## Ibn Sina: Qiyās iv.1

## Trans. Wilfrid Hodges, based on the Cairo text ed. Ibrahim Madkour et al. (DRAFT ONLY)

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## في القياسات المكنة في الشكل الأوّل iv.1 On possibility syllogisms in the first figure

فلنشرع الآن في تعليم القياسات الّتي في المكن. [4.1.1] So now let us begin the theory of syllogisms about the possible. 181.6 {*Prior Anal* i.14, 32b38.}

فالضرب الأوّل من الشكل الأوّل منه: كلّ 
$$\overline{-}$$
  $\overline{-}$  بالإمكان، وكلّ  $\overline{-}$  آ  
The first mood of the first figure is for example: 181.7

Every *C* is a *B* with possibility;

(1) and every *B* is an *A* with possibility; proving that every *C* is an *A* with possibility.

بالإمكان، فيبيَّن أنَّ كلَّ  $\overline{-}$  أ بالإمكان. وذلك لأنَّ  $\overline{-}$  داخلة بالقوّة تحت This is because C is potentially included in

 $\overline{L}$ ، فلها بالقوّة ما ل  $\overline{\Psi}$  . فهذا قياس كامل. B, so that whatever is true of Bs is potentially true of Cs. This is a perfect syllogism.

ثمّ قد وقع بين القوم في هذا

[4.1.2] But there has been some disagreement about this,

تشاجر، فقال بعضهم: إنّ هذا القياس لا يحب أن يكون بيّنا كاملا بنفسه and some people have said:

It shouldn't be counted as evident and perfect in itself,

that this is a syllogism; it is compelling in the same kind of way as similar cases that arose earlier. When a *C* is in act a *B*, {Read  $nuzar\bar{a}'uhu$ . }

whatever is true of a *B* is true of a *C*. But in the case where the inclusion of the *C*s in the *B*s is potential, the situation is

as in the second and third figures. In the second figure it is stated that a *C* is in act a *B*.

{In fact these people start by arguing that the situation is not like second figure, but worse than it. The similarity to third figure is greater. }

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But in the possibility case, nothing is stated to be in act a *B*, so as to make the *C*s included [in the *B*s] in act. And a *C*, even if {On my reading *hunāka* here and *hāhunā* in line 182.4 both refer to the possibility case, not the assertoric second and third figure cases. This would be carelessness in Ibn Sīnā's writing, so I should check it again. }

it is a *B*, is only in potential — not in act — included among the things said to satisfy what is stated as true of *B*s. This is because what is stated as true of *B*s

is stated as being true of *B*s only in potential and not in act. And in the third figure a *C* is not stated to be a *B* in act,

{NB This seems to illustrate that *hukm* applies to the core subject and predicate, and excludes added conditions such as modes. }

though it is potentially in the sense that the premise ['*B* is a *C*'] can be converted so as to get that a *C* is included in the *B*s. In the possibility case too, *C* 

is included in *B* only in potential and not in act, and the situation with its being included in the predicate potentially

*Prior Anal* i.14, 32b38

هو كما كان في الشكل الثالث حيث إحتاج إلى بيان، فليس هذا إذن

is like what happened in the third figure as regards what needs to be proved. So therefore this

{NB haytu here is specifying dimension of similarity, where the similarity is expressed by the  $ka-m\bar{a}$ . }

قياسا كاملا.

is not a perfect syllogism.

قال قوم: إنّ قولنا كلّ بَ أ ، معناه كلّ بَ بالفعل، وبالإمكان فهو أ ، Some people say: The sentence [4.1.3]

(2) Every B is an A.

