

Marx's evaluation of Hegel evaluated in Meth8/VL4

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Question

What are the published claims in Marx's evaluation of Hegel, in the Introduction published before his death (1883) and in the body of the text published after his death? Map and evaluate those claims using the Meth8/VL4 logic system.

The text is Marx's Contribution to the Critique of Hegel's Philosophy of Right. The Introduction was published in 1844. The body is the 1843 manuscript critiquing Hegel's paragraphs 261-313, first published in 1927.

Method

The connectives follow the Meth8/VL 4 description (<https://ersatz-systems.com/Grok3b.description.M8VL4.pdf>). The variables p, q and r take only the values F and T, so a formula in two variables has 4 rows and in three variables 8 rows, with p varying fastest. The formulas contain no modal operators (# or %), so every result is F or T and no N or C value can appear. Only a formula that is T in every row is a tautology.

Propositional variables

Only the variables p, q and r are used, and they are reused: each claim defines its own meaning for them. No claim needs more than three variables. Each mapping is a formalization chosen for this evaluation.

#	Claim	Variables
1	Intro: criticizing Hegel's philosophy of right is criticizing the modern state.	p = criticizing Hegel's philosophy of right; q = criticizing the modern state
2	Intro: philosophy cannot be abolished without being realized, nor realized without being abolished.	p = philosophy is abolished; q = philosophy is realized
3	Intro: emancipation needs philosophy as head and the proletariat as heart.	p = human emancipation; q = philosophy; r = the proletariat
4	Intro: critique of Hegel requires critique of the state; critique of the state requires realizing philosophy; so critique of Hegel requires realizing philosophy.	p = criticizing Hegel; q = criticizing the state; r = philosophy is realized
5	Body: Hegel's order of dependence between civil society and the state is an inversion.	p = family and civil society; q = the state
6	Body: the state depends on society and not the reverse.	p = family and civil society; q = the state
7	Body: true democracy is the solved riddle of all constitutions.	p = true democracy; q = the riddle of all constitutions is solved

Evaluation

#	Formula	Truth table (F, T)
1	$p > q$	TFFT
2	$(p > q) \& (q > p)$	TFFT
3	$p > (q \& r)$	TFTF TFFT
4	$((p > q) \& (q > r)) > (p > r)$	TTTT TTTT
5	$(p > q) = (q > p)$	TFFT
6	$(q > p) \& \sim (p > q)$	FTFF
7	$p = q$	TFFT

Findings

- In Meth8/VL4 only a tautology (T in every row) validates a claimed theorem. A formula that is not tautologous is refuted.
- Claim 4, the inference from criticizing Hegel to realizing philosophy, is true in all 8 rows. It is a tautology and is validated: that chain of reasoning is valid in form.
- Claims 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 are not tautologous, so each is refuted as a theorem. Claims 2, 5 and 7 have the same pattern, TFFT, the table of $p = q$. Claim 6 is true in exactly one row, where p is true and q is false.

Does Marx's evaluation deny Hegel?

Using the variables of claim 6 (p = family and civil society, q = the state), Hegel's position is formalized as H and Marx's inversion thesis as M. The formalization of Hegel's position is chosen for this evaluation. The rows use F and T only, with p varying fastest.

Formula	Reading	Truth table (F, T)
$H = (p > q) \& \sim (q > p)$	Hegel: society depends on the state, not the reverse	FFTF
$M = (q > p) \& \sim (p > q)$	Marx: the state depends on society, not the reverse (claim 6)	FTFF
$M \& H$	both claims at once	FFFF
$M > \sim H$	if Marx's claim holds, Hegel's is denied	TTTT
$\sim H$	Hegel's claim denied outright	TTFT
$M = \sim H$	Marx's claim is exactly the denial of Hegel's	FTTF

- Marx's claim excludes Hegel's. $M > \sim H$ is a tautology and $M \& H$ is false in every row, so if Marx's inversion thesis is true, Hegel's is false.
- Marx's claim is not the negation of Hegel's. $M = \sim H$ is not a tautology. M and H are contraries: where p and q have the same value, both are false.
- Marx's thesis is not established as a theorem. M is not tautologous and is refuted under the Meth8 criterion.

- Hegel is not denied as a theorem either. $\sim H$ is not tautologous, so Meth8 does not validate the denial of Hegel on Marx's basis.
- Hegel's claim fails on its own terms. H is not tautologous and is refuted by the same criterion, without Marx.

The Introduction's inference (claim 4) is valid, but it does not assert that Hegel is false: it concludes only that criticizing Hegel requires realizing philosophy. In Meth8, Marx's evaluation does not refute Hegel. The two positions are mutually exclusive, and each fails the tautology test separately.

These results depend on the chosen formalization of each claim.