

نصوص فلسفية باللغة الإنكليزية

بإشراف الدكتور

هيثم مهدي معتوق

اعداد الطالبتين

بنين علي  طيبه ماجد

المرحلة الثانية A

أهل البيت مرتبة ثالثة / فلسفة

Unit 5

السهروردي
Suhrawardi

549/1154-587/1191 [Suhraward, Isfahan, Aleppo]



شهاب الدين سهروردي

شيخ الإشراق

Shihab al-Din Suhrawardi, also known as Shaykh al-Ishraq, was born in Suhraward (a small town near Zanjan) in north-western Iran. He met a

violent death by execution in Aleppo when he was only 37. He wrote many books, on almost every philosophical subject, including, for the first time, a

substantial number of Persian philosophical symbolic narratives. However, the most important texts in the Philosophy of Illumination is his Hikmat al-

Ishraq ("Philosophy of Illumination") → ايلومونيشن

← Throughout his works Suhrawardi uses terms such as "Illuminationist theorem", "Illuminationist rules", "Illuminationist relation", etc., to identify areas of thought which he reconstructs or otherwise reformulates in an

innovative manner. "Illuminationist relation" (ezafah ishraqiyyah) specifies the non-predicative relation between subject and object, signifying the

Illuminationist position in epistemology. "Illuminationist knowledge by presence" (al-ilm al-hozoori al-ishraqi) signifies the priority of an

immediate, durationless, intuitive mode of cognition over the essentialist definitions used as predicative propositions, and it also distinguishes the

Illuminationist position from the Peripatetic view of "acquired knowledge"

بمفهوم بني جميع اعماله كالمسألة
Illuminationist

موت في عام 587

مفهوم الإشراق

نحو الأمر
موقوف الاستيفان

مقارنة

العلم الحزوري

التفريق

علمي جمهوري
المركب لثلاثي

الفلسفة الاشراقية

(al-'ilm al-hosooli) An Orientalist tradition, asserts that the Illuminationist Philosophy is not new. For example, the Peripatetic Necessary Being is called "Light of Lights"; the separate "intellects" are called "abstract lights" the cosmology of intellects and spheres are replaced by hierarchies of lights. Also, it is said that the proof of God's existence based on the impossibility of admitting an infinite series of contingent lights is nothing but a reformulation of Ibn Sina's argument, derived itself from Aristotle.

However, Suhrawardi uses the symbolism of light to describe ontological problems, and especially to depict cosmological structures. The argument is that any light is observed to propagate itself once lit and is not emanated either by will or at discrete intervals in time. This means that all light entities are obtained or generated from the source not in time, but in a durationless instant once the source is lit, whenever that may be.

It is important to note that these innovations are not just new terms but are also indicative of philosophical intention. Thus the light symbolism is deemed more suitable to convey the ontological principle of equivocal being, since it is more readily understood that lights may differ in intensity while remaining of the same essence. Also, it is deemed more acceptable to discuss "proximity" and "distance" from the source as indications of degrees of perfection. For example, the closer an entity is to the source, the Light of Lights, the more luminous the light entity will be.

Knowledge is described as an abstract light generated from the source of light, and soul's knowledge of itself - here a light entity is the foundation and starting point of knowledge. Suhrawardi's exclusive use of light imagery, his "ontology of light", brings him closer to Plotinus.

Suhrawardi also criticized the Peripatetic position on the subject of definitions. He also reduced all modal propositions to the affirmative necessary ones, and has made many other points with regard to Aristotelian logic.

