

Initial origin in Platino's thought

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Abstract

In Palatino philosophic system he has interpreted God as super existence and he has believed that God is beyond everything, existence and nothing. He emphasizes on God's eminency and cleanness and divests all limiting and determining characteristics (features) from God. God is initial origin and all beings are created by him, however he is not being, not being is an unintelligible problem and out of human's understanding, it is necessary to study Palatino's idea about this. On one hand, Palatino believes that God is unknowable. Therefore, we don't have to talk about unknowing matters or describe them. On the other hand, he tries to define or describe God and determines some characteristics. Aim of this paper is to state and express God term in Plato's philosophy and in this paper it is tried to investigate or criticize his hypothesis and thoughts by analysis of works.

Key words: God, Palatino, initial origin, super existence, eminency and cleanness.

Introduction

The issue and how to connect single with abundance are studied by platino philosophers and big scientists, these matters are the beginning of philosophic matters. In ancient Greece, thinkers asked first question about whether there is unity beyond these abundance and being's diversity many of philosophers believed in initial reason, but they had disagreement with how to relate between abundance and single. Greek philosophers investigated this matter by made Al mavad theory.

Philosophically, theoretically and deeply expressed his ideas about world origin and creation of abundance from single, he reinterpreted by feiz. Theory, which was derived from plato's ideas and adding his ideas to them. Grace or emission is derived from emanatio and means eruption and stopped. According to phlotin ideas, this world is God's slopping he believed that creator didn't create this world with his own purpose, but after eruption and slopping, this world and beings were created. This theory which includes different medium between God and natural world (wisdom and one self), is based on foundation including Simple truth, single base, world creation, intermediary wisdoms, world step and continuance of grace.

Different philosophical ideas have been provided about grace nature. Grace is an internal eruption or auto emergence, in which original entity of everything is not missed. Platino uses the example of light. Because, light shines in darkness without any problem, the more far away light source is, the less intense light. In platino theory, grace is perfection and maturity. Existence is being first, because first is full and complete, does explore or have anything, it doesn't require anything, it is slopped and it's abundance creates this world but this creation from single doesn't decrease single, as sun shines, there is no chance in it. However next steps create their classes after itself, they don't accept defect, in this way (Jaspers, 1363), beings of this world are created.

All being belong to him, he is existence origin. First origin is full and complete, there is no limit, his essential essence is shining and eruption. Phlotin calls existence origin as God, in phlotin philosophy, God is the some regions God. Platino emphasizes that God is not being, but he is creator of being, he creates all forms, but he is not like any forms, God is the most important matter in platino ideas. There are three origin in platino's philosophy system, they are as follows: single or God, wisdom or sprite (oneself). The single is a reason of being existence, he is fixed and constant in himself and wisdom swirls around him, it lives on him. Sprite swirl around wisdom, thinks in it observes God by thinking.

Platino's theory about God has an influence on Islamic philosophy and theosophy espically Mullah Sadratheory, therefore, recognition of this theory is so effective and useful to understand discussions.

In this paper, we consider God semantics by studingplatino's works and its related work, then we will investigate difficulty of God understanding against existence and criticize its semantics.

Semantic and meanings of God platino's idea

In the way of explaining existence hierarchy, platino mentions three elements including: single, wisdom and oneself (self). Platino has adopted God from new fisaghours tradition. "Goodness", "beauty" and "truth" are other names of God, which are used in platino philosophy. Goodness is a term which is used by plato, God is called goodness because all beings are looking

for him. He is ultimate of everything. God is the most important and by cognition, he is the most difficult meaning in platino philosophy (Plotinus, 1366).

He is all thing and he is not anything. He is everywhere and he is not anywhere he neither is existence nor nothing. The reason of this antithesