TWO REMARKS ON
THE LOGIC OF SIGNIFICANCE AND CONTEXT

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I wish to make two remarks on two points that Goddard and Routley made in Chapter 5 of their book, *The Logic of Significance and Context* [6]. The first remark is that the Brady disjunction, 'V',[1] does have applications in ordinary discourse, in answer to the doubts about this expressed by them on pp. 344-5 of [6]. I will defend this position, which I originally made in [1] on p. 30, and also in [2], pp. 172-3, by showing that each of four examples can be interpreted in a way which requires 'V' to be used in its formalization. The second remark is that the need for a functionally complete significance logic such as their system S_5 (or S_6) seems very limited. I show this by examining each of their five arguments for a functionally complete system on pp. 348-351 of [6] and by showing how their weaker significance-complete (for definition, see [6], p. 326) system S_3 (or S_4) will suffice, except in exceptional circumstances, to express what they suppose a functionally complete system is needed for.

1 *The Brady disjunction* 'V'

1.1 *Two predicate disjunction examples*   I will consider two examples of predicate disjunctions, of the form '$(f$ or $g)x$'. I will argue that they can be formalized as a sentential disjunction in the form 'fx V gx' and I will consider the extent to which 'V' can be used in formalizing predicate disjunctions.

The reason I am dealing with predicate disjunctions is that these present clearer cases where 'V' can be used in their formalization than do the sentential disjunctions, of the form 'fx or gx'. I do think, though, that there are many sentential disjunctions which also use 'V' in their formalization, as they have the same interpretation as their corresponding predicate disjunction. Indeed, I want to reject my claim in [1] and [2] that the classical disjunction 'v' should be used for formalizing 'x is a holiday or x likes cheese'.

The first example I consider is the predicate disjunction (scheme) 'x is a holiday or likes cheese', which is my example from [1] and [2]. Note that