نور الانوار

ليس
درا
المع
الوع
الخطه
محدوده
لم
قرن
الدرجات صالحه

نور الانوار
كلمه يونانيه
كاشفان
ابن سينا

وصفها
لوصفه
منه
وقت
مصدر
موزونه
نور الانوار

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Exercises → تمارين

Vocabulary Focus → التركيز على المفردات

deem /di:m/ verb [T] FORMAL → رسمي
يعتبر
to judge or consider something in a particular way →
اعتبر الكتاب غير مناسب للأطفال
بمعنى
اعتبرها بدرجة معينة

The book was deemed to be unsuitable for children.

discrete /di'skri:t/ adjective → منفصله
منفصله
separate and different → مختلفه
كلمه لها معنيان مختلفان
مفصلة

a word that has two discrete meanings

execution /,eksɪ'kju:ʃən/ noun → تنفيذ
م

1 KILLING [C,U] when someone is killed as a legal punishment
قتل
execution by hanging → كنجدي

2 DOING [U] when you do something, such as follow a plan or order
He was killed in the execution of his duties as a soldier.

innovative /'ɪnəvətɪv/ US /'ɪnəveɪtɪv/ adjective
using new methods or ideas
an innovative approach to programme making

intuitive /ɪn'tju:ɪtɪv/ adjective
using intuition
He has an intuitive understanding of animals.

intuitively adverb
He seemed to know intuitively how to do it.

luminous /'lu:mɪnəs/ adjective
Something that is luminous shines in the dark.

propagate /'prɒpəgeɪt/ verb FORMAL

1 PRODUCE [I,T] If you propagate plants, you help them to produce new plants, and if plants propagate, they produce new plants

Plants are propagated from small cuttings.

- 2 **TELL** [T] to tell your ideas or opinions to a lot of people in order to make them agree with what you are saying
to propagate lies/rumours

propagation /ˌprɒpəˈɡeɪʃən/ noun [U] FORMAL
the propagation of plants from cuttings

violent /ˈvaɪələnt/ adjective

- 1 **ACTION** involving violence
a victim of violent crime
a violent protest
I don't like violent films (= films that show violence).
- 2 **PERSON** likely to hurt or kill someone else
a violent criminal
- 3 **DAMAGE** sudden and causing damage
a violent explosion/storm
- 4 **EMOTIONS** showing very strong feelings, especially anger
violent emotions

violently adverb

تركيز الفهم
Comprehension Focus →

A. Answer the following questions. →

1. What kind of relation is specified by the term "Illuminationist relation"?
2. Some Orientalists believe that the Illuminationist Philosophy is not new, why?
3. Why is the symbolism of light supposed to be more adequate to describe ontological problems?
4. How are we to understand knowledge according to the philosophy of Illumination?

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1- ما نوع العلاقة التي يحددها مصطلح العلاقة الاشرافية
2- يعتقد بعض المستشرقين ان الفلسفة الاشرافية ليست جديدة - لماذا؟
3- لماذا ان المفترض ان تكون رؤى هؤلاء المتفكرين لو صفها مثالي وهردي

- 3
5. What are Suhrawardi's criticisms of the Peripatetic logic mentioned in the text?
 6. How does Suhrawardi describe knowledge?

Lexeme Focus

B. From the list of words given, select at least one synonym and one antonym (if available) for the words in the table.

on the spot, brutal, distinct, immediate, isolated, direct, ambivalent, finishing, disconnected, clear, completing, sadistic, carrying out, instantaneous, aggressive, ambiguous, cruel, implementation, vague, separate, peaceful

Word	Synonym(s)	Antonym
violent		
execution		
equivocal		
instant		
discrete		

C. Match each word with its definition.

- | Word | Definition |
|---------------|--|
| 1. deem | () a. likely to hurt or kill someone else |
| 2. innovative | () b. when someone is killed as a legal punishment |
| 3. violent | () c. to judge or consider something in a particular way |
| 4. equivocal | () d. using new methods or ideas |
| 5. execution | () e. not having one clear or definite meaning or intention |

D. Each of the following sentences contains a blank. Select the word that best completes the sentence. Apply any necessary change.

violent	violence	violently
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1. Students were involved in clashes with the police.
2. She shook her head
3. Her husband was a man.
4. He condemned the protesters' use of against the police.

execute	execution
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1. Over 200 were carried out last year.
2. He was for treason.
3. The prisoners were by firing squad.
4. He faced by hanging for murder.

describe	description	descriptive
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1. Police have issued a of the gunman.
2. Can you him to me?
3. The man was as tall and dark, and aged about 20.
4. The term I used was meant to be purely (= not judging).
5. Jim was by his colleagues as 'unusual'.
6. The current political situation in Vietnam is in chapter 8.

