## Analytic / Synthetic & A priori / A posteriori Judgments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Synthetic a priori</th>
<th>Analytic</th>
<th>Synthetic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The productive logic operative in making these differentiations is based upon a <em>synthetic a priori</em> understanding of the terms involved.</td>
<td>- Implied (meaning of predicate implied in subject) - Necessary (negation engenders contradiction) - Deductive - Self-evident - Independent from facts</td>
<td>- Original (new predicate of subject) - Contingent (negation does not engender contradiction) - Dependent on empirical evidence</td>
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</tbody>
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### 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

- Neo-positivist epistemology
- Formal logic
- Tautologies