Syllogistic Reasoning Example

Write out the three parts of the syllogism in the labelled spaces below. Of the conclusion (Lat. *probandum*), the subject is the factor or part *already* established and not in question, while the predicate is the factor *to be* established.

In the house	**there is a fire**	because **there is smoke.**
subject	*predicate*	*reason*

To see if the probandum is incontrovertibly established by a conclusive reason, contemplate whether the reason is qualified by the three modes. Re-word as necessary to form coherent sentences, retaining the essential meaning of the words.

In the house *subject*	**there is smoke.** *reason*	☑ 1. Property of the subject *(the subject has the characteristic of the reason)*
Wherever there is smoke *If the reason always applies…*	**there is a fire.** *…then the predicate must apply.*	☑ 2. Forward pervasion ☐ natural relationship ☑ causal relationship
If there is <u>no</u> fire *If the predicate does <u>not</u> apply…*	**there is <u>no</u> smoke.** *…then the reason must also <u>not</u> apply.*	☑ 3. Reverse pervasion

Based on the instructions given in the "Inferential Cognizers" chapter of *Understanding the Mind* by Geshe Kelsang Gyatso.
http://www.understandingthemind.org/syllogism.pdf

Syllogistic Reasoning Worksheet

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_____	_____	because _____
subject	*predicate*	*reason*

To see if the probandum is incontrovertibly established by a conclusive reason, contemplate whether the reason is qualified by the three modes. Re-word as necessary to form coherent sentences, retaining the essential meaning of the words.

_____	_____	☐ 1. Property of the subject *(the subject has the characteristic of the reason)*
subject	*reason*	
_____	_____	☐ 2. Forward pervasion
If the reason always applies…	*…then the predicate must apply.*	☐ natural relationship ☐ causal relationship
_____	_____	☐ 3. Reverse pervasion
If the predicate does <u>not</u> apply…	*…then the reason must also <u>not</u> apply.*	

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