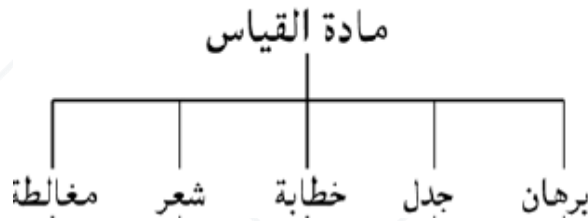




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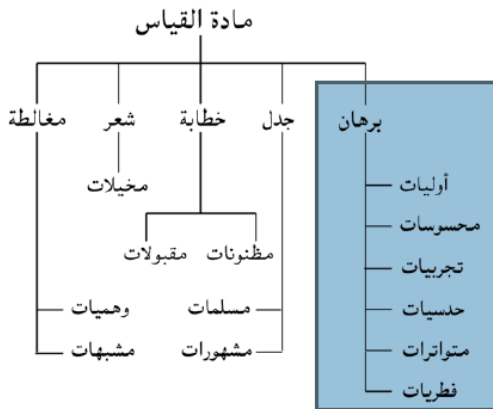
Lesson 41

- The substance of the premises of syllogism are these five:
Demonstration (بُرْهَان), polemic (جَدَل), rhetoric (خَطَابَة), poetry (شِعْر) and fallacy (مُغَالَطَة).



1) بُرْهَان (Demonstration)

- ✓ *Burhan* is said of the certain premises of the syllogism which are composed of certain propositions and the intent of it is to establish the truth.



The kinds of propositions which consist *burhan*:

- 1) **Fundamentals (أُولِيَّات)**: those propositions which give surety to the reason, by mere imagination of it.
For example: the whole is bigger than the part.
- 2) **Sensual (مَحْسُوسَات)**: the propositions which the human knows through the senses.



- 3) **Empirical (تَجْرِبِيَّات)**: the propositions known by experience; for example: one apple a day, keeps the doctor away.
- 4) **Conjectural (حَدْسِيَّات)**: the propositions known by the capability of conjecture (guess). For example: he must be a good man (without proof).
- 5) **Uninterrupted (مُتَوَاتِرَات)**: the propositions which are narrated by many in a way that leads to certainty.
- 6) **Instinctive (فِطْرِيَّات)**: the proposition known by human's intuition; for example: four is even.

2) جَدَل (Polemic)

- ✓ **Jadal** (polemic) is the premise that a person produces to establish an evidence for a true or false argue to necessitate a debate.

The premises of *jadal* are composed of two matters:

- 1) **The well-known premises (*mashhurat*)**: which all people or a group of them believe; e.g. being good is good.
- 2) **The acceptable premises (*Musallamat*)**: which are acceptable for the opponent, whether it is true by itself or not.