



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson 83 Notes and Comments

- Differentia “فصل” has two characteristics:
 1. It is constituent “مقوم” (constituent of its species ‘نوع’)
 2. It is divider “مقسم” of its genus ‘جنس’. A human is a rational animal.
- Property “خاصه” divides the general accidental “عرض عام” such as walking “ماشى” into humans “انسان” and non-humans; and the property “خاصه” of human is laughing “ضاحك” which divides the walking “ماشى” into laughing and non-laughing animals.
- Property “خاصه” can divide its own species “نوع” as well, and it happens when it is specific to some instances of its species, such as poet and not poet, and this is called classification.
- Dividing the species “نوع” to various groups by property ‘العرض الخاص’ is called classification ‘تصنيف’, such as poet in respect to humans, and every group is called a class ‘صنف’. So, a universal that is more specific than species ‘نوع’ and has commonality with other groups of it in essence but is different from them by something not essential is called class “صنف”, such as poet in respect to humans.
- Property “خاصه” divides the general accidental “عرض عام” such as ‘existent not on a subject’ (موجود لا في موضوع) is the property “خاصه” of essence “جوهر” and divides the existent “موجود” into essence “جوهر” and not essence “غير جوهر”.
- Every universal which is particular “اخص” as compared to the species “نوع” and shares the reality with other classes “اصناف” of species such as poet.



- Classification 'تصنيف' is like division 'تنويع', but the second is based on differentials 'فصول', which are parts of the essence of things, but the first is based on properties 'العرض الخاص' which are qualities out of their essence.

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