[in this argument] means that everything that is either in act or in potential a *B* is an *A*;

but [in this argument as] in general, everything that is truly a *C* is a *C*, the criterion being that it is one of the things that are truly

{The mss show evidence of confusion in the text. The simplest resolution is to follow the manuscript N and omit *tahta b*; the sense would then be that in the argument under discussion, the quantifier on the major premise should be ampliated to possible *B*s but the quantifier on the minor premise should be kept unampliated. But there may be other resolutions. }

يكون. فإذا كانت  $\overline{-}$  داخلة تحت  $\overline{-}$  بالفعل كان القياس كاملا. وقد علمت  $\overline{Cs}$ . Then if C was included in B in act, the syllogism would be perfect; but you already know

ما في ذلك. ومع ذلك فينتقض هذا في موضع قريب حيث تجعل الكبرى

about that. In spite of [what these people say], this [approach] comes to grief when you make a small alteration and take the major premise

مطلقة أو ضروريّة، والصغيرى ممكنة؛ ويجعل القياس غيركامل، ولا وجه to be absolute or a necessity proposition and the minor premise to be a possibility proposition; this makes the syllogism imperfect, and in order to see [why], there is no

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Prior Anal i.14, 32b38

لذلك إلّا أن  $\overline{-}$  غير داخلة تحت  $\overline{-}$  بالفعل. لكنّه قد قال قوم هناك إنّه ليس alternative to considering *C* as not included in *B* in act. But there have been people who said that when one says

معنى قولهم: إنّه قياس كامل، هو أنّه قياس كامل بالإطلاق؛ بل هو قياس that it is a perfect syllogism, that doesn't mean that it is a syllogism that is perfect in an absolute sense; rather it means that it is a [relatively perfect] syllogism

ما بالقياس إلى قياس آخر بعده يتبيّن به؛ والّلذي يجب أن يقال في هذا in comparison to another syllogism that comes later and is proved by means 182.15 of it. The right comment on that is

أنّه ليس يجب أن يشتغل في أمثال هذه المواضع بكلّ هذا التشدّد والتعصّب؛ that one shouldn't spend any time on such forced and partisan arguments.

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بل ليعلم أنّ كثيرا من الأمور الظاهرة للناس يتشدّد فيها الناس بالتماس البيان Rather one should learn [from them] that it often happens that something is clear for people to see, but people want to force the explanation in a particular direction

تشدّدا يحوجهم إلى العدول عن أمور ظاهرة. وأنّه كما أنّ الموجود لما هو and this compels them to deviate from what is clear. Just as it is clear that things that are true of what is

موجود للشيء ظاهر أنّه موجود له، فكذلك المكن للممكن ظاحر أنّه ممكن.

true of something are true of that thing, so likewise it is clear that a thing that is possible for the possible is possible.

{As e.g. [ANIMAL] is true of [HUMAN] and [HUMAN] is true of [BEDOUIN], so [ANIMAL] is true of [BEDOUIN]. The principle being invoked is basically Barbara. }

ولا يوجد شيء يبيّن به هذا الظاهر أظهر من هذا الظاهر.

There is no clear way of making this obvious fact more obvious than it already is.

ونقول لمن قد فزع إلى أن قال: إنّ قولك ب هو كلّ ما يكون ب بالقوّة

[4.1.4] We say to anyone who takes refuge in saying that the expression 183.5 *B* means everything that is a *B* potentially

أو بالفعل، أرأيت لو أنّ إنسانا قال: كلّ ج بالفعل يمكن بأن يكون ب ، or actually: surely you see that if a person says

(3) Everything that is a C in act can possibly be a B

and everything that is a *B* in act can possibly be an *A*.

وكلّ ما هو ب بالفعل فيمكن أن يكون آ ، لم يكن لنا بدّ من أن نحكم أنّ هذا there is no way we can fail to judge that this

قياس. فإن أنكر أن يكون هذا قياسا فقد تكلّف الشطط. وكيف لا يكون هذا is a syllogism. To claim not to know that this is a syllogism would be to carry nitpicking beyond all bounds. How could this not be QIYAS iv.1 Prior Anal i.14, 32b38

قياسا، ويلزم عنه لذاته قول آخر دائما؟ وإن كان هذا قياسا فهو من أيّ القرائن a syllogism, when another sentence follows from it intrinsically and permanently? If this is a syllogism, what are its premise-pair

and its composition? And if the phrase 'what is a B' means 'what truly is a 183.10 B',

