## From Questions to Proofs. On the Method of Socratic Proofs

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The logic of questions is a discipline aimed at formally analyzing issues such as the structure of interrogative sentences, types of questions and answers, presuppositions of questions, question semantics, relations between questions, and, finally, systems of questions. Many of these topics have been present in the literature for over a century (see [1,2,6]) or at least for several decades [3,7,9,10]. One of the relatively newer research areas is the proof theory involving questions [4,11,13,14].

Can a question be proven? While this is certainly possible, one might debate what it actually means. If a traditional proof of *A* serves as a certification of the epistemic value of *A*, then a proof of the question "Is it *A* or *B*?" certifies the epistemic value derived from partitioning the examined (logical) space using the *A*/*B* dichotomy.

The logic of questions encompasses well-established paradigms that emphasize different aspects of questioning, for instance: epistemological [8], semantic [5], or inferential [12]. My work focuses on the proof-theoretic formalisms. Drawing on the paradigm of Inferential Erotetic Logic, developed and advanced by Andrzej Wiśniewski [12,14], I define proof systems referred to by Wiśniewski as the Method of Socratic Proofs [13]. In my talk I will present the main results concerning the development of this method for classical, modal, and intuitionistic logic, as detailed in my monograph [11].

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