E. From the list of words given, select the correct word for each blank space. Apply any necessary change.

deem	equivocal	intuitive	propagate	discrete
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1. Plants won't in these conditions.

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2. The evening was a great success.
3. Television advertising a false image of the ideal family.
4. I it an honor to be invited.
5. The organisms can be divided into categories.
6. She it prudent not to say anything.
7. The plant can be from seed.
8. They would take any action necessary.
9. He had a/an sense of what the reader wanted.

Preposition Focus

F. From the list of words given, select a preposition for each blank.

through	about	upon	into	off	on	as
against	from	with	out	by	in	to
across	after	over	for	up	of	at

It is important ... note that these innovations are not just new terms but are also indicative ... philosophical intention. Thus the light symbolism is deemed more suitable ... convey the ontological principle ... equivocal being, since it is more readily understood that lights may differ ... intensity while remaining ... the same essence. Also, it is deemed more acceptable ... discuss "proximity" and "distance" ... the source ... indications ... degrees ... perfection. For example, the closer an entity is ... the source, the Light ... Lights, the more luminous the light entity will be.



Unit 4

John Locke

(1632-1704) [Wrington, London, Oxford, Holland]



Born in the same year as Spinoza, John Locke's interest, like that of Bacon and Hobbes as well as Spinoza, was practical and social. His first important writings were his *Letter on Toleration* and his *Two Treatises on Government*. Locke disagreed with Hobbes, insisting that since sovereignty is derived from a compact of the people it must always rest ultimately with them. But according to his own suggestion, he came to see that basic problems couldn't be solved without an analysis of the structure of human experience. This he presented in his *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* (1690). The work began with a detailed consideration of whether men are born with innate ideas, as Descartes had suggested. Locke held that such ideas would be expected to appear very early in life and should be universally manifest in all men if they are truly innate. He was unable, however, to find any principles, either in theoretical understanding or in practical conduct, which fulfill these conditions, hence he concluded that there are no such ideas.

Then, Locke had to explain how ideas do come. And his answer was through *sensation* and *reflection*. The former is the means of knowing the

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sovereign¹ /sɒvərɪn/ adjective

A sovereign country or state is completely independent.

sovereignty /sɒvrənəti/ noun [U]

the power of a country to control its own government

sovereign, Sovereign² /sɒvərɪn/ noun [C] FORMAL

a king or queen

Comprehension Focus

A. Answer the following questions.

1. According to Locke, why does sovereignty must always rest ultimately with the people?
2. Why did Locke write his *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*?
3. What does the *Essay* begin with?
4. What was Locke's argument against the existence of innate ideas in men?
5. What are the sources of our ideas according to Locke?
6. How does mind hold together simple ideas?
7. According to what aspects of experience qualities of bodies are divided into primary and secondary?
8. What was Locke's answer to the question: how far does our attempt at knowledge succeed?

Lexeme Focus

B. From the list of words given, select at least one synonym and one antonym (if available) for the words in the table.

power, compressed, instinctive, apparent, packed in, evident, actual, so-called, ostensible, natural, subjugation, native, rule, dense, dominion, obvious, supposed, patent, solid, inborn, unapparent

Word	Synonym(s)	Antonym
sovereignty		
compact		
innate		
manifest		
nominal		

C. Match each word with its definition.

Word	Definition
1. compact	() a. existing officially, but not in reality
2. nominal	() b. a king or queen
3. innate	() c. to show a quality or condition
4. sovereign	() d. one that you were born with, not one you have learned
5. manifest	() e. small and including many things in a small space

D. Each of the following sentences contains a blank. Select the word that best completes the sentence. Apply any necessary change.

succeed	success	successful
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1. Our plan
2. They were in winning the contract.
3. He in getting a place at art school.
4. What's the secret of your
5. I didn't have much in finding a job.
6. I wasn't very at keeping the news secret.