هذا الذي أوردناه ضربا من القياسات ذوات الجهات قد ضيّعت. ثمّ إن كان then the argument that we mentioned is one of those syllogisms which have aspects that lead nowhere. Next, if

هذا قياسا فأيّ قياس أظهر من هذا يبيّنه؟ وإن تكلّف أن يبيّن بأن يزاد عليه this is a syllogism, then what syllogism clearer than it will validate it? And if one goes to the trouble of proving it by adding to it

فيقال: وما هو ممكن للممكن فهو ممكن، وتجعل هذه المقدّمة من حقّها أن the statement

(4) What is possibly possible is possible.

making out that this premise should really be {NB Achilles and the tortoise. }

يصرّح بها لكنّها أضمرت، فهل قولهم: ممكن المكن ممكن، غير قولهم: stated explicitly but has got hidden, then is the sentence "The possible of the possible is possible" different from the sentence {Who is the *hum*? At the end of this line it's Aristotle *Prior Analytics* 32b39, which he quotes in shorthand but otherwise adequately. }

"[If] *A* [is] possibl[ly true] of *B*, which is possibl[y true] of *C* [then *A* is] possibl[y true] of *C*"? And is *A* anything other than the thing that is possibl[ly true] of whatever the [next] thing might be?

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وهل  $\overline{+}$  إلّا ما هو آ المكن له ممكن؟ وهل  $\overline{-}$  إلّا الشيء الثالث. فإنّ آ هو And is *B* anything other than what *A*, the thing [said to be] possibl[y true], is possibl[y true of]? And is *C* other than the third thing? So the letter *A* is

بدل قولك ما لأنّه بدل المعنى الكلّي، وليس حدّا مشارا إليه بعينه. و ب بدل

in place of the expression 'something' because it is in place of the universal meaning, and it is not a specifically identified term. The letter B is in place of

{NB Discussion of the role of variables in schemata. }

the case together with possibly the case'.

الآخر، و $\overline{-}$  بدل الثالث. فظاهر إذن أنّ ممكن المكن ممكن ظاهر الإمكان، 'the second thing', and *C* is in place of 'the third thing'. So it is absolutely clear that the possible of the possible is possible,

كما أنَّ الضروري للضروري ضروري، والوجود للوجود وجود. نعم إذا just as the necessary of the necessary is necessary, and the truth of the truth is a truth. Granted, when

إختلطت الوجوه تشوّش الذهن فيها فإحتاج إلى فحص ونظر. وذلك مثل: you mix the modes you make it confusing to think about, so that scrutiny 184.5 and investigation are needed, for example with

مكن الضروري، وضروري المكن؛ وكذلك إمكان لا، مع إمكان نعم. 'possibly necessary' and 'necessarily possible'; and likewise 'possibly not

فبيِّن أنَّ هذا القياس كامل، إذ لا شمة فيه، وليس كالشكل الثالث والثاني.

[4.1.5] So it is clear that this syllogism is perfect, since there is nothing 184.7 problematic about it, and it is not like the third or second figure.

فإنَّ نظم المقول فيه على الكلُّ والترتيب الطبيعي زائلان، وحال الحدّ الأصغر

And in fact the arrangements, both that of the universally quantified premise and that of the natural ordering, are both adjustable. The status of the lesser term

in the third figure, and of the sense in which it is potentially included in the universal content, is different from the status of its inclusion

أحدهما: أنّ قولنا: إنّ الأصغر داخل في الشكلين تحت الحكم الّذي على

[4.1.6] The first of the two ways is that when we say that the lesser term 184.11 in the two figures satisfies what is asserted of

the middle term, it doesn't mean that that thing is asserted to be true of the lesser term, either in act or

in potential. What it means is that the speaker didn't in act assert it, but that the assertion he made, in act, was about something else.

