these insights in developing a semantics for Aristotle's modal propositions, one that verifies the ancient philosopher's claims of the validity and invalidity of modal inferences. While it acknowledges some limitations of this reconstruction, *Aristotle's Modal Syllogistic* brims with bold ideas, richly supported by close readings of the Greek texts.
