

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

INTRODUCTION TO TRADITIONAL LOGIC

SESSION 2: NOVEMBER 20, 2017

ALI 431: Intro to Mantiq Ses 2

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SECTION TWO TAŞDĪQĀT

Affirmations

Division of Affirmations

Certainty (Yaqīn - يقين)

- Complete assent without any possibility of it being false; or there is a complete assent of a proposition's falseness – 100%

Speculation (ẓann - ظنّ)

- This is the **likelihood** of the predicative proposition being true – above 50%

Estimation (Wahm - وهم)

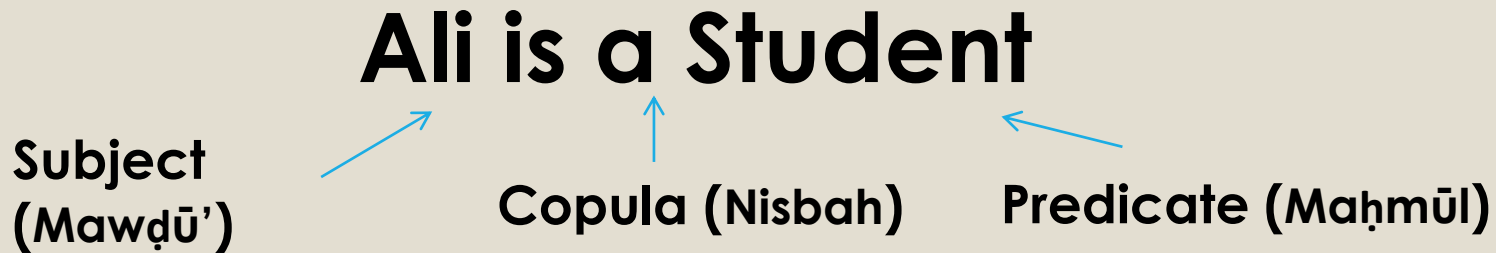
- One holds some possibility for the statement being true, but his belief falls on the side of its negation – below 50%

Doubt (Shakk - شكّ)

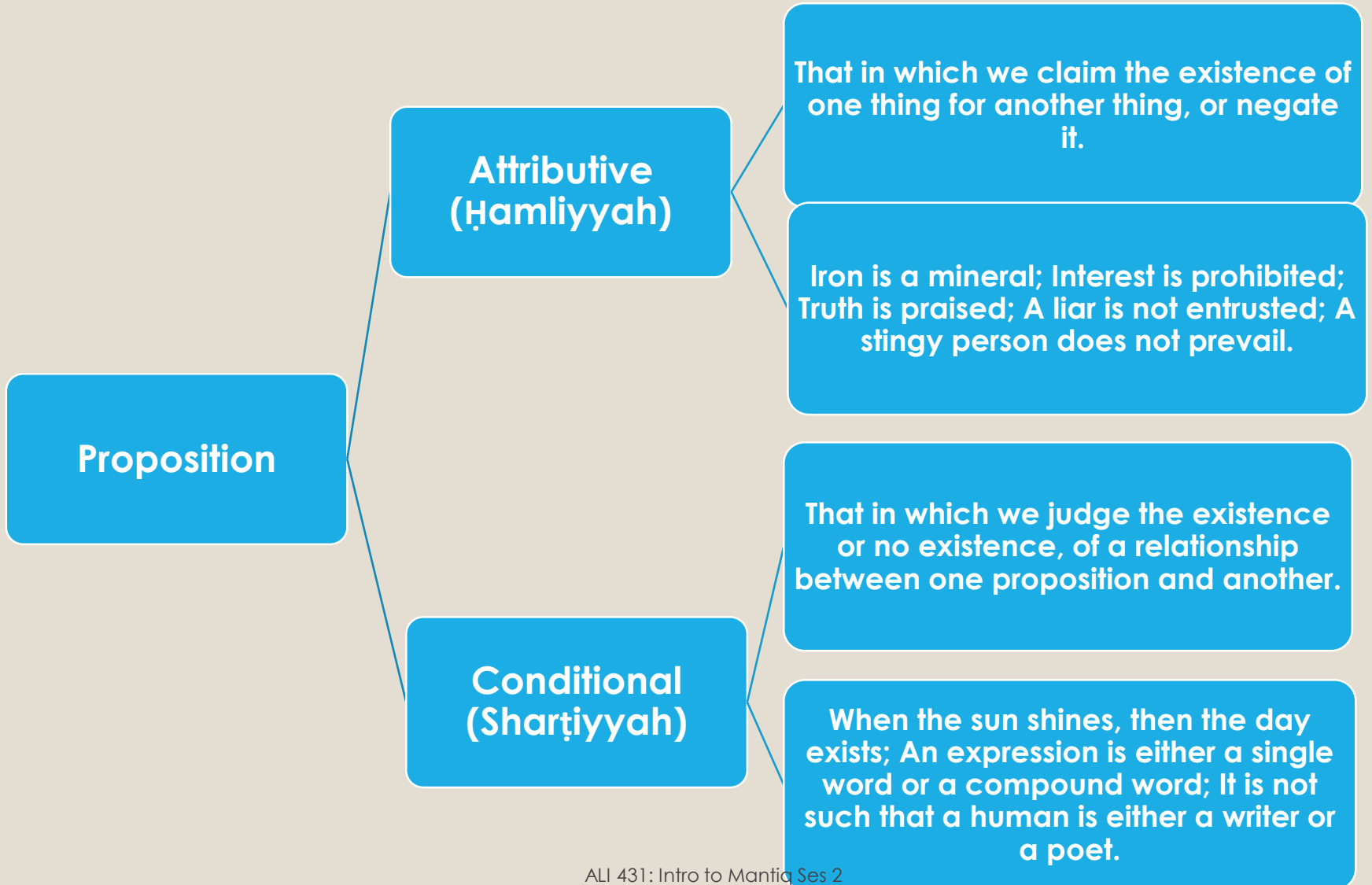
- The likelihood of the predicate's truth or falsehood is considered equal – 50%