What he asserted about that other thing, assuming it was true, was such that he could in the same circumstances have truthfully asserted it about the lesser term,

and though it wasn't at all either absurd or necessary for anybody to make 184.15 that assertion, even if the assertion

كان إذا حكم صدق. لست أقول: لم يجب صحّة ذلك الحكم إذا حكم ، فتكون would have been true. I am not saying that that assertion didn't have to be

true;

in

هذه القوّة لا بالقياس إلى نفس الأمور، بل بالقياس إلى حكم الحاكم، الّذي the potential in question has nothing to do with the facts themselves. Rather it has to do with what the asserter

كامل.

185.5

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إذا حكم، فذلك كان له، وأمكنه أن يقول ذلك، ويكون صادقا. وأمّا ههنا did in fact assert. He could perfectly well have asserted it and told the truth. But in the case of the possibility syllogism,

فإنَّ القوَّة ليست بحسب الحكم ، بل بحسب الأمر في نفسه ، إذ جعل في نفسه it is not a question of whether something could potentially have been asserted; rather it is a question of the facts themselves, since X

مكنا له الأمر، ولم يحكم بوجوده له. وليس يجب إذا كان ذلك النوع من was asserted to be possible for Y and not asserted to be true of Y. If the first kind of

{NB Possible contrasted with assertoric. }

الدخول بالقوّة يجعل القياس غير كامل، أن يكون هذا النوع يجعله أيضا غير potential inclusion prevents the syllogism from being perfect, it's not necessarily the case that the second kind also prevents it from

being perfect.

[4.1.7] The second way in which they differ is that in the case of the two 185.6 figures, the potential inclusion, whatever form it takes, is a fact about the nature

فيتّضح لنا حينئذ أنّ ج بالقوّة كانت داخلة تحت ب . فلو كان ذلك معلوما

But in the possibility case it is laid out explicitly that C is potentially included under B. If that was something that made itself known

لنا بنفسه، كما هو حاصل في نفسه، ما كنّا تحتاج إلى العكس وإلى غير ذلك. to us, like something self-verifying, we wouldn't need the conversion and all the rest of it.

*Prior Anal* i.14, 32b38

وأمّا ههنا فقد علمنا وتحقّقنا أنّ  $\overline{f}$  بالقوّة داخل تحت الحكم، وإذا علمنا أنّه But in the possibility case we already know and have verified that C is 185.10 potentially included in the relevant content; since we know that it

بالقوّة داخل تحت الحكم لم يحتاج إلى أن نعلم شيئا آخر، وأمّا في ذينك الشكلين is potentially included in the content, it doesn't require us to know any-thing else. In the case of the two figures

فإنَّ الأصغر وإن كان داخلا بالقوّة في الحكم فإنَّما كان كذلك في نفسه، the lesser term is potentially included in the content, but this is a fact about it in itself,

وكان مجهولا لنا، وكنّا نطلب لنعلم ما له في طبعه.

and we don't know it without seeking to know how it is in its nature.

فلسنا نقول: إنَّ الشكل الثاني والثالث هو غير كامل، بمجرد أنَّ الحدَّ الأصفر فيه

[4.1.8] We don't say that the second and third figures fail to be perfect 185.14 for the simple reason that the lesser term in them

غير داخل تحت الحكم إلّا بالقوّة؛ بل لأنّ هذا الدخول الّذي بالقوّة غير معلوم is only potentially included in the content. The reason is rather that this potential inclusion is not known

إلا بنظر. فلو كان هذا الدخول الذي بالقوّة معلوما هناك، لم يحتج إلى عمل unless we study it. If this potential inclusion had been known [directly] from those premises, then we wouldn't have had to do any work

يبيّن به؛ بل إنَّما نعمل ما نعمله من العكس وما يجري مجراه، حتّى إذا

to prove it. The only reason for us to do the conversion that we did do, and the rest of it, was so that when it was

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دخل بالفعل، علمنا أنّه حين لم يعكس كان داخلا بالقوّة. وإذا كان بالقوّة included in act, we would know that without the conversion it was included potentially. If this potential inclusion

