

Answer the following questions :-

1. What is the structure of Syllogism? Explain with example.

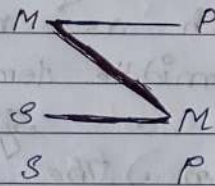
Ans: (Syllogism is a form of mediate deductive inference) (in which the conclusion is drawn from two premises taken jointly.) (From this definition it follows that) (in every syllogism there must be three propositions -) (two given propositions from which the conclusion is drawn are called Premises.)

(Each proposition consists of two terms.) (So, in a Syllogism there must be Six terms.) (But actually, there are only three new terms each used twice.) (These three new terms are given three different names, such as major term, minor term and middle term.) (The predicate of the conclusion of a Syllogism, is called the major term.) (The Subject of the conclusion of a Syllogism is called Minor Term.) (The term which is absent in the conclusion of a Syllogism but present in both the premises is called the middle term.) (The three terms are symbolically represented by three symbols, i.e; M, S and P. M stand for middle term, S stands for Minor term and P stands for major term.)

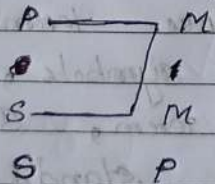
(Two premises are also given two different names. The premises in which the major term occur is called the major premise) (and the premise in which the minor term occur is called the minor premise.)

2. Write a note on the figure of Syllogism.

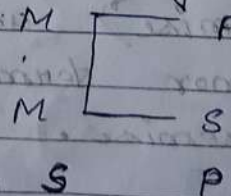
Ans: (Figure is the form of a Syllogism which is determined by the position of the middle term in the premises.) The middle term is present in both the premises but the position of the middle term is not same at all Syllogism.) (The middle term may be present in both the premises in four possible ways.) (So, there are four figures and Syllogism, viz: 1st Fig, 2nd Fig, 3rd Fig, and 4th Fig.) [1st Fig. is that in which the middle term is the Subject in the major premise and predicate in the minor premise.]



[2nd Fig. is that in which the middle term is the predicate in both the premises.]



[3rd Fig. is that in which the middle term is the Subject in both the premises.]



the mi
the m
minor

3. Write

Ans: (Mood is determined by the quantity and quality of the propositions. (According to the mood, there are four moods: A, E, I, O.)

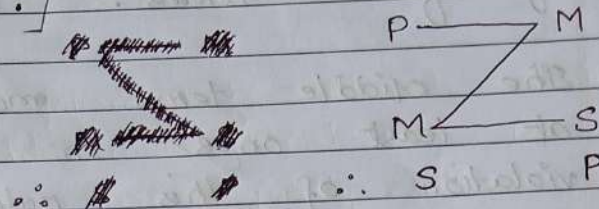
[A A A
A E I]

in all moods. valid.) (that) (moods)

4. Write Syllogism

Ans: (1) Even only

[4th Fig. is that in which the middle term is the predicate in the major premise and subject in the minor premise.]



3. Write a note on the mood of Syllogism.

Ans: Mood is the form of a syllogism which is determined by the quality and the quantity of the constituent premises. (According to the quality and the quantity, there are four kinds of propositions - A, E, I, O, and in every syllogism there are two premises.) (So, there are 16 possible moods in each figure. They are:)

A A A A	E F E F	I I I I	O O O O
A E I O	A E I O	A E I O	A E I O

(As there are four figures,) (So in all there are $16 \times 4 = 64$ possible moods.) (But all these 64 moods are not valid.) (The general syllogistic rules reveals that) (out of these 64 moods) (only 19 moods are valid.)

4. Write down the general rules for Categorical Syllogism.

Ans: (i) Every Syllogism must contain three and only three propositions.

- (ii) Every syllogism must contain three and only three terms. The violation of this rule leads to the fallacy of four terms.
- (iii) The middle term must be distributed at least once in the premises. The violation of this rule leads to the fallacy of undistributed middle.
- (iv) No term can be distributed in the conclusion unless it is distributed in the premise. The violation of this rule leads to the fallacy of illicit major and illicit minor.
- (v) If both the premises are affirmative, the conclusion also must be affirmative.
- (vi) If one of the premises is negative, the conclusion must be negative.
- (vii) If one of the premises is particular, the conclusion must be particular.
- (viii) From two negative premises, no conclusion can be drawn. The violation of this rule leads to the fallacy of negative premises.
- (ix) From two particular premises, no conclusion can be drawn.
- (x) From the particular major premise and negative minor premise, no conclusion.