A categorical judgment is a judgment in which something is affirmed or denied in an unconditional form. For example: "Petrenko is a student", "Crime is a socially dangerous act", "Purchase and sale is a contract" and the like.

A categorical judgment is an attributive judgment, in which the ownership of an object of a certain property or attribute is affirmed or denied. Categorical judgments are divided into types by quality and quantity.

The quality of judgments are affirmative and negative.

A categorical judgment is called judgment, which reflects the presence the subject of some trait. For example; "a Crime is a socially dangerous act", "the Rules of law have a coercive character", etc. the affirmative judgment has this formula: S is P.

Negative is the judgment in which it is said about the absence of an object of any sign. For example: "Student Ivanenko is not an excellent student", "No state has the right to interfere in the internal life of another people" and so on. The negative judgment formula: s is not p.

In negative judgments, the negation of "not" can stand before both the copula and the predicate (P). For example, in the judgment "this Board is not black", the fraction " not " is before the bundle, and in the judgment "this Board is not black" - before the predicate. Such negative judgments have the formula: S is not P.

Also negative are judgments in which the negation of "not" stands directly before the subject, that is, a judgment having the structure of "S is not P".

For example of such negative judgments is: "this is not a crime," Ivanenko was not at Petrenko's, "arson is not the cause of the fire," and the like. These judgments should be distinguished from affirmative ones, the subjects of which are negative concepts.

According to the number of judgments there are single, partial and General.

A singular judgment is a judgment in which something is affirmed or denied about one object. For example: "Kiev is the capital of Ukraine". A single judgment has a formula A is P.

A partial judgment is a judgment in which something is asserted or denied about a part of the objects of a class.

For example: "Some students are excellent students." In this judgment we are not talking about all, but some of the students. The subject of a private judgment is expressed by the words "some, "most," "part," "several," "sometimes," and the like.

These partial judgments we Express in those cases when our knowledge of any objects is complete and we know that only some objects of the class are endowed (or not endowed) with a certain feature, and the rest of the objects of this class do not possess (or possess) these features.

For example: "only some contracts are free", "some crimes are committed by negligence". In these judgments, the word "some" has the meaning of "only some" and not all.

An indefinite partial judgment is one in which the knowledge is expressed that, in the extreme case, certain objects of a given class possess (do not possess) a certain characteristic. Whether this sign refers to the objects of the class, we do not yet know, because our knowledge of objects is not complete. The word "some" here has the meaning of "at least some" or "at least some, and perhaps all."