

Ontology and Epistemology of Philosophers of Greece

¹Hossein Nattagh Najafi and ²Rustam Kamell Ouf

¹Department of Philosophy, Tajik State National University, Dushanbe, Tajikistan

²Department of Philosophy, University of Li Tajikistan, Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Abstract: Indeed, atmospheric human spirit, always feel the thirst of cognition in the depths of your being and raised fundamental questions for him to answer to them is essential such as what is the origin of the universe? Is the origin of the universe or a diversity unit? Field goal and end of the universe?. Therefore, we must first understand the human mind and good knowledge of the characteristics and performance was fully aware of it, otherwise, if ignorance of the rules governing in all sciences and knowledge we make mistakes. Issues related to the mind, only in epistemology is evaluated, thus, epistemology, philosophical and scientific ideas confirms the value of human. Greek philosophers of the first people who have spoken about knowledge. The epistemology of Plato's views and is very important. Curiosity and innate human truth and rational activities and ambition his thinking on the one hand and on the other and thus the probability of error and confusion and uncertainty spiritual concerns and comfort on the other hand, every human thinker and the views of experts responsible for those states that in the battle, to study deep and extensive knowledge in the field of touch.

Key words: The first study, the objects, real knowledge, real existence, ontology, of all objects, epistemology

INTRODUCTION

The first and cosmology of Thales: What more than anything else as the philosopher Thales, introduces his theory about the origin of the universe and the first is knowledge. A source informs us about cosmology theory Thales, Aristotle is. He writes that most of those who first studied philosophy, believed that only the first Arche (arxe), a material for objects which all things emerge and it made it and then again from they are going and Thales the founder of this philosophy, the first water world knows, also believes that the Earth is water. Aristotle says about the theory of Thales believed that the Earth is like the trunk of the tree cut or something like it is floating on water.

Thales believes in the existence of invisible forces in all things. For Thales forces also lies in things, their internal dynamic and that if such objects as if they have a soul full of gods. But this interpretation with what we know of Thales way of thinking and doing are not synchronized (Cresson, 1943).

Ontology of parmenides: Parmenides was the first philosopher who insisted on reason as proof of the truth. Parmenides knew captivating the senses and all objects are not sensible because the illusion and deception over, condemned and stated: "the only true nature of" Allah" which is infinite and invisible."

Parmenides was the first efforts that are being essential principle of his philosophy to prove and all other

possibilities have not thought about or mixed negate the existence or not. Then remains only one way that we can talk about it and it is this: is the principle of existence. Scattering of being a fairy world is thus a unity of being and existence.

Ontology terms of empedocles: Empedocles says what we know about the universe and the world around things that we believe in it. Cognitive (knowledge) we nothing more than a bit of truth in his short life the way we eat it. But this little trick is that each source of knowledge so proud that we think we have found the whole truth while nice to see everyone.

COPLESTON VIEWS ABOUT EPISTEMOLOGY GORGIAS

Copleston after quoting the famous words Gorgias and evidence that he meant what he really is is rejected with a hesitation and says while it can be said, Protagoras believed that anything is true, Gorgias against it and he believes, nothing is truth and every opinion is wrong. Copleston believed sophists such as Protagoras and Gorgias can not be accused of trying to overthrow religion and morality but only to deny the character of absolute and objective truth have tended to result is that sophist rather than trying to convince someone, trying to convince him. This means Copleston course, nothing but denying them in the area of ethics and knowledge is relative.

The epicureans and de sanctity of knowledge: Epicurean school is a school that has made sacred tool of knowledge. Knowledge of course has sanctity because the main and first right which is the source of all that is sacred, deep relationship. Modern man is being deprived of the sense of wonder that in the modern world, the power of rational sense of subtlety and cleverness it will be applied only to a very light taste and wisdom have Reason and argument would mean reduced his initial appearance and proof of this is the knowledge of its lofty position has been greatly brought down.

As a result, Epicurus, knowledge doable knows, because on the one hand, to the outside world acknowledges and on the other hand, the senses, the way to external reality knows and it is emphasized.

At the same time, belief in the invisible Epicurus does not deny. In his view with the help of the senses can be justified opinion and judgment based on both the senses and the intellect which can be several issues with the measure, if approved by the senses are justified and otherwise, other have justified.

From the perspective of epistemology of the stoics: Stoics hold that the attainment of knowledge, it is impossible and feel as well as the tools to achieve this recognition and to have introduced this fact. Logically, the Stoics of those who many believe to human mental faculties and believe we can find the truth and we know in some cases that we realized. Augustine's talk about it: we live in we are just looking for happiness but happiness is not possible without knowledge, hence, the human skeptics have not betrayed me, this was not the man deprived of a dynasty ends have but has disappointed human being happy and said: knowledge is not attainable because the knowledge was a prelude to happiness, after offhand both parties can not achieve.

EPISTEMOLOGY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE SOPHISTS

Different perspectives on the determination of the ultimate principle objects (things) and the world, a position it had caused confusion and discredit the philosophy and years, philosophers have rejected each other's views and violated, without saying decisive in proving your point of view and other claimants filed their annulment.

