
CONNECTIONS There are three different kinds of physical connections among cognitive structures:
• analytic connections (X---Y), strong connections (X---Y), temporary links (X····Y)

IDEAS
2. simple concepts: (≡α), (≡β), (≡γ), . . .
3. compound concepts: the definitional part is formed by an operator applied to concepts
4. extemporaneous conceptualizations: (≡[\#]α), (≡[\#]β), (≡[\#]γ), . . .
5. individuatives: [δ1], [δ2], [δ3], . . . (demonstrative, personal, and other pronouns)
6. known individuals: [δ1], [δ2], [δ3], . . .

PROPOSITIONAL FORMS
• term-variables and predications: [≡]k, [is]k
• quantifiers: [some]k, [all]k
• truth-value buffers: (≡)k
• propositional operators: (≡)notk, (≡)andk, (≡)ork, (≡)ifk, (≡)thenk, all temporary links
1. simple individual propositional forms: (≡)≡≡[≡]k≈[is]k
2. simple general propositional forms: (≡)≡≡[some]k≡≡[≡]k≈[is]k
3. compound propositional forms: array of forms that are temporarily linked through propositional operators
4. full propositions: propositional form all whose term-variables have a temporary link with an idea
5. judgments: full proposition whose truth-value has been evaluated through system-reference
6. expressed propositions (primary sentences): full proposition all whose component ideas are denominated

SENTENCES
2. stylized sentences: conventional verbal transformation of a primary sentence