

Quantifiers give us the ability to speak about sets of individually and universally.  
We can say of something in a set that it possesses some property which is unique to the other members of the set.

For example:

A We can say that "All P's are Q's"

Of course, depending on the UD, this is just another way of saying "Everything is Q"

All dogs are canines - Contrary - Subalternation - Contradictory

All dogs have long hair - Contrary

E We can also say "No P's are Q's"

Of course, depending on the UD, this is just another way of saying "Nothing is Q"

No dogs are canines - Contrary - Subalternation

No dogs have long hair - Contrary

I We can say "Some P's are Q's"

Of course, depending on the UD, this is just another way of saying "Something is Q"

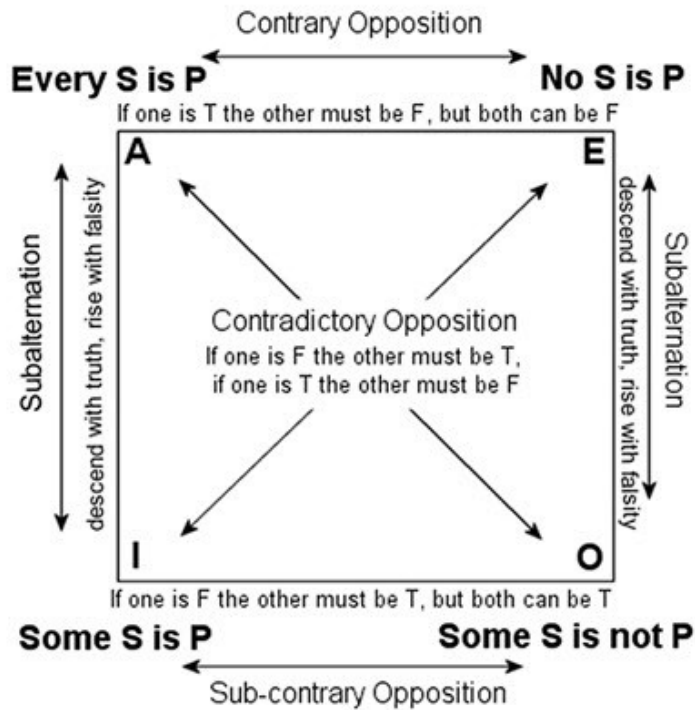
Some dogs are terriers - Subcontrary

Some dogs are canines - Subcontrary - Subalternation

O We can also say "Some P's are not Q's"

Of course, depending on the UD, this is just another way of saying "Something is not Q"

Some dogs are not terriers - Subcontrary



Some dogs are not canines - Subcontrary - Subalternation - Contradictory

Contrary - at least one must be false

Subcontrary - at least one must be true

Subalternation - descend with truth rise with falsity

Contradictory - one must be T and one must be F

A universal quantifier refers to every member in a set.

1. universal quantifiers are mostly indicated by "all" and "every"
2. universal quantifiers

An existential quantifier refers to at least one member of a set.