In an argument, the premises form a representation of the conclusion, because they indicate the interpretant of the argument, or representation representing it to represent its object. The premises may afford a likeness, index, or symbol of the conclusion. In deductive argument, the conclusion is represented by the premises as by a general sign under which it is contained. In hypotheses, something like the conclusion is proved, that is, the premises form a likeness of the conclusion. Take, for example, the following argument: -

\[
\begin{align*}
M & \text{ is, for instance, } PI, PII, PIII, \text{ and } PIV; \\
S & \text{ is } PI, PII, PIII, \text{ and } PIV; \\
\therefore & S \text{ is } M.
\end{align*}
\]

Here the first premise amounts to this, that “PI, PII, PIII, and PIV” is a likeness of M, and thus the premises are or represent a likeness of the conclusion.


References: W 2:58; CP 1.559

Date of Quote: 1867

URL: http://www.commens.org/dictionary/entry/quote-new-list-categories-6