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Opportunity judgments are judgments that reflect an opportunity that actually exists but has not yet been realized. Examples of this may be: "possible offense action", "possible murder from a hunting rifle" and the like.

A judgment of reality is a judgment that reflects something as already existing in reality. For example: "Petrov convicted under Art. 206 of the criminal code of Ukraine."

The difference between the judgments of possibility and the judgments of reality is very important for knowledge. As possibility cannot be mistaken for reality, so the judgment of possibility cannot be confused with the judgment of reality. In the judgment of possibility we Express the knowledge that an object is possible, and in the judgment of reality we Express the opinion that such an object already exists in reality.

Judgments of reality are judgments of fact, of what is, and judgments of possibility are judgments of what can be, of what is only possible as such. So, for example, during the investigative experiment, which determines the possibility or impossibility of a phenomenon or fact, the judgment expresses possibility ("M. while in his room, he could see a man, who crawls out of the window of the room S."), but not judgments of fact ("M. while in my room, I saw a man, who crawls out of the window of the room S.") - <https://www.livepaperhelp.com/paper-for-sale.html> .

A judgment of necessity is a judgment that reflects the inevitability of the existence of an object or of a connection between objects and phenomena. For example: "Social being determines social consciousness"; "Politics cannot have precedence over Economics" , etc.

The judgment of necessity reveals the connections natural necessary. In the form of judgments of necessity we Express our knowledge of laws, rules, axioms, scientific propositions, principles, and the like. Therefore, judgments of necessity have greater cognitive value than judgments of reality. By logical modality judgments are divided into problematic (probable) and reliable.

A problematic (probable) judgment is a judgment in which a feature is asserted or denied with respect to an object of thought only supposedly. For example: "there was probably arson."

The probable judgment has the following formula: "S is probably P", "S is probably not p".

A problematic judgment should not be confused with a judgment of possibility, since these are completely different judgments, take the following two judgments: "probable simulation of theft"; "here, probably, simulation of theft" - [help with writing a paper](#).

The first judgment is the judgment of possibility, it expresses the knowledge that in nature it is possible for such a phenomenon as the simulation of theft to exist. The second is the problematic, expressed knowledge that the crime may be a simulation of theft.

The judgment of possibility is expressed as a result of deep study of the subject, the knowledge expressed in the judgment is complete and reliable.

Problematic judgment expresses knowledge incomplete, incomplete. We Express a probable judgment when we have a certain basis for asserting that the object belongs to a certain characteristic, but these bases assume the possibility that the object does not belong to the given characteristic. Dogada approval on the subject of the thoughts of any sign means that this item may not have this characteristic. Thus, the judgment "this crime was probably committed by Petrov" does not exclude the fact that this crime could have been committed by another person.