PRAMANA
GUIDESHEET 3.0

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 recogition, 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)

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.

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 X" or "The REASON (X) applies to all instances of SUBJECT (A)."**
2. **FORWARD PERVASION or inclusion: "All B are or have X" or "The REASON (X) applies to all instances of PREDICATE (B)."**
3. **REVERSE PERVASION or inclusion: "All non-B's are or have non-X" or "The opposite of PREDICATE (B) applies to all instances of opposite of REASON (X)."**

***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