

Section 39

قیاس (SYLLOGISM)

كُلّی → جُزئی

➤ Syllogism is of three kinds:

1) Exclusionary (استثنائی): which mentions in its premise, the result itself or the opposite (نقیض) of it.

For example:

- a) If this is a human
  - b) Then, **it is an animal**
  - c) But it is a human
- Result: then **it is an animal**.

For example:

- a) If **this is a human**
  - b) Then, it is an animal
  - c) **But** it is not an animal.
- Result: Then, **it is not a human**.

✓ It is called exclusionary because of the exclusionary expression: *but* (لكن), used in it.

2) Coupled (اقتراعی): which does not mention the result in its premise nor its opposite.

For example:

- a) Ali is a human
  - b) **And**, every human is a material
- Result: This is a material

✓ It is called coupled because of the word: and (و), used in it.

3) Equational (مساواة): because of the word equal (مساو), (sometimes).

For example:

- a) Ali is **equal** to Hasan in height.
  - b) Hasan is **equal** to Mahdi in height.
- Result: Ali is **equal** to Mahdi in height.