



PHILOSOPHICAL-LOGICAL OF TERMS EXPRESSION IN  
SAYYID SHARIF JURJANI'S "TA'RIFAT"

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**Abstract.** This article analyzes philosophical, logical, and dialectical terms found in the classical work Ta' rifat . Each concept is compared with its modern interpretations to reveal its historical and contextual significance. The influence of the original definitions on contemporary philosophical thought is also examined.

**Keywords:** Philosophy, Ta' rifat , beauty, possibility, logic, judgment, definition, species, genus, proposition, debate, sanad , jadl , dialectics, reasoning.

**Introduction.** Philosophy science always human of thought essence , reality perception to grow methods and in society events understanding criteria to determine East in philosophy this regarding important place occupied from works One is " Ta'rifat " , in which many important philosophical , logical and scientific terms clear and in the bush in a way commented . This in the article this in the work given definitions modern philosophy and dictionary sources with by comparison is studied .

**Materials.** Sayyid Sharif Jurjani – “ Ta'rifat ”

Uzbekistan National encyclopedia

Philosophy , logic , aesthetics and dialectic according to modern scientific sources

East philosophy according to classic works ( Farabi , Navoi , Plato, Aristotle and others )

**Methods .** In the **article** comparative-analytical method used in the work " Ta'rifat " terms modern interpretations with compared . Historical-contextual and semantic analysis methods through of concepts development stages open was given .

**Results .** As a result of **the** analysis It turns out that in " Ta'rifat" given definitions often deep logical to the approach based to be modern to concepts close content profession Example for :

Jamal is ancient. in the definition consent and grace with related if it is modern in philosophy aesthetic-ethical in approach explained .

Possibility — existence and absence between situation as described , current in the interpretation and development start is considered a stage .

Logic — the mind by mistake protective science as seen , today on the day and of thought legal forms analysis as a science explained .

**Discussion .** To philosophy related The terms are also in the work " Ta'rifat " commented For example , ifrat so described past : “ Excess : excess with of the editor



between difference that is , extreme maturity and excess in terms of from the border is an exit . Edit and defect and defect in terms of from the border " It is a transition ."

Jamal – beauty occupation as follows commented : “ Jamal consent and grace with relevant " It's something ." modern in sources as follows commented let's see :

BEAUTY is the concept of aesthetics. It expresses the properties of things and phenomena in nature and society, human activity, capable of creating feelings of love, joy, pleasure, freedom in a person. The opposite of ugliness. In Islamic teachings, both beauty itself and its embodiment are from the beauty of Allah. The beauty of a person is in his good deeds, patience; these are considered as the criteria for determining human beauty. Beauty is a person's understanding of Allah's miracles and following them, striving for spiritual and moral purification.

Central Asian thinkers, while perceiving beauty in the spirit of Islamic beliefs, tried to emphasize that beauty is a complex spiritual process. According to the teachings of Farabi, beauty is an expression of the physical, spiritual and moral beauty of a person. Alisher Navoi considered all beauty to be in life and man, and at the same time, all ugliness and impurity to be in man, therefore he attached great importance to human education. There are many theories, views, teachings about beauty. They note some aspect, sign, significance of beauty.

According to Socrates, things that are useful and necessary for man are beautiful. According to Plato, a person can perceive beauty only in a certain aesthetic-spiritual mood. According to his teachings, beauty is not inherent in things and objects, but is an idea, a concept that arises as a result of a person's spiritual-aesthetic attitude to reality. According to Aristotle and Diderot, harmony and proportion in things and phenomena constitute beauty. Man acts as a standard in determining the beauty or ugliness of things and phenomena. The human standard is the basis of beauty.

Opportunity to the term and so definition given : “ Opportunity yours existence and absence requirement " Now his/her modern definition let's see :

POSSIBILITY AND REALITY - philosophical concepts that express the main stages of the development of things and phenomena. Reality is something, phenomena that currently exist in reality. However, these things and phenomena did not suddenly appear in the present state, but appeared in the form of possibilities in the process of development, they have their own specific period of origin, history.

Reality exists in the form of possibilities before its emergence. Possibility is the appearance of reality in its budding form, a reality that has not yet emerged. Possibility consists of objective and subjective conditions of development that give rise to reality. Possibility is an event that has not yet materialized, but can emerge,



and can become reality. The transformation of possibility into reality represents the process of development.

Terms related to the science of logic are also included in the "Definition". The science of logic itself is defined in the "Definition" as follows: "Logic is an instrument of laws, adherence to which protects the mind from making mistakes in thinking. It is a practical instrumental science."

This was the definition given to the science of logic at that time. We can see its modern definition below:

LOGIC, logic - the science of the basic laws and forms of correct thinking.

Logic studies the forms of manifestation and development of thinking, including the set of laws and rules that show the relationship between thoughts. The task of logic is to determine the true thought, truth. The object of study of the science of logic is thinking. Thinking exists in 3 different forms: concept, judgment (reasoning) and conclusion. Discussion takes place in these and other logical structures that arise as a result of their interaction (for example, problem, hypothesis, theory, idea, etc.).

"Had" is explained as follows: "Had is a word that expresses the essence of a thing." The term "Nav" is interpreted as "Nav is a noun that indicates many things that are different in individuals," while gender is explained according to the following definition: "Gender is a noun that indicates many things that differ in kind."

The definition of "Qadiyya" – a judgment is given as "Qadiyya (judgment) – a statement that can be said to the person who says it whether he said it truthfully or falsely." We can see that the judgment is explained in the Uzbek National Encyclopedia as follows:

JUDGMENT, discussion (in logic) – a form of thinking that expresses the characteristic or non-characteristic of a certain sign (property, relationship) of an object. A judgment is a relatively complete thought, in which knowledge about the object and its specific sign is expressed. Judgments can be true (true) or false (false) or uncertain (approximate). Judgments are considered true (true) if they correspond to objective reality, and false (false) if they do not. At the same time, judgments whose truth or falsehood cannot be determined are called uncertain judgments. Judgments are mainly expressed through a declarative sentence.

The work also comments on many other terms related to logic, and the author's extensive knowledge in this field not only expresses his knowledge, but also expresses his own views.

Terms related to the science of debate are also present in the work, and the science of debate itself is interpreted in "Ta'rifat" as follows:



In the dictionary, debate is derived from the word nazir (equal), or to look with the eye. In terminology, it is the ratio between two things, looking from both sides with insight (deep insight).

From the terminology of this science, we can also cite the term sanad: Sanad: prohibition (denial) is built on it. That is, it corrects the bringing of prohibition. It is in the matter itself or in the claim of the questioner. Sanad is a term related to the science of debate, and it is the basis of prohibition - denial. Relying on it, the debater gives his denial answer.

The science of debate is defined in the work as follows:

It is a comparison consisting of famous and established ones. Its purpose is to persuade the opponent and is to silence a person who cannot understand the preambles of the argument with a document.

Now let's get acquainted with the modern definition of this term in the Uzbek National Encyclopedia:

DIALECTICS [Greek Dialektike (techne) - the art of conversation, debate] - a philosophical doctrine about the emergence of being, its development, as well as the knowledge of reality and the way of thinking based on it. The concept of "dialectic" was initially understood in the history of philosophy differently from its current meaning. In Greek philosophy, dialectics meant the art of revealing contradictions in the discussion of an opponent, finding truth through discussion.

**Conclusion.** The concepts and definitions presented in the work "Definition" are of great importance not only for their time, but also for today's philosophical thinking. Through them, not only scientific, but also spiritual and aesthetic views are studied. Comparison with modern interpretations demonstrates the universality of these concepts.

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