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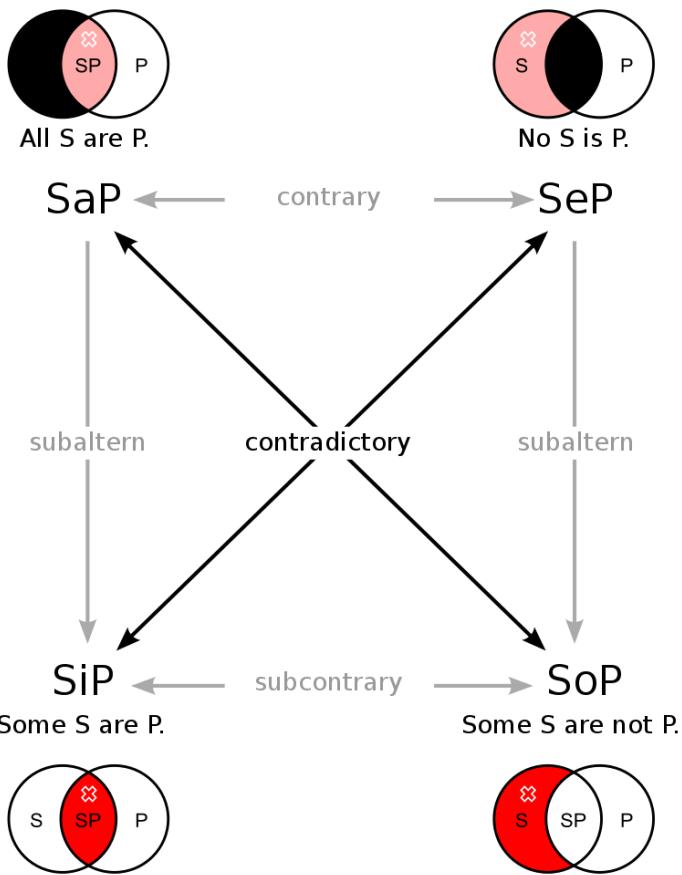
# Discovering Aristotle's Syllogistic via indirect proofs: a metatheoretical account

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- Few words on Syllogistic
- Syllogistic proofs: Aristotle's account
- Syllogistic proofs: indirect account
- Results and conclusions





**All M are P  
All S are M**

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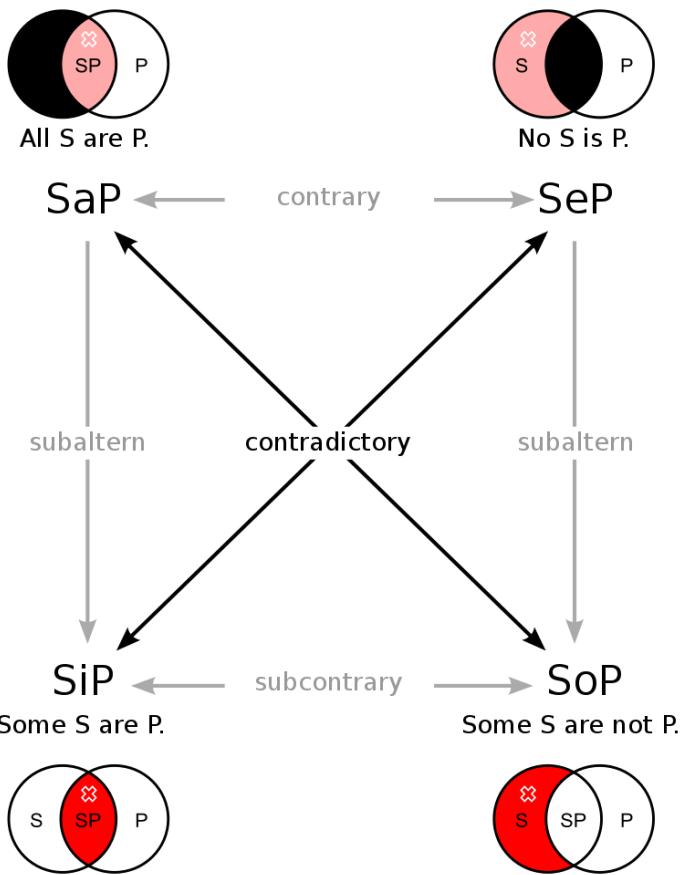
**All S are P**

**MaP  
SaM**

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**Barbara**

**SaP**



**All M are P**

**All S are M**

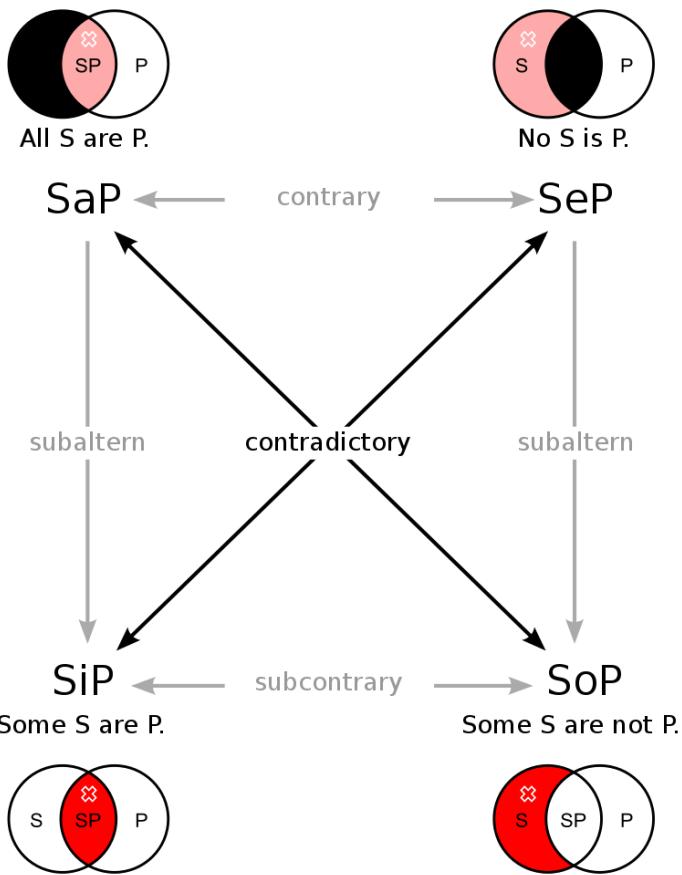
**Some S are P**

**MaP**

**SaM**

**SiP**

**Barbari**



**No P are M  
All S are M**

**No S are P**

**PeM  
SaM**

**SeP**

**Cesare**

Barbara, Celarent, Darii, Ferioque prioris;  
Cesare, Camestres, Festino, Baroco secundae;  
Tertia Darapti, Disamis, Datisi, Felapton,  
Bocardo, Fresison habet: Quarta insuper addit  
Bramantip, Camenes, Dimaris, Fesapo, Fresison.

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Cesare, Camestres, Festino, Baroco secundae;  
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## Conversions: s-conversion(s), p-conversion

MeP → PeM

MiP → PiM

MaP → PiM (p-conversion)

## Subalternations:

MaP → MiP

MeP → MoP                    etc...

## Reducing (i.e. “proving by”):

Cesare

PeM  
SaM

s-conversion →

SeP

Celarent

MeP  
SaM

—

SeP

...



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What is the minimal set of inference  
rules needed to prove all the  
moods?

Was Aristotle right?



## All possible direct proofs: (Wapniarski and Urbański 2024a)





## Indirect proofs: sets of single-premise inference rules

1. No single-premise inference rule (null-set)
2. Subalternation-only
3. Conversion-only
4. Subalternation and conversion

## Example proof-procedure (for Cesaro):

### Mood Cesaro:

1. No  $P$  is  $M$  ( $PeM$ ) (major premise)
2. All  $S$  are  $M$  ( $SaM$ ) (minor premise)
3. Some  $S$  are not  $P$  ( $SoP$ ) (conclusion)

### Proof premises:

1.  $PeM$  (major premise)
2.  $SaM$  (minor premise)
3.  $SaP$  (indirect premise from the negation of  $SoP$ )

## Example proof-procedure (for Cesaro):

### Example proof cases:

1.*PeM*

2.*SaM*

3.*SaP*

4.*SoM* (1, 3, Celaront)

1.*PeM*

2.*SaM*

3.*SaP*

4.*PiM* (2, 3, Darapti)

## All possible indirect proofs: null-set



## All possible indirect proofs: subalternation



## All possible indirect proofs: conversion



## All possible indirect proofs: conversion and subalternation



## Conversion and subalternation: arranged



# Conversion and subalternation: arranged and reduced



	Barbara	Baroco	Bocardo	Group C	Group D	Group F	Bramantip-barbari	Fesapo-Felapton	Celaront-cesaro	Camestros-camenos	Darapti
Barbara											
Baroco											
Bocardo											
Group C											
Group D											
Group F											
Bramantip-Barbari											
Fesapo-Felapton											
Celaront-Cesaro											
Camestros-camenos											
Darapti											

- 1) Barbara-Baroco-Bocardo
- 2) Group C: Celarent, Cesare, Camestres, Camenes
- 3) Group D: Darii, Disamis, Datisi, Dimaris
- 4) Group F: Ferio, Festino, Ferison, Fresison
- 5) Other pairs

## So...

- Null-set and subalternation: Aristotelian reduction does not hold
- Conversion and conversion plus subalternation: different alternative scenarios (B + C/F Group)



## All proofs (direct plus indirect):

## All proofs arranged:

	Barbara-Baroco-Bocardo	C, D, and F group	Subalternated group	Celaront-Cesaro-Darapti
Barbara-Baroco-Bocardo				
C, D, and F group				
Subalternated group				
Celaront-Cesaro-Darapti				

- 1) Barbara-Baroco-Bocardo
- 2) C, D, F Group
- 3) S Group
- 4) Celaront-Cesaro-Darapti



## Conclusions:

Dictum: any mood from B group + any mood from C/D/F  
Group

- Indirect structure different from direct

Questions:  
Why Celaront-Cesaro-Darapti?



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## Thank You for Your attention!

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## Literature:

Wapniarski, K., Urbański, M. (2024). *Aristotelian Syllogistic more apagogico demonstrata: identifying minimal sets of inference rules for indirectly proving all the syllogistic moods* [manuscript submitted for publication in *Logica Universalis*, July 2024].