Topic: العَكسُ المُستَوى **The Equivalent Conversion**
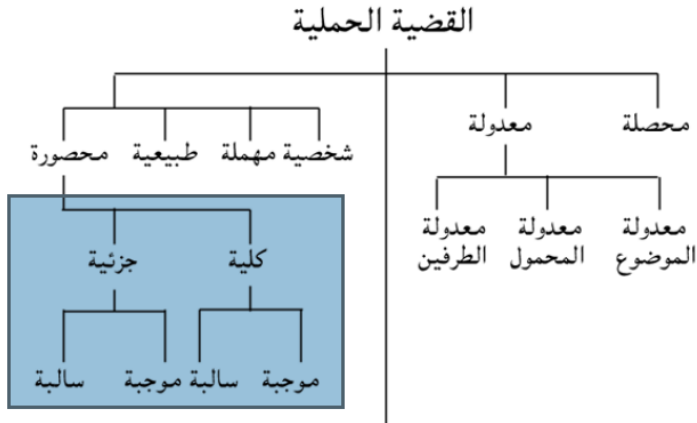
Section 32

العَكسُ المُستَوى

The Equivalent Conversion

العَكسُ المُستَوى is the exchange of the two sides of the proposition (قضية), by making the subject (موضوع) the attribute (محمول) and vice versa.

❖ The rulings of **The Equivalent Conversion**
The conversion (عكس) must be such as the original (أصل) in negativity or positivity and in being true or false.

❖ **The Equivalent Conversion in the attributive propositions**
- The conversion of a positive universal concept (موجبة كلية) is a positive divisive concept (موجبة جزئية); such as "some animals are human" being the conversion of "every human is an animal"
- The conversion of a positive divisive concept (موجبة جزئية) is a (موجبة جزئية) too; e.g. "some humans are white" into "some whites are human"
- The conversion of the negative universal concept (سالبة كلية) is a (سالبة كلية) too; e.g. "no human is a stone" into "no stone is a human"
- The negative divisive concept (سالبة جزئية) has no equivalent conversion.

موجبه كليه	←	موجبه جزئيه
موجبه جزئيه	←	موجبه جزئيه
سالبه كليه	←	سالبه كليه
سالبه جزئيه	←	-----------