Analytic / Synthetic & A priori / A posteriori Judgments

Synthetic a priori The productive logic operative in making these differentiations is based upon a <i>synthetic a priori</i> understanding of the terms involved	Analytic -Implied (meaning of predicate implied in subject) -Necessary (negation engenders contradiction) -Deductive -Self-evident -Independent from facts	Synthetic -Original (new predicate of subject) -Contingent (negation does not engender contradiction) -Dependent on empirical evidence
A priori -Before experience -Indifferent to subjectivity -Universal in scope -Resides in the ontological structure of being -Form of experience -Inherent in the hard-wiring of the mind	-Formal logic -Tautologies -Mathematics -Neo-positivist epistemology -Frege / Russel / Ayer	-Transcendental or first philosophy -Phenomenology or ontology -Possibility conditions -Productive logic -Categories -Paradigms -Kant / Husserl / Heidegger -Kuhn (?) / Quine (?)
A posteriori -After experience -Contingent -Empirical -Content of experience	-Common sense -Moral logic -Average everydayness -Historically contingent present-day necessities -Definitions and conventions of language - Wittgenstein / Austin	-Science & technology -Religion & wisdom -Observations -Hypotheses -Experimentation -Scientific logic -Einstein / Blavatsky Leadbeater / Wilber