

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

# INTRODUCTION TO TRADITIONAL LOGIC

SESSION 3: NOVEMBER 27, 2017

ALI 431: Intro to Mantiq Ses 3

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# SECTION TWO TAŞDĪQĀT

## **Affirmations**

# Argument or Reasoning

- Argument is a logician's final goal
- Three main approaches to argument and evidence:
  - **Deduction (qiyās)**
  - **Analogy (tamthīl)**
  - **Induction (istiqrā')**
- The famous view is that Analogy and Induction are also essentially a Qiyās – but since their premises do not result in certainty, they are not as reliable as a Qiyās with premises that are certain

# Syllogism (Qiyās) & Its Figures

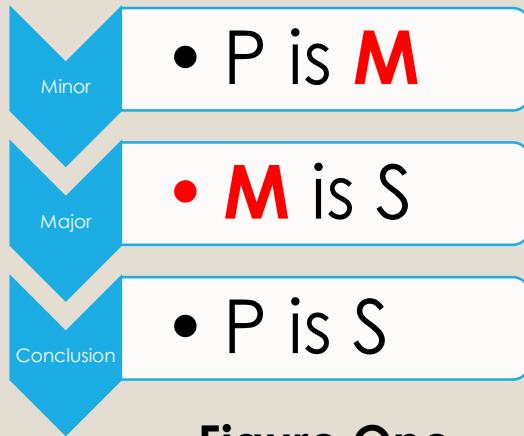


Figure One

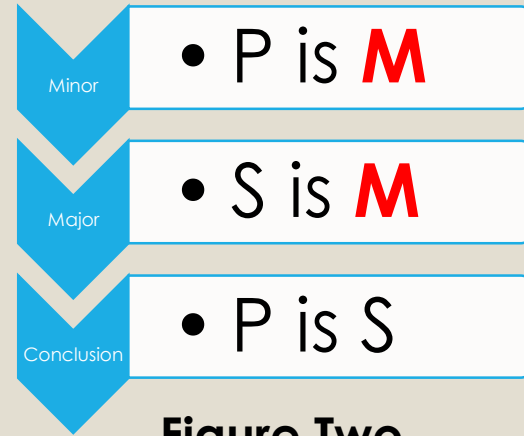


Figure Two



Figure Three

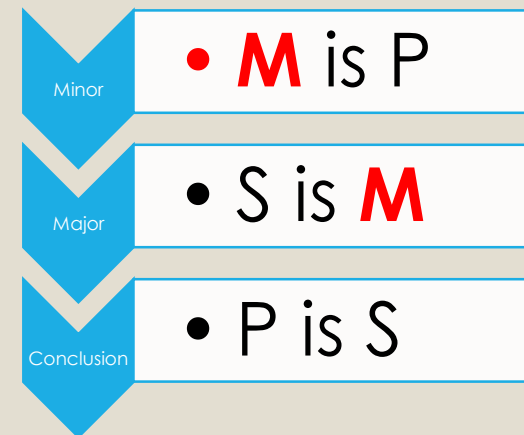


Figure Four

# Syllogism (Qiyās) & Its Figures

- It is a discourse, composed of propositions that when it is clearly proven, it necessarily necessitates another discourse

## Figure One

The median becomes the predicate in the minor premise, and a subject in the major premise.

**Minor Premise:** This animal is a human

**Major Premise:** All humans have eyes

**Conclusion:** This animal has eyes

**Conditions:** Minor premise must be affirmative, Major premise must be Universal

# Syllogism (Qiyās) & Its Figures

## Figure Two

The median becomes the predicate in both premises.

**Minor Premise:** All cattle have hooves

**Major Premise:** All birds do not share the features of an animal that has hooves

**Conclusion:** All cattle do not share the features of a bird

**Conditions:** Major premise must be Universal, and both premises must differ in their affirmative or negative attribution (i.e. both cannot be affirmative, or negative)

# Syllogism (Qiyās) & Its Figures

## Figure Three

The median becomes the subject in both premises.

**Minor Premise:** All gold is a mineral

**Major Premise:** All gold is expensive

**Conclusion:** Some minerals are expensive

**Conditions:** Minor premise must be affirmative, and one of the premises must be universal

# Syllogism (Qiyās) & Its Figures

## Figure Four

The median becomes the subject in the minor premise, and a predicate in the major premise.

**Minor Premise:** Every human is an animal

**Major Premise:** Some whites are human

**Conclusion:** Some animals are white

**Conditions:** Either both premises are positive, and the minor is a universal; or one of them is a universal and both differ in their positive or negative attribution



# The Five Skills

1. Proof (Burhān)
2. Disputation (Jadl)
3. Oration (Khiṭābah)
4. Poetry (Shi'r)
5. Fallacy (Mughālaṭah)

# Proof

When a syllogism is compromised of certain premises, and the intent is to establish the truth. Some of these certain premises are:

- 1. Primary Axioms:** mere conceptualization of a subject and a predicate is sufficient (the white light, is white)
- 2. Sensual:** known through senses
- 3. Empirical:** known through experience
- 4. Uninterrupted:** when a group reports something and it is known they did not conspire to lie about it

# Proof (Examples)

**Minor Premise:** The Universe is Designed

**Major Premise:** All Designed things have a Designer

**Conclusion:** The Universe has a Designer

**Minor Premise:** All that we observe is contingent

**Major Premise:** All contingent beings require a cause that is not contingent

**Conclusion:** All that we observe has a cause that is not contingent

Note: Some of these premises are conclusions derived from other proofs

# Disputation

When a syllogism is compromised of premises that the opponent agrees with, it is called Jادل. Its purpose is to make the opponent agree with your point.

Example:

- Using a narration from Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhāri against a Sunnī to prove the appointment of Imām 'Alī as a caliph.

**Minor Premise:** Narration proving Imām's authority exists in al-Bukhāri

**Major Premise:** Everything in Saḥīḥ al-Bukhāri is authentic

**Conclusion:** Narration proving Imām 'Ali's authority is authentic

- We do not agree with the Major Premise, but our opponents may

# Oration

When a syllogism is compromised of premises that result in speculation, and its intent is to get the audience to do something or prevent them from doing something

Example:

- People who are fearful, are not successful in this world

**Minor Premise:** All People who are fearful, have no confidence

**Major Premise:** Anyone who has no confidence, is not successful

**Conclusion:** All People who are fearful, are not successful

- Both the minor and major premise are not true to a degree of certainty – it is based on a deficient induction

# Poetry

When a syllogism is compromised of premises that result in mere imagination, and the purpose is to evoke emotions in the audience

Example:

- Describing the honey in front of you as bitter, smelly and dirty
- Even though the honey in reality is sweet and tasty, my description has evoked a negative impression of it in you

# Fallacy

When a syllogism is compromised of incorrect premises.

Example:

- A Muslim historian should not be trusted with their knowledge of history, because they have a tattoo

**Minor Premise:** A Muslim historian has a tattoo

**Major Premise:** Anyone who has a tattoo, is unreliable

**Conclusion:** A certain Muslim historian is unreliable

- Major Premise is flawed – there is no necessary relationship between getting a tattoo and being an unreliable source of information on a topic you are an expert on