

الفرقة الثانية

اسم المقرر/ نصوص متخصصة بلغة أوربية

موضوعات البحث:

ترجم النص التالي إلى اللغة العربية

- 1- الكندي Al-Kindi
أبو يوسف Yaqup ibn Ishaq aS-Sabbah al-Kindi (Arabic : أبو يوسف ،
Latin : Alkindus (c.801-873 AD يعقوب بن اسحاق الصباح الكندي،
Known as "The Philosopher of the Arabs" was Muslim Arab philosopher, polymath, mathematician, physician and musician. Al-Kindi was the first of the Muslim peripatetic philosophers, and is unanimously hailed as the "father of Islamic or Arabic philosophy" for his synthesis, adaptation and promotion of Greek and Hellenistic philosophy in the Muslim world.
- 2- Al-Kindi was a descended of the Kinda tribe. He was born in basra and educated in Baghdad. Al-Kindi became a prominent figure in the House of Wisdom, and a number of Abbasid Caliphs appointed him to oversee the translation of Greek scientific and philosophical text into the Arabic language. This contact with " the philosophy of the ancients" (as Greek philosophy was often referred to by Muslim scholars) had a profound effect on his intellectual development, and led him to write hundreds of original treatises of his own on a range of subjects ranging from metaphysics, ethics, logic and psychology, to medicine, pharmacology, mathematics, astronomy, astrology and optics, and further afield to more practical topics like perfumes, swords, jewels, glass, dyes, zoology, tides, mirrors, meteorology and earthquakes.
- 3- In the field of Mathematics, Al-Kindi played an important role in introducing Indian numerals to the Islamic and Christian world. He was a pioneer in cryptanalysis and devised several new methods of breaking ciphers. Using his mathematical and medical expertise, he was able to develop a scale that would allow doctors to quantify the potency of their medication.