كان قياسا، فكونه بالقوّة في نفسه يجعله قياسا في نفسه، وكونه معلوما أنّه بالقوّة makes the thing a syllogism, then the fact of its being a potential inclusion will in itself make the thing a syllogism in itself, and the knowledge that it is a potential inclusion

يصحّح عندنا منه أنّه قياس. فإذا كان قد صحّ لنا أنّه داخل بالقوّة تحت gives us confirmation that the thing is a syllogism. So when we have the confirmation that the lesser term is potentially included in the content

الحكم، فقد صحّ لنا مع ذلك أنّ التأليف قياس، وإذا صحّ مع علم ذلك the content, that also confirms for us that the composition is a syllogism. If we have the confirmation and the knowledge that the thing is

أنَّ قياسي، فما يحوجنا إلى التشكُّك فيه وإلى إستنقاصه؟ وهذا القدر كاف syllogistic, then why should we need to raise doubts about it or try to find

186.5

لمن إشتغل بزبدة العلم، ولم يمل إلى الهذيان والهذر. for anybody who is devoted to reaching the summit of knowledge and is not tempted into nonsense and drivel

وأمّا الضرب الثاني من كلّيّتين، والكبرى سالبة كقولك: كلّ ج ب

[4.1.9] The second mood has two universally quantified premises with 186.7 the major premise negative, as in:

Every *C* is a *B* with possibility;

and it is possible that there is no *B* that is an *A*; (5) so it is possible that there is no C that is an A.

things wrong with it? We have said enough about this

*Prior Anal* i.14, 32b38

The facts about this are known.

والضرب الثالث بعكس ذلك، وهو أن يكون بالإمكان لا شيء من ج ب ، [4.1.10] The third mood is the other way round from the second, namely: 186.10

(6) With possibility no C is a B;

and every B is an A with possibility.

وكل  $\overline{-1}$  أ بالإمكان، فهذا لأنّ صغراه سالبة، وكبراه موجبة، ولم يصرّح بأن This is [the other way round] because its minor premise is negative and its major premise is affirmative. It is not stated explicitly that

 $\overline{-}$  بالقوّة تحت  $\overline{-}$ ، ولكن أنّه بالقوّة ليس يحب  $\overline{-}$ ، لم يكن بيانه بيان الأوّل، C potentially falls under B, but it is explicit that C potentially doesn't fall under B. So it is proved differently from the first mood, {The reading *taḥta* in two manuscripts is better than *yajibu*. }

إذ كان قد حكم بشيء يلزمه قوّة الدخول ولم يحكم بقوّة الدخول. فكان غير since what is asserted entails the potential inclusion, though the potential inclusion is not asserted. So this mood is not

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كامل، وكان الذهن يلتفت إلى أمر يخطره بالبال، ويتأمّله ليعلم المطلوب به. perfect. The mind notices the thing that it has introduced into its processing chamber, and it inspects that thing with a view to gaining from it the knowledge that the mind seeks.

{NB The *bāl*, here distinguished from the *dihn*, which operates it. }

فإنّ مطلوبه هو أن يعلم أنّ  $\overline{-}$  تحت  $\overline{-}$  بالقوّة، وإنّما نعلم ذلك من مقدّمة The knowledge that the mind seeks is that C potentially falls under B. We just get that knowledge from a

كليّة نتذكّرها ونخطرها بالبال وهي: أنّ كلّ ما هو بالإمكان الحقيقي ليس universally quantified premise which we remember and bring into the processing chamber, namely that

(7) Everything that is with strict possibility not an X is with strict possibility also an X.

