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Simple judgments, depending on whether they reflect a property or a relation, are divided into attributive judgments and judgments with a relation.

Attributive judgment is a judgment in which the ownership of an object of a certain property or features is asserted or denied.

Examples of attributive judgments: "Sugar is sweet"; "the Rules of law are coercive"; "the Court does not create a new right" and the like - [help me write my paper](#).

Structure of attributive judgements, in Aristarchus belonging to object a particular property, expressed by the formula S is R. the Attribute of judgment, which is denied, the membership of the subject properties, we have the formula S is not R.

Attributive judgments can be interpreted both as judgments of belonging to a property object and as judgments of belonging to classes of objects. Thus, the judgment "gift is an agreement" can be considered as a judgment, including "gift" to the class of "transactions", and as a judgment of belonging, to approach the gift as such a legal relationship, which has the property of "being an agreement" - .

Judgments with attitude is a judgment that reflects the relationship between individual objects or their features,

Examples of such judgments are; "Kiev-West of Kharkov"; " Kiev more lions."

Judgment relations Express the most different relations between objects and phenomena: temporal, spatial, relation in quality, quantity, form, identity, opposites, and the like. Therefore, in the practice of thinking, we encounter a variety of judgments of attitude <https://www.livepaperhelp.com/buy-report.html> .

The structure of judgments with relations can be expressed by the formula aRb. Here a and b denote concepts of objects, and R denotes the relation between them. This formula reads like this:

"Between objects a and b there are relations R." If relations exist not between two, but between three objects, then the structure of the judgment is written as follows: "(a, b, C) R". Examples of such judgments: "Poltava is between Kiev and Kharkov"; "Nicholas and Peter-brothers of the accused in the case of K", etc. the Judgment of the relation, like any judgment has a subject-predicative structure. The objects a and b referred to in the judgment are the subject of the judgment, and the relation R that binds them is the predicate. So a predicate is a relation. But since the property is inherent in individual objects, and relations take place between two, three or more objects, the predicates are single and multi-place. A predicate that reflects a property is called a one-place predicate, and those that Express a relation are called multi-place predicates. The latter can be double-in judgments having structure (a, b) R; triple-when judgments have structure (a, b, C) R, etc. A special class of simple judgments form the judgments of existence. Judgments of existence (existential judgments - from the Latin word existentia-existence) are such judgments in which the very fact of the existence or non-existence of an object is affirmed or denied. For example: "Matter exists" "the World exists", "Causeless phenomena do not happen", "Law does not exist separately from the state", "there is an unfinished attempt" and so on. The subject of these judgments is what is said in the judgment ("matter", "world", "law"), the predicate is expressed by the word"exists". The bundle is not clearly expressed by the words"is", "is not"), but this does not mean that it is absent. The structure of these judgments can be expressed by the formula: "S is P", "S is not P".