

Propositions concerning immediate experience.

Proposition can be classified epistemologically in numerous ways. One such way is as follows:

- a) Proposition concerning what I experience now,
- b) Proposition concerning what I have experienced,
- c) Proposition concerning what I expect to experience,
- d) Proposition concerning the material universe causally related to some person's experience,
- e) Proposition concerning the material universe not causally related to any one's experience.

In this chapter I am concerned only about the categories a) above. Propositions of category b) ^{either} involve memory which are experienced now or involve forms of inference probably propositions falling in categories c and d. Propositions of category c & d are understood through analogy to ~~some~~ categories a and b. Category d involves entities postulated to explain regulable ~~phenomena~~ in experience.

~~Propositions concerning the material universe causally related to some person's experience are not dealt with in this chapter.~~

What sort of vocabulary is required for propositions of category a) ~~propositions~~ words are basically divided into proper names, relational (including adjectives, adverbs, etc.), logical constants (including 'and', 'or', 'not', 'if', 'then', 'all', 'some'), and quantifiers (all, some). The question as to what are needed as names and relations are closely intertwined. The names in a proposition ^{asserted by a person} have a direct relation to ~~the~~ the object it means in the experience of the person asserting. ~~the~~ ~~assertion~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~dealt~~ ~~with~~ ~~in~~ ~~this~~ ~~chapter~~

"I see red," are they proper names, and if so
what are they.