كذا، فهو بالإمكان الحقيقي أيضا كذا. فإذا أخطر ذلك بالبال وتأمّله، وجد So when the mind brings that premise into the processing changer and inspects it, the result is that it find

حينئد أنّ  $\overline{-}$  يدخل بالقوّة تحت  $\overline{-}$  . فبيان هذا الضرب إذن إنّما هو بالعكس that *C* is potentially included under *B*. So therefore one proves this mood 187.5 just by using the kind of conversion

الذي يخص المكن، وهو أن تكون الحدود بحالها والجبة بحالها، لكن قد which is specific to [narrow] possibility, namely that the terms and the modality stay as they were, but

غيّرت الكيفيّة، فنقل الإيجاب إلى السلب أو نقل السلب إلى الإيجاب، فإذا the quality is changed, so that affirmative changes to negative or negative changes to the affirmative. When

نقلنا ذلك بالصغرى صارت بالإمكان كلَّ ج ب وبالإمكان كلَّ ب أ ، فبالإمكان

القياس سائر ما بعده.

we make that change to the minor premise, the syllogism becomes

With possibility, every *C* is a *B*; and with possibility, every *B* is an *A*; so with possibility, every *C* is an *A*.

So with possibility, no C is an A.

كلّ ج آ ، فبالإمكان أن لا يكون شيء من ج آ . فهذا بعكسين. وعلى هذا So this syllogism uses two conversions. Other similar

syllogisms will follow.

(8)

والضرب الرابع: من سالبتين كلّيتين مكنتين، ينتج مكنة سالبة، يتبيّن

[4.1.11] The fourth mood has two negative universally quantified pos-187.11 siblily premises, and its conclusion is a negative possibility proposition. It is proved

بعكس الصغرى إلى الإيجاب. by converting the minor premise to an affirmative proposition.

There are four similar moods that are left to you. They have an existen-187.13 tially quantified minor premise and a universally quantified major premise. These two premises can be

سالبتين أو موجبتين، وموجبة وسالبة، وسالبة وموجبة. both negative, or both affirmative, or affirmative and negative, or negative and affirmative.

لكنّ بعض الناس 187.14 [4.1.12] But a certain person

قد قال: إنَّ ما تبيَّن من هذا الباب بالعكس فهو مزيَّف لا يستعمل، أعني has said: 187.15

The fact is that proofs of this type that proceed by conversion are fictitious — nobody ever uses them. I mean when these negatives are about small numbers of things (???). And that is because

(9) what is used in practice is propositions about what holds in most cases. When you convert these, they become propositions about what happens in few cases, and these propositions lie outside normal usage.

حيث هذه السوالب صغريّات. وذلك لأنّ المستعمل من هذه هي الأكثريّات وإذا عكست صارت أقلّيّة فخرجت عن الإستعمال. فقد أخطأ، وِذلك لأنّ

He was wrong about this.

المستعمل من هذه لتوقع الوجود هي الأكثريّات. وأمّا إذا كان الغرض

When the aim is to reach what is true, people do tend to use propositions about 'most cases'; but when it is

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مصروفا إلى تحقّق الإمكان فكلّها مستعملة. وأيضا فليس كتاب القياس dedicated to checking what is possible, people use both kinds of proposition. And also the book *Qiyās* was not

موضوعا بحسب النفع في العلوم، بل بحسب ما هو مشترك للبرهان والجدل composed in terms of what is useful in the sciences, but rather in terms of what is common to demonstration and debate

وغيره. وقد ردّ عليه من وجه آخر فقيل: يمكن أن يكون قولنا لا شيء من and other things. But this person came back to it from another angle, saying:

It could be that the sentence "No *C* is a *D*, with possibility." is a possibility sentence about 'few', so when it is inverted it becomes a sentence about 'most'. But this reduction is meaningless, because if it is about 'few' and it is inverted so that it becomes about 'most', it doesn't entail the required conclusion, because its conclusion needs to be converted so as to be about 'few', so it comes back to the thing complained of by the person who had doubts about conclusions about 'few'.

It was also said that there is nothing to prevent this inversion being useful

حتّى نرجع إلى قياس يفيد نتيجة أكثريّة ثمّ لا يقلب. for bringing us back to a syllogism which provides a conclusion about 'most', in which case it won't be inverted [again].

*Prior Anal* i.14, 32b38

soundness of premise-pairs that don't entail, when the major premise is

جزئيّة لألّا يظنّ أنّه كما كانت سالبة الصغرى ممّا ينتج في المكن، فلعلّ جزئيّة existentially quantified. This was to prevent anyone thinking that just as

changing the minor premise to negative doesn't damage entailment in possibility, so perhaps making the major premise to existentially quantified

need not prevent entailment. Thus it is said that when we say:

(11) Every human can be white;

and some white thing can be an animal.

