Review text:

The article proposes a logical analysis of sentences of the form 'S is non-P'. In a brief historical introduction (pp. 193-194), the Aristotelian notions of indefinite noun and indefinite verb (as well as the scholastic notion of *negatio infinitans*) are mentioned, although the author is not interested in the diversification of sentence forms that find a place in the Aristotelian-scholastic treatment of negation. In particular, the text is only devoted to the analysis of sentences with negation in predicate position (for example, 'All logicians are non-smokers'), whereas the analysis of sentences with negation in subject position (for example, 'Some non-stones are wise') is neglected. On the other hand, the author highlights the notion of contrariety as central to his proposal, since he understands internal negation as a contrary-forming kind of negation (pp. 194-197).

The contrary-forming power of internal negation in predicate position is captured here in terms of a restriction of the quantifier's range (pp. 196-197), and this is the reason why the author chooses the apparatus of sortal quantification for the logical analysis of internally negated sentences. Now, since negation of a sortal is not a sortal, the author takes care to distinguish standard negation from internal negation (p. 198), although the latter is eventually defined in terms of the former, with the help of a higher sortal to which both P and non-P are subordinated. A sentence with a negated predicate-term is thus analysed as a conjunction of three sortally quantified sentences, where internal negation does not play a role anymore (p. 199). Contradictory-forming cases of *negatio infinitans* ('This is a stone'/'This is a non-stone') lie beyond this framework, since 'here the negation of a sortal means an external negation' (p. 197).

The final sections take *Prior Analytics* I, 46 as the inspiration for a 'square of opposition' among the four structures which result from combining the pair affirmation/external negation with the pair internally negated/non-negated term. The square is first exemplified with sentences having a singular subject-term: 'John is a smoker', 'John is a non-smoker', 'John is not a smoker', 'John is not a non-smoker', among which the relations are used to analyse 'the relation between the internal and external negation' (p. 199). But when the author moves to examples with quantified subject-terms (p. 200), some complications arise due to the interplay between the scopes of quantifier and negation. The author takes the universal negative 'All logicians are not non-smokers' to be the contradictory of the universal affirmative 'All logicians are non-smokers', because the former is assumed to be equivalent to the strictly external negation of the latter: 'Not-(All logicians are non-smokers)'. That is, a universal negative is made equivalent to the negation of a universal affirmative. From these assumptions, the corresponding laws of opposition are shown to hold, in a closing section where (again) term negation plays no role (pp. 201-202).

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