Sophists view of ontology: Sophists of ontology, a perspective other than skepticism Vela do not know were adopted. Gorgias speak to that reality does not exist can be an appropriate means other than carrying out denial of external reality.

Socrates: The most famous thinker who stood up and criticized the Sophists pay, Socrates. He loves wisdom (Filousofous) called. This is also a sign of his modesty, was offensive to the sophists who called themselves wise but in discussion with Socrates were unable to realize their own ignorance. This means that they should read your wise. Socrates believed humans know everything, leading to the question and ask them what they know and have forgotten the guidelines. He did not accept that truth is relative and there is no fixed standard but argued that ethical behavior should be based on knowledge and knowledge must be based on recognition of eternal valu (Bertrand, 1951).

Aflatoon: Aflatoon argued that knowledge of two stages:

- Knowledge of false rejection and criticism
- Explain the true knowledge

“It is transient and changing knowledge can not be.” That is true knowledge must be certain or permanent and essential part of the variable, this feature is not and can not be object of knowledge. So he's looking for was fixed, i.e., epistemology followed by the non-variable that belongs to them knowledge so that knowledge is true knowledge. Therefore, the “ideas” proposed and unique theme such as knew the true knowledge of the subject of speculation are 2-considered significant.

Aflatoon (epistemology): Aflatoon says that understanding is possible but what is the real object (sensibility) but (reasonable), the second (recognition) is not new science, the science is reminded that in the depth of human existence lies, Plato for any kind of universe, (example) places, Plato said that knowledge does not belong essentially to sensible people but awarded example, if one tries to understand, for example, another example is fallible, then claimed that human sindeed, the former curtains have to be considered (Copleston, 1950).

Aflatoon (ontology): All the metaphysics of Plato's acceptance of the intelligible world (spiritual) and how it links with the sensible world is based. He tries to make reasonable inferences from the sensible world (Frederick, 1950).

Allegory of the cave: The world's allegory of the cave reasonable and sensible and understanding of puts them against each other. Therefore, it is appropriate, Plato Msavq of (fellow) or parallel universe and the truth is far (equal) recognition and are far from being fully believes and each time has a degree of truth and subject to a degree of knowledge knows (Hamlin, 1954).

Ontology and epistemology of Plotinus: Before explaining and describing the structure of the ontology ontology Plotinus should be noted that the intensity of the color of his metaphysical and paranormal place in it is very markedly, so that without it, perhaps ontology Plotinus, unimaginable and explain is irreversible, although, reasonable and sensible held him in two worlds. Do not mind being out of place but in its own quiet and protected from alteration and destruction and therefore, are true. Earthlings in this world, bodies only enjoy the picture and thereby suggest that non of them are true.

Because they are subject to change while the real thing is on its own... Thus, the reason being that all of you are on your own but not so that he will be a place for them but thus that he is his own and the two are one.

THE DEFINITION OF KNOWLEDGE IN TERMS OF FLOTEEN

His intellectual knowledge as the best, purest and truest of knowledge and to the knowledge of these properties is that true knowledge, we can deduct some certainty. Intuitive and immediately obtained, not by means of perception. Internal and not external. His knowledge of his own. Permanent degree and actuality is always present. Of reasoning and deduction to understand the features it does not use the information and evidence, it is not real true picture.

The importance of knowledge of Plotinus: Plotinus's system of thought, knowledge is a high position. On the one hand, knowledge and opinion and the issuance of birth and overflow (abundant) and the creation and existence tufail creatures argue (to see) and on the other hand in the arc of ascent knowledge and opinion and climb a ladder to excellence and achieve is unity. So, true knowledge, the true substance and essence and the essence of knowledge is knowledge and knowledge is the essence because the essence is.

Like Plato, Aristotle believed that knowledge is always awarded to generalities. As far as we know we are special objects that they know the general examples. Also, generally known in detail. But it must be stressed, he

strongly believes independent overview of the world or like Plato denies. After finally receiving recognition in the forms of objects depends on the spirit or mind as Aristotle in his treatise contact those of the individual soul and the spirit of Hany has not set the force of the object as long as the object for the manifestation of powers, the owner is have members.

CONCLUSION

Given the above, we conclude that in Greek philosophy, epistemology was introduced in its present form. In which of these perceptions are valid, Plato understanding of reason and observation (as) considered credible sense of perception but Aristotle did not address the possibility of science but also on how the state of grace but Plato the fact that certain science how particular attention had been achieved. If we want to answer, Plato, Plotinus, Aristotle and others in Review "skepticism and denial match" survey, we have to say that the result was their answer. That science is infallible intuition and presence and where this knowledge was acquired while is real, what about, like, what about "the one" and in another case like the science of the breath. In the science of sensory knowledge acquired can not be purely defensive but he will be back axioms rational sciences and the basic axioms of the definitive and Non-insulation, the science is conclusive on them and ensure they are not blocked Endo way to maintain their position that the discussions ontology.

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