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external world; the latter, which he sometimes called "internal sense", is the activity of the understanding itself. Beginning with simple ideas the mind builds up complexes, and holds them together through the ideas of substance, matter, spirit, and God. Qualities of bodies are primary or secondary, according to what they induce in our minds. The quantitative aspects of experience – such as size, shape, and motion – are primary; the qualitative aspects of experience – such as color, sound, taste, temperature, pleasure, and pain – are secondary. Substance, to which qualities "belong", is itself no quality and cannot be directly known. The mind also relates one thing to another, the two most important relations being identity and causality.

Men communicate their ideas by way of language, and Locke, therefore, devoted the third book of his *Essay* to the consideration of language. He found himself facing the problem of the relationship between nominal and real essences. General ideas, being abstractions framed by us, are nominal rather than real; thus he was inclined towards nominalism.

The fourth book of the *Essay* handled the crucial problem of the treatise: "How far does our attempt at knowledge succeed?" Locke's conclusion is that we have an intuitive knowledge of ourselves, a demonstrative knowledge of the existence of God, and a "sensitive" knowledge of the material world.

By arguing that experience begins as a kind of blank tablet, *tabula rasa*, and builds up a complex structure, Locke sought to discredit rationalistic claims that all knowledge can be deduced from "first principles".

Also, Locke justified the acceptance of the Christian religion on the ground of its fundamental reasonableness and value in practical living. Because of this view he is sometimes classed along with the deists although he did not formally ally himself with them.

His work on representative government and human rights greatly influenced the founders of the United States.

Exercises

Vocabulary Focus

compact¹ /kəm'pækt/ adjective

small and including many things in a small space

a compact mass of sand

compact² /kəm'pækt/ verb [T]

to press something together so that it becomes tight or solid

The compacted snow on the pavement turned to ice.

innate /ɪ'neɪt/ adjective

An innate quality or ability is one that you were born with, not one you have learned.

He has an innate desire to win.

innately adverb

naturally

innately honest

manifest¹ /mænɪfɛst/ verb [T] FORMAL

to show a quality or condition

[often reflexive] *Grief manifests itself in a number of different ways.*

manifest² /mænɪfɛst/ adjective [always before noun] FORMAL

obvious

her manifest lack of interest

nominal /nɒmɪnəl/ adjective

1 NOT REAL existing officially, but not in reality

a nominal leader

Their review procedures were fairly nominal.

2 MONEY A nominal sum of money is a small amount of money.

a nominal charge/fee

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7. I tried to discuss it with her but only in making her angry (= I failed and did the opposite of what I intended).
8. We congratulated them on the completion of the project.

religion	religious
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1. Is there always a conflict between science and
2. He is the leader.
3. The law states that everyone has the right to practice their own

relation	relationship
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1. We seek to improve between our two countries.
2. I have established a good working with my boss.
3. The fee they are offering bears no to the amount of work involved.
4. She has a very close with her sister.
5. The between the police and the local community has improved.

E. From the list of words given, select the correct word for each blank space. Apply any necessary change.

sovereignty	compact	innate	manifest	nominal
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1. The shares were sold for well below their value.
2. Social tensions were in the recent political crisis
3. He never lost his sense of fun.
4. The notebook computer is small and and weighs only 3.6lb.
5. The country claimed over the island.
6. The symptoms of the disease themselves ten days later
7. He remained in control of the business for another ten years.

