



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson 63

The Four Relations (3) (النسب الأربعة)

1. Equality "تساوى"

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

2. Absolute generality and particularity "العموم والخصوص مطلقاً"

The relation between the concept of animal and human is absolute generality particularity "العموم والخصوص مطلقاً".

- A. Every human is an animal.
- B. Some animals are not human.
- A: Animal < B: Human

3. Partial generality and particularity "العموم والخصوص من وجه"

The relation between the concept A: human and B: white is partial generality and particularity "العموم والخصوص من وجه".

- Some humans are white.
- Some humans are not white.
- Some whites are not human.
- A: Human X B: White

4. Contradiction "تباين"

The relation between the concept of horse and human regarding their instances, contradiction "تباين".

- A: Horse // B: Human



1. Equality "تساوی"

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

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

A: Human "انسان" = B: laughing "ضاحک"

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 particularity "عموم و الخصوص مطلقاً".

A. Every human is an animal.

B. Some animals are not human.

A: Animals > B: Human