

⇒ Mood and Figure ⇒

A. The Mood

The **Mood** is simply the letter names of the propositions in the order they appear (Major Premise, Minor Premise, Conclusion).

Mood =
Letter names of
propositions in order
(Major, Minor, Conclusion)

Example

Major Premise

All M are P
(Universal Affirmative)

A

Minor Premise

Some S are M
(Particular Affirmative)

I

Conclusion

Some S are P
(Particular Affirmative)

I



Mood:

AII

What the Letters Mean

A

Universal Affirmative
(All S are P)

I

Particular Affirmative
(Some S are P)

E

Universal Negative
(No S are P)

O

Particular Negative
(Some S are not P)



Quick Recap

Mood

- Consists of 3 letters (A, I, E, O).
- Shows the type of each proposition in order: Major, Minor, Conclusion.
- Example: AII

Figure

- Tells the position of the middle term (M) in the premises.
- Can be 1, 2, 3 or 4 (not shown in this example).
- Example (from this case): **Figure 1**
(M is subject in major and predicate in minor).



Remember: Mood = A, I, E, O | Figure = 1, 2, 3, 4

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≡ The Figure ≡

In categorical logic, the **Figure** of a syllogism is determined solely by the position of the **Middle Term (M)** in the two premises.

Basic Structure of a Syllogism

- Major Premise** → contains the **Major Term (P)**.
- Minor Premise** → contains the **Minor Term (S)**.
- Conclusion** → **S is P**.
- Middle Term (M)** → appears in both premises but **never** in the conclusion.

Key Point



The Figure depends only on the position of the **Middle Term (M)** in the two premises.

Example Structure

- Major Premise → **M, P** (M is somewhere with P)
- Minor Premise → **S, M** (M is somewhere with S)
- Conclusion → **S, P** (no M)

≡ The Four Figures ≡

Depending on where **M** sits (as either the Subject or Predicate), we get four distinct shapes.

Figure 1

- Major Premise **M - P**
- Minor Premise **S - M**
- Visual Shape \

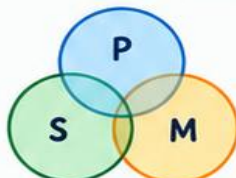


Mnemonic Clue

Sub-Pre:
M is Subject then Predicate.

Figure 2

- Major Premise **P - M**
- Minor Premise **S - M**
- Visual Shape |



Mnemonic Clue

Pre-Pre:
M is Predicate in both.

Figure 3

- Major Premise **M - P**
- Minor Premise **M - S**
- Visual Shape |



Mnemonic Clue

Sub-Sub:
M is Subject in both.

Figure 4

- Major Premise **P - M**
- Minor Premise **M - S**
- Visual Shape /



Mnemonic Clue

Pre-Sub:
M is Predicate then Subject.



Quick Recall

Figures in order:

1

2

3

4

(Sub-Pre, Pre-Pre, Sub-Sub, Pre-Sub)

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Example: Mood and Figure

Let's look at one complete example to understand how **Mood** and **Figure** are determined in a categorical syllogism.

The Syllogism

Major Premise All M are P (A)
(Universal Affirmative)

Minor Premise All S are M (A)
(Universal Affirmative)

Conclusion All S are P (A)
(Universal Affirmative)

Term Legend

P = Major Term
(appears in the conclusion as predicate)

S = Minor Term
(appears in the conclusion as subject)

M = Middle Term
(appears in both premises but never in the conclusion)

1. Mood



The proposition types are determined by the letters (A, I, E, O) in the order of the premises and conclusion.

A - A - A

→ **Mood = AAA**

2. Figure

The **Figure** is determined by the position of the **Middle Term (M)** in the two premises.

Position of M:

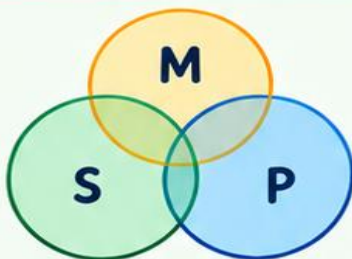
Major Premise **M - P** → **M** is **Subject**

Minor Premise **(S - M)** → **M** is **Predicate**

So, the pattern is **Sub - Pre**

→ **Figure = 1**

Visual Representation



Quick Recap

- Major Premise : A (M - P)
- Minor Premise : A (S - M)
- Conclusion : A (S - P)
- Mood : AAA
- Figure : 1 (Sub - Pre)



Final Answer: AAA - Figure 1

Mood = AAA | Figure = 1

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