

Abstract. Aristotle suggested a square of opposition for quantified sentences where subject's quantification was evident but not quantification over the predicate. Subsequent authors such as Apuleius, Boethius, and Peter of Spain provide squares with variants of the negative ends that do not fit well into the Aristotelian scheme. In the fourteenth century Jean Buridan offers an octagon of opposition that integrates these variants, adding one more that is not present in any of them. He also integrates a relation suggested in Apuleius which is not to be found in the Aristotelian scheme, unconnectedness. This essay intends to point out a possible route from the Aristotelian square to the Medieval octagon.

Key words: Aristotle - Square - Apuleius - Octagon - Unconnectedness.

