

# *Pursuits of Philosophical Thought*

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## **Imperative Logic: Deviant or Extended?**

**Dr. Debirupa Basu\***

In recent times imperative logic has been developed in an effort to deal with arguments involving imperative sentences. An imperative sentence is that which expresses a command or an entreaty. For example, 'Close the door!' An imperative sentence is neither true nor false and has a performative dimension. The necessity and usefulness of imperative logic lies in the fact that we meet imperative inferences in our day-to-day life. Imperative arguments have imperative sentences either as their premises or as their conclusions or as both. For example,

- If you love him, respect him.
- You love him.
- Therefore, Respect him.

It has been found that the future contingent sentences have been one of the motivations for logicians to articulate some non-Aristotelian logic because these propositions cannot be handled with the scope of classical logic. A distinction is made between the two kinds of logic, namely, deviant and extended logics. In this paper attempt is to undertake few systems of imperative logic to consider it as either as an extension of classical logic i.e., a variety of extended logic or deviant logic. This paper has four sections. The first section dwells upon the motivation behind the appearance of non-Aristotelian logic. The second section deals with the distinction between the two kinds of logic, namely, extended and deviant logic. In the third section, few systems of imperative logic have been undertaken. In the concluding section, a view has been recommended that under which category imperative logic may fall – either deviant or extended logic.

### **Motivation behind the appearance of non-Aristotelian logic:**

In the Aristotelian logic which is commonly known as the classical two-valued logic, the common doctrine is that every proposition is either true or false.

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