GLOSSARY OF LOGICAL TERMINOLOGY

The glossary of Arabic terminology in the field of logic given here includes all the terms encountered in the works by Bosniac authors and texts used as sources. As most of these terms are focused on in this book (in sense of their etymology, context, their exact place in manuscripts, etc., especially in Chapter 3), this glossary contains only their basic meanings. A significant number of included terms have different meanings, either in everyday speech, or in other disciplines, or even in other parts of philosophy. As the goal here was precise information and possible practical use, the glossary gives only their meanings related to the subject of the book, avoiding (wherever possible) the presentation of an array of different meanings, and the confusion that it may cause.

The main objective of this dictionary is to offer translations of the logical vocabulary to Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian for future researchers and readers from the South-Slavic region. Translation of some of the words into the English language was aggravated by the fact that the numerous sources, especially from Anglo-Saxon countries, offers different (sometimes contradictory) translations of the same terms, and try to squeeze them in the European scheme of terminology. Therefore, certain terms are translated literally, for the readers to interpret and understand them in the given context.

The order in which they are listed is based on the principle of etymology and semantics (although the glossary itself is not), i.e. sorting Arabic base words in alphabetical order, to be further divided in several terms according to the level of their derivation. The terms that are of Greek origin are also placed alphabetically. This principle shows the base word and basic idea each term emerged from, especially when there are several terms based on the same idea.

Besides the source texts, this glossary is based on dictionaries listed in the bibliography, and especially: A.-M. Goichon, *Vocabulaires comparés d’Aristote et d’Ibn Sīnā*; the dictionary by a group of authors *Al-Muğam al-falsafī*; Ibn Sīnā, *Kitāb al-ḥudūd* (Book of Definitions); al-Ḡūrānī, *Ta’rīfāt* (Definitions) and for the Bosnian version, *Filozofski rječnik* (Dictionary of
Philosophical Terminology) by a group of authors edited by Vladimir Filipović. Of course, some of the books and papers quoted in the bibliography offer useful and instructive glossaries of terminology.¹

√ʾdw adā(t), pl. adawāt, particle.
√ʾdy taʿdiya, induction. Often: istiqrāʾ (sec).
√ʾhr mutaʿaḥhirin, (1) subsequent scholars. The word that Ibn Sīnā uses to denote Alexander of Aphrodisias (fāqīl al-mutaʿaḥhirin) ad their contemporaries. (2) In later texts this term denotes the logicians who were active after Ibn Sīnā (afḍal al-mutaʿaḥhirin).

usṭuquss, element (Greek term in Arabic transcription). Often: ʿunsur (see).
√ʾśl asl, principle; base; beginning (see mabdaʾ).
√ʾlf muʿallał, complex. Alḥūz muʿallaflū, complex words (see murakkab).
√ʾn in, if (conditional). Burhān iniiyy (or burhān al-in), conditional argumentation.
√ʾwl ʿala, tools, instrument, organ. ʿIln al-ʿala (or ʿilm ʿālī), instrumental discipline, another name of logic (see manṭiq).

– awwaļiyāt, primary knowledge; first principles; axioms.

Īsāġūḡī, (1) introduction; (2) “Isagogue” (Porphyryʾs).
√ʾyn aynā, where?; place (category, also: mākān, see).

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√ʾbḥt bahṭ, research; discussion. ʿIln al-bahṭ wa al-munāẓara, science on the rules of research and discussion.
√ʾbdʾ mabdaʾ, pl. mabāḍiʾ, principle; axiom; starting point.
√ʾbrhn burhān, proof, demonstration, argumentation; apodictic, scientific proof. Burhān iniiyy (burhān al-in) conditional argumentation; burhān limmiyy (burhān al-lima), causal argumentation (in literature and sources often as inniyy and limmiyy).

– burhānī, demonstrative; apodictic.
√ʾbsṭ basṭ, simple. Opposite: murakkab and muʿallał (see), complex.
√ʾblʾ ibṭāl, annulment, abrogation. In theology: reductio ad absurdum (reduction leading to absurd), in logic: qiyyās al-ḥulf (see).
√ʾbʾdʾ baʾd, part, several.

– baʾdī, partial, particular. Often: gūzʾ (see).
√ʾbyn mutabāyīn, different; opposite.

– mutabāyīnān, two unconformable, opposite (terms).

¹ See here “Sources and Literature”.