the first of these of necessity does not belong, while the other does not necessarily belong, and the premise converts similarly (For if it is possible for horse to belong to no man, then it is possible for man to belong to no horse; and if it is possible for white to belong to no coat, then it is possible for coat to belong to nothing white. For if belonging to some is necessary, then white belonging to some coat will be of necessity: for this has been proved earlier.) It is also the same way with the negative particular premise. · But those which are said to be possible because of being so for the most fart or being naturally solwhich is the way that we define what is possible) will not be the same in privative conversions. Instead, the universally provative premise does not convert, and the particular premise does convert. . This will be evident when we discuss the possible. . For the present, take the following as clear: that being possible to belong to none or not to some has an affirmative form.