



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson 62

### The Four Relations (2)

- When two concepts are compared to each other, considering their instances, these concepts are universal or particular. If they are both particulars “جزئی” such as this book and Muhammad, the relation between them is “تباين”.
- If one of the concepts is particular and the other is universal, in some cases, they are opposite “تباين” to each other or the relation of absolute-general particularity “عموم و خصوص مطلق”.
- The four relations are probable when two concepts are non-synonymous regarding their instances; comparing two same concepts is useless.
- When two concepts are exactly the same in their instances; they are called “متساویان” and the relation between them, is equality. For example, all instances of the concept “A” are same with the concept “B”.
- When both concepts include some members of each other from their instances, they are called partial generality and particularity “عموم و خصوص من وجه”. For example, “A” includes some instances of “B” and “B” also includes some instances of “A”.
- When one of the two concepts includes all of the instances of the other (and not vice versa), the relation is called absolute generality and particularity “العموم و الخصوص مطلقا”. For example, “A” consists of 1,2,3,4,5 and “B” consists of 1,2,3.
- 1. When two concepts are exactly the same in their instances, they are called equals “متساویان”.



2. When both concepts include some members of each other from their instances, they are called partial generality and particularity "العموم و الخصوص من وجه".
3. 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".
4. When two concepts are completely contradictory in their instances, they are called contradictories "متباينان".

