

Debate in Tibetan Buddhism.

Daniel Perdue. Snow Lion, Pp. 52-53

Table I: Components of a Syllogism

Sample Syllogism: The subject, *sound*, is an *impermanent phenomenon* because of being a *product*.

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- 1 subject (*chos can, dharmin*): sound
 - 2 predicate to be proven (*bsgrub bya'i chos, sādhyā-dharma*): impermanent phenomenon
 - 3 sign (*rtaḡs, liṅga*): product
 - 4 that which is to be proven (*bsgrub bya, sādhyā*): sound is an impermanent phenomenon
Formulated in general: that subject is that predicate to be proven
 - 5 predicate to be negated (*dgag bya'i chos, *pratishedhya-dharma*): permanent phenomenon
 - 6 that which is to be negated (*dgag bya, pratishedhya*): sound is a permanent phenomenon
Formulated in general: that subject is non-that predicate to be proven
 - 7 similar class (*mithun phyogs, sapakṣha*): impermanent phenomenon
 - 8 dissimilar class (*mi mithun phyogs, vipakṣha*): non-impermanent phenomenon
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- 9 property of the subject (*phyogs chos, pakṣha-dharma*): product
Defined: that which is ascertained (by a person for whom it has become the property of the subject in the proof of sound as an impermanent phenomenon by the sign, product) as just existing, in accordance with the mode of statement, with sound
Formulated in general: that subject is that sign
Formulated for the sample syllogism: sound is a product
 - 10 forward pervasion (*rjes khyab, anvaya-vyāpti*): product
Defined: that which is ascertained (by a person for whom it has become the second mode of the sign in the proof of sound as an impermanent phenomenon by the sign, product) as existing in only the similar class in the proof of sound as an impermanent phenomenon
Formulated in general: whatever is that sign is necessarily that predicate to be proven
Formulated for the sample syllogism: whatever is a product is necessarily an impermanent phenomenon
 - 11 counter-pervasion (*ldog khyab, vyatireka-vyāpti*): product
Defined: that which is ascertained (by a person for whom it has become the third mode of the sign in the proof of sound as an impermanent phenomenon by the sign, product) as just non-existent in the dissimilar class in the proof of sound as an impermanent phenomenon
Formulated in general: whatever is not that predicate to be proven is necessarily not that sign
Formulated for the sample syllogism: whatever is not an impermanent phenomenon is necessarily not a product