Propositions (قضایات)

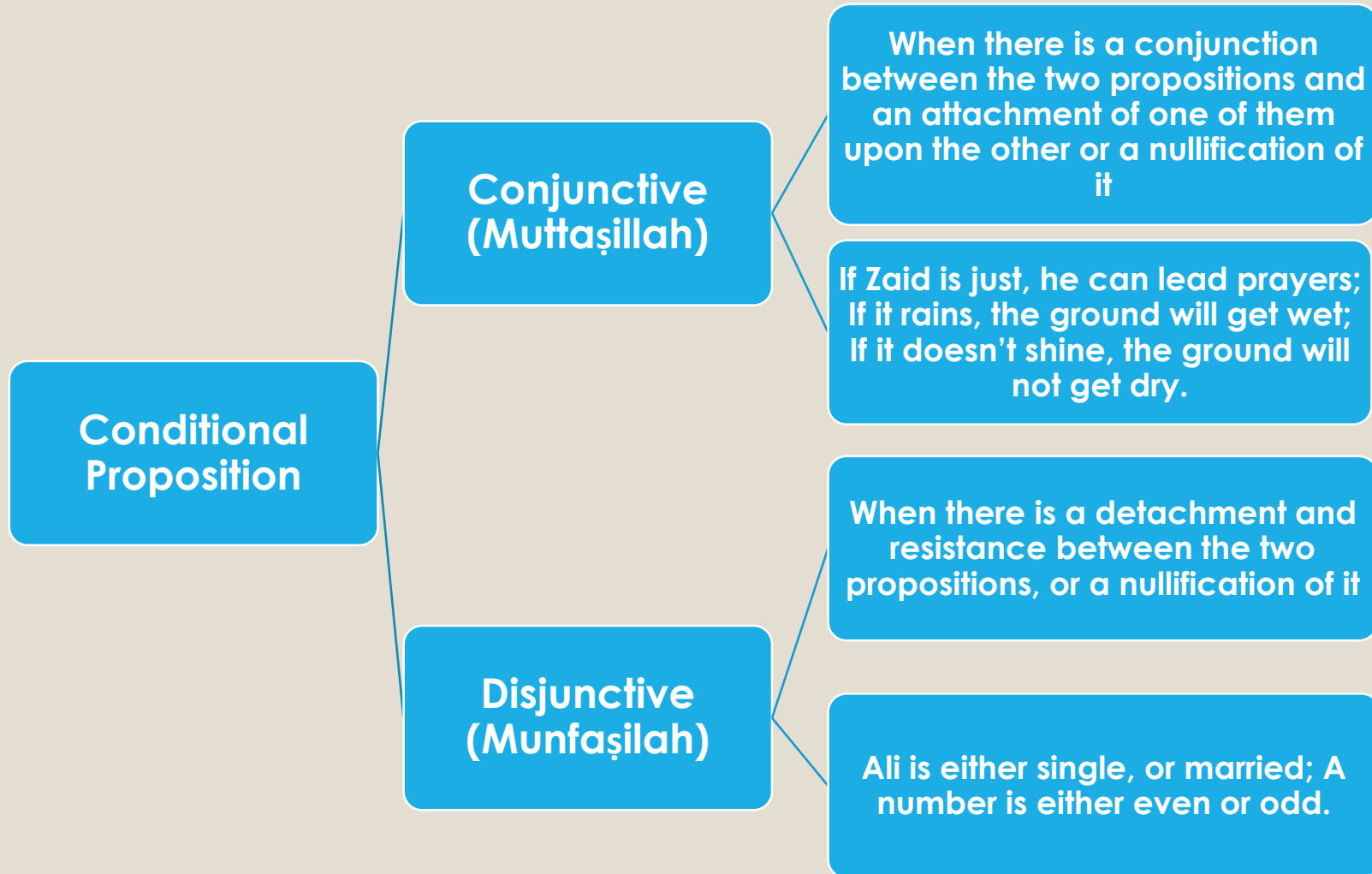
- **Definition:** A proposition (قضیة) is a complete compound phrase which can be attributed to truth or falsehood



