

## TWO SYSTEMS THAT LEAD TO MADHYAMAKA

1. PRAMANA: subjective side, epistemology, logic
2. ABHIDHARMA: objective side, phenomenology, psychology,
- MADHYAMAKA**
3. MADHYAMAKA Madhyamaka : ontology, tenets, two truths.

PRAMANA, valid cognition [DETAIL]

1. DIRECT, sensory recognition, direct perception
2. INDIRECT, inferential, suitable establishment

1. DIRECT, [DETAIL]

1. SENSE
2. MENTAL
3. SELF, Self-awareness, reflexive awareness
4. YOGIC

INDIRECT [DETAIL]

= THE THREE COMPONENTS AND MODES OF A SYLLOGISM

INFERENCE [DETAIL]

**THREE COMPONENTS** OF VALID SYLLOGISM

1. SUBJECT (A)
2. PREDICATE (B)
3. REASON (X)

**THREE MODES MAIN EXAMPLE:** "A = B because A = X and B = X"

**THREE MODES OR REQUIREMENTS OF VALID INFERENCE**

1. **SUBJECT QUALITY:** "All A has, or is, X" or "The REASON (X) applies to the SUBJECT (A)." (e.g. "There is smoke on that mountain" or "Sound is produced")

2. **FORWARD PERVASION or inclusion:** "X is only or is had only by B" or "All instances of the reason (x) apply only to instances of the predicate (b)" (e.g. "There is smoke only where there is fire" or "What is produced is impermanent")

3. **REVERSE PERVASION or inclusion:** "Absence of B has or is absence of X" or "All instances of the lack of the predicate apply to lack of the reason" (e.g. "Where there is no fire, there is no smoke" or "What is permanent is not produced")

**THREE REASONS**, ways of reasoning, correct reasoning, Three means of valid inference, suitable establishment, feasibility, valid establishment

**THREE REASONS [DETAIL]**

1. NATURE, essence
2. CAUSE, productive cause, productive action
3. EFFECT, interdependence, Non-Observation, Certainty of Proof by Exclusion

### FOUR RELATIONSHIPS

BETWEEN MEMBERS OF SYLLOGISM

1. OPPOSITE "GELWA" / Contradictory / mutual exclusion.

Three possible sets of data:

1. A not B.
2. B not A.
3. Neither A nor B.

2. IDENTICAL "TONCHIK" / synonymous equivalent.

Two possible sets of data:

1. A and B.
2. Neither A nor B.

3. INCLUSIVE "MUSUM", Subset / "One set includes the other set."

Three possibilities:

1. Both A and B.
2. A but not B.
3. Neither B nor A.

4. OVERLAP "MUSHI", "Two overlapping sets."

Four possibilities:

1. Both A and B.
2. A but not B.
3. B but not A.
4. Neither A nor B.