



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson 64

The Four Relations (4) (النسب الأربعة)

1. Equality "تساوى"

When two concepts are exactly the same in their instances, they are called equals "متساويان" and the relation is equality "تساوى".

The relation between human "انسان" and laughing "ضاحك" is equality "تساوى" because the instances of these two concepts are completely same.

A: Human "انسان" = B: laughing "ضاحك"

Criterion:

Every A: Human "انسان" is B: speaking "ناطق"

Every B: speaking "ناطق" is A: Human "انسان"

2. Absolute generality particularity "عموم و الخصوص مطلقاً"

When one of the two concepts includes all of the instances of the other (and not vice versa), the relation is called the absolute general particularity "العموم و الخصوص مطلقاً".

The relation between the concept of animal and human is absolute generality and particularity "عموم و الخصوص مطلقاً".

A. Every human is an animal.

B. Some animals are not human.

A: Animals > B: Human

3. Partial generality and particularity "العموم و الخصوص من وجه"



When both concepts include some members of each other from their instances, they are called partial generality and particularity 'العموم و'الخصوص من وجه

The relation between the concept A: birds and B: black is partial generality and particularity "عموم و الخصوص من وجه".

Criterion:

Some birds are black, like crows.

Some birds are not black like pigeons.

Some blacks are not birds like black dresses.

A: Birds X B: Black