Divisions of Propositions



Division of Conditional Propositions



Divisions of Propositions

- All the divisions of a proposition - whether they be attributive, or conjunctive or disjunctive - can be divided into negative (سالبة) and affirmative (موجبة)
 1. If it has a relationship of attribution then it is affirmative
 - Example: Ali **is** a student. If it rains, the ground **will** get wet
 2. If it has a negation of an attribution then it is negative
 - Example: Ali **is not** a student. If it rains, the ground **will not** get dry

Are these affirmative or negative?

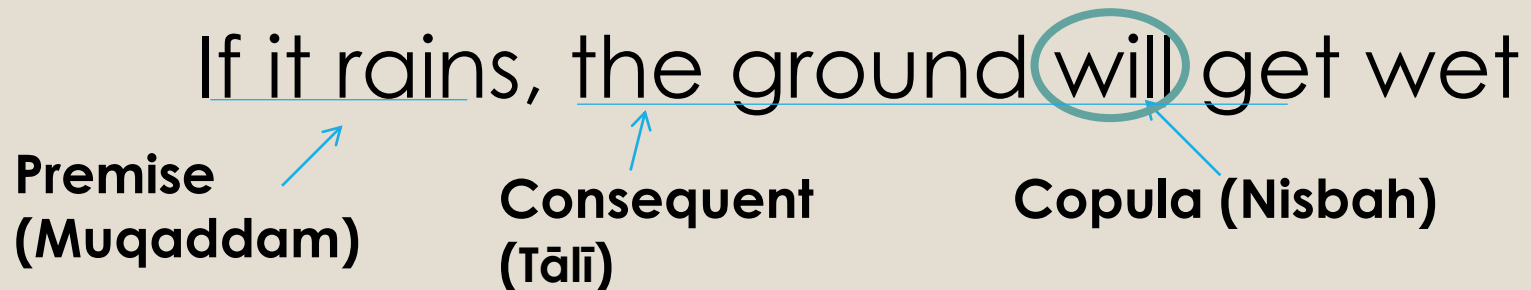
- If it doesn't rain, the ground will get dry
- Ali is unmarried
- A number is either not-even, or not-odd
- A human is not either a chair or a cow