وبعض ما هو أبيض يمكن أن يكون حيوانا؛ كان الصادق مع هذا هو أنّ كلّ this is true, and so is the proposition that every

إنسان حيوان. وكذلك إن جعلت الصغرى سالبة ممكنة أو جزئيّة، ثمّ إذا human is an animal. (And likewise if you make the minor premise negative possible or existentially quantified.) Next, replacing

أبدلناها بحدود أخرى، فقلنا: كلّ إنسان يمكن أن يكون أبيض، وبعض the terms by other terms, we say

(12) Every human can be white;

and some white thing can be a coat.

الأبيض يمكن أن يكون ثوبا؛ كان الصادق ههنا أن: لا شيء من الناس What is true here is that no human

188.15

188.10

بثوب، ويحب أن نتأمّل هذه الحدود مع أن لا نناقش في الصغريّين. .

a coat. We must examine these terms. We have no quarrel with the minor premises.

189

وأمّا الكبريّان فكلاهما بإعتبار الطبيعة ضروريّتان، فإنّ البعض الموصوف But as for the two major premises, each of them expresses a necessary fact. 189.1 The 'some' which fits the description

بأنّه أبيض هو بالضرورة حيوان، والبعض الآخر هو بالضرورة ليس ثوبا. 'white' is necessarily an animal, and the other 'some' is necessarily not a coat.

So the major premise is not strict-possible but necessary — unless of course 'possible' is meant

البياض. وفي ذلك ما قيل. white', but something has already been said about that.

189.5

[4.1.14] Or we mean the possibility in the quantifier sense, in which case 189.5 the same will hold of the conclusion.

But in that case someone might well say: In fact universally quantified 189.7 premises ??? also don't entail if the possibility

أيضا مأخوذا بحسب السور، فإنّا نقول: يمكن أن يكون كلّ إنسان أبيض، is also taken in the quantifier sense. But we have

(13) It's possible that every human is white;

and it's possible that every white thing is a horse.

And also

(14) It's possible that every human is white;

and it's possible that every white thing is an animal.

ويمكن أن يكون كلّ أبيض حيوانا، ينتج في أوّلهما بالضرورة: ولا واحد من The conclusion in the first case is

OIYAS iv.1

(15) With necessity, no human is a horse.

{NB He says not 'the conclusion is (would be)' but 'it entails'. This is highly misleading and is the same unfortunate terminology that had Alexander denounced by Barnes etc.}

الناس بفرس، وفي الثاني : كلُّ إنسان حيوان بالضرورة. وهذا البيان وإن

And in the second case it is

(16) Every human is an animal, with necessity.

This proof doesn't help you

لم ينفعك في إظهار فساد هذا القول، فإنّه ينفعك في إظهار فساد رأي من ظنّ to make explicit what is wrong with these syllogisms, but it does help you to make explicit what is wrong with believing

أنّ الجهات جهات الحصر؛ إذ كان هذا يمنع تأليف القياس ممّا لا يحب أن bo modos are modos of the quantifier. This is because it provents

that the modes are modes of the quantifier. This is because it prevents us composing the syllogism from premises that are not necessarily

يمتنع؛ لأنّه يوجب الإنتاج من مقدّمتين مرّة بإيجاب ومرّة بسلب. وذلك

impossible, since sometimes the conclusion from two premises [of the given form] is an affirmation, and sometimes it is a denial. And that

أحد أسباب ما تصير له القرينة غير قياس. is a reason why a premise-pair [of this form] doesn't form a syllogism. 189.15

فبيّن أنّه لا إلتفات في أمر المطلق والمكن إلى السور، وإلّا فهذا الموضع

So it is clear that as far as the absolute and the possible are concerned, there 189.16 is no reason to consider them on the quantifier, though otherwise this topic

does require reference to it.