

Varieties of logical form

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Abstract The paper reviews some conceptions of logical form in the light of Andrea Iacona's book *Logical Forms*. I distinguish the following: logical form as schematization of natural language, provided by, for example, Aristotle's syllogistic; the relevance to logical form of formal languages like those used by Frege and Russell to express and prove mathematical theorems; Russell's mid-period conception of logical form as the structural cement binding propositions; the conceptions of logical form discussed by Iacona; and logical form regarded as an empirical hypothesis about the psychology of language processing, as in the Discourse Representation Theory tradition. Whereas neither schematization, nor the use of special languages for mathematics, raise general methodological or empirical difficulties, other conceptions of logical form raise at least apparent problems.