Divisions of Propositions

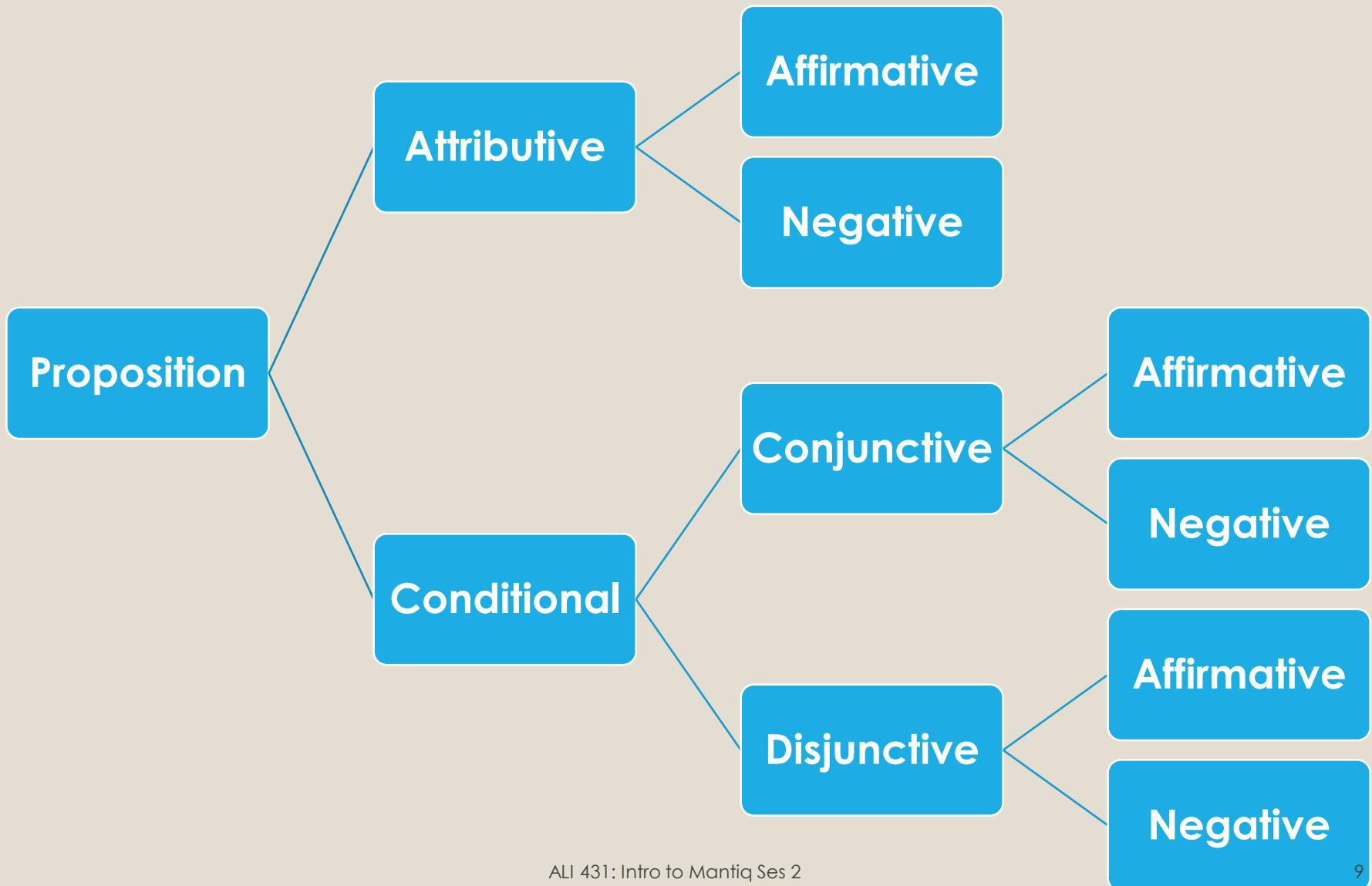
Components of an Attributive Proposition:



Components of a Conjunctive Conditional Proposition:

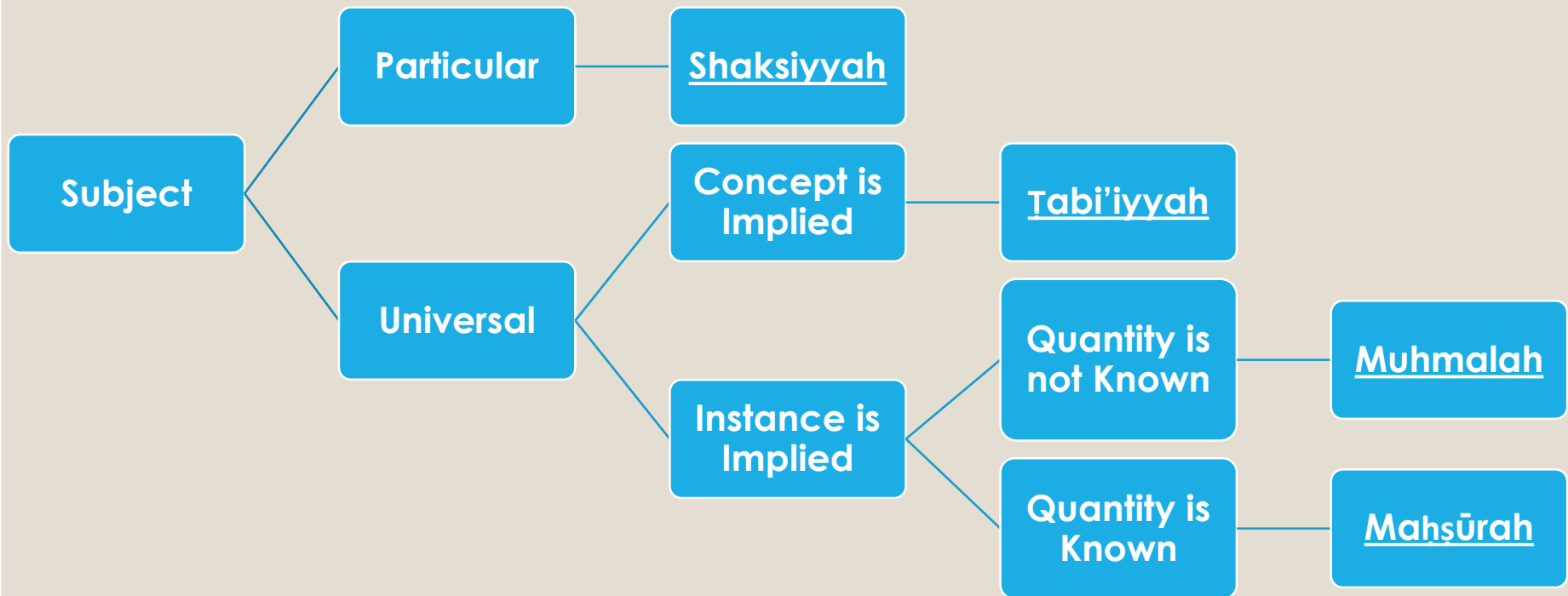


Divisions of Propositions



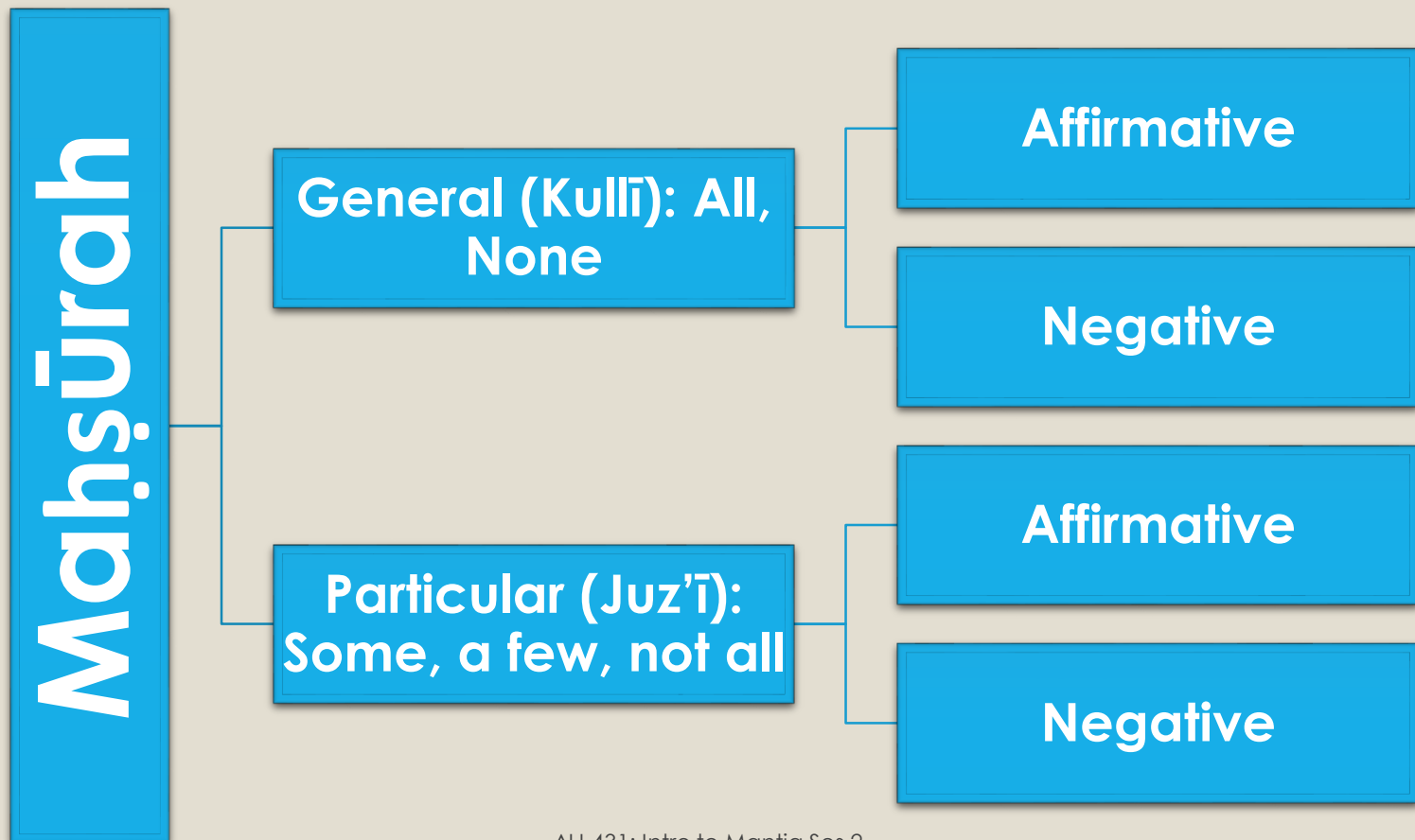
Division of Attributive Propositions

- Division of an attributive proposition in terms of its subject



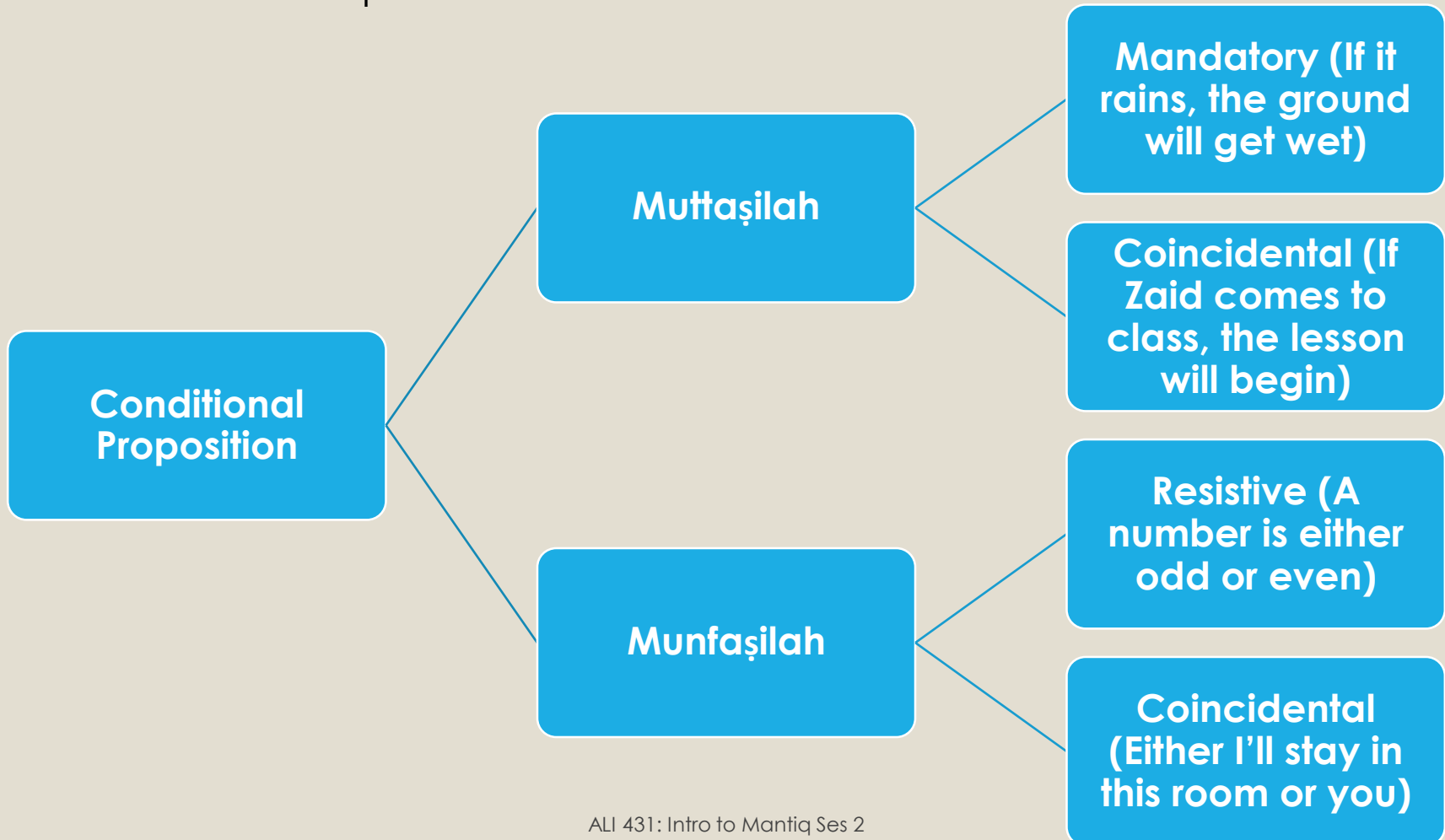
Division of Attributive Propositions

- The Maḥṣūrah (restricted) propositions are the reliable propositions and used in the study of Logic
- The below division is referred to as the **four restricted propositions**



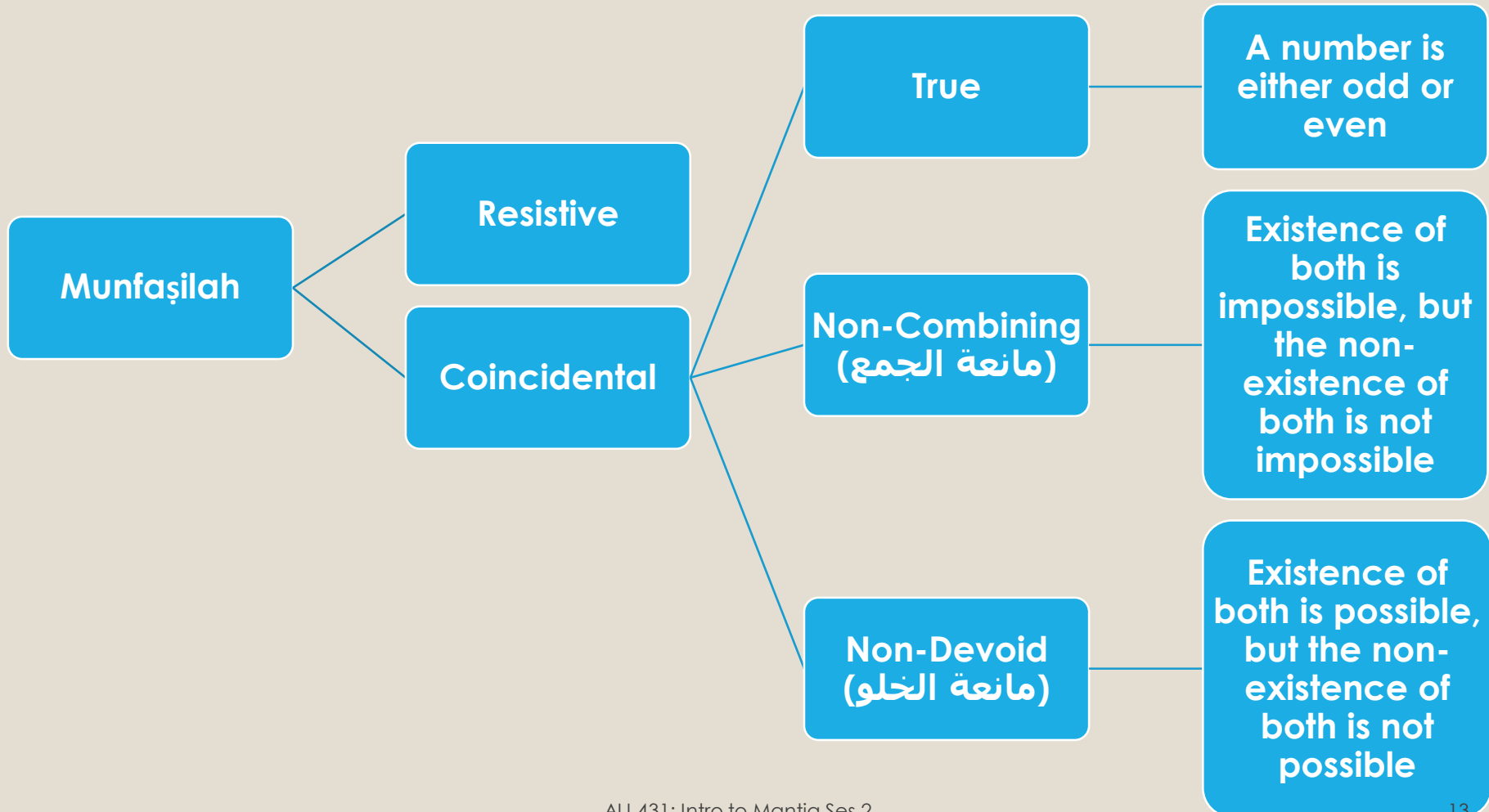
Division of Conditional Propositions

- Division of a conditional proposition with regards to the relationship between the two premises



Division of Conditional Propositions

- An additional division of a disjunctive conditional proposition



The Equivalent Conversion (العكس المستوي)

- It is the exchange of the two sides of an attributive proposition by making the Subject a Predicate, and the Predicate a Subject
- Rule: **If the original is true, the equivalent conversion will be true. If the equivalent conversion is false, the original is false**

All Humans are Animals



Some Animals are Humans

The Equivalent Conversion (العكس المستوي)

Proposition	Equivalent Conversion
General Affirmative	Particular Affirmative
Particular Affirmative	Particular Affirmative
General Negative	General Negative
Particular Negative	Does not have one

Examples:

- 1) **All Humans are Animals = Some Animals are Humans**
- 2) **Some Students are Studious = Some Studious are Students**
- 3) **No Shi'a is a Sunni = No Sunni is a Shi'a**
- 4) **Some Muslims are not Just = *Does not have one***

Contradiction (التناقض)

- This is based on the rule that: Two Contradictions can't Exist or Not Exist at the same time
- Rule: **The truth of one implies the falsehood of the other – both can't be true and both can't be false at the same time**

All Humans are Animals



Some Humans are not Animals

Contradiction (التناقض)

Proposition	Contradiction
General Affirmative	Particular Negative
Particular Affirmative	General Negative
General Negative	Particular Affirmative
Particular Negative	General Affirmative

Examples:

- 1) **All Humans are Animals = Some Humans are not Animals**
- 2) **Some Students are Studious = No Student is not Studious**
- 3) **No Shi'a is a Sunni = Some Shi'as are Sunni**
- 4) **Some Muslims are not Just = All Muslims are Just**

Conditions of Unity and Differences

- In order for two propositions to be real contradictions, they need to be different in:
 - Kammiyyah (Quantity) - **Every** Animal is a human = **Some** Animals are not Human
 - Kayfiyyah (Quality) - Every human **is an** animal = Some humans **are not** animals
 - Jihah – *not relevant for introduction class*

Conditions of Unity and Differences

- In order for two propositions to be true contradictions, they need to be united in 9 things:
 - 1) Mawḍū'** - The human is rational = The horse is not rational
 - 2) Maḥmūl** - The human is rational = The human is not a barking animal
 - 3) Zamān** - The moon was eclipsed at the time of withdrawal = The moon was not eclipsed at the time of the lunar quarter
 - 4) Makān** - Zaid is standing in the house = Zaid is not standing in the market
 - 5) Quwwah and Fi'l** - Zaid is a scholar potentially (*bil-quwwah*) = Zaid is not a scholar in actuality (*bil f'il*)
 - 6) Kull and Juz'** - Zaid is white in regards to his teeth = Zaid is not white in his entirety
 - 7) Sharṭ** - It is obligatory to honour Zaid if he comes = It is not obligatory to honour Zaid, if he does not come
 - 8) Iḍāfah** - Zaid is the most learned person of Iraq = Zaid is not the most learned person of Yemen
 - 9) Ḥaml** – ***Mulla Sadra introduced this one, not relevant for intro class***