some good will be a pleasure. · Among the particular premises, the affirmative must convert partially (for if some pleasure is a good, then some good will be a pleasure), but the privative premise need not (for it is not the case that if man does not belong to some animal, then animal will not belong to some man). · First, then, let premise AB be universally privative. Now, if A belongs to none of the B's, then neither will B belong to any of the As. For instance if it does belong to some (for instance to c), it will not be true that A belongs to none of the Bs, since Cisone of the Bs. (A) 30 Sunday Notes white Committee the property In syllogistic reasoning, Apistotle does not sharply distinguish between: 1) The predicative "is" (Scordes is wise for ex) 2) The existential "is" (ex: Socrates exists) · For the purposes of legical transform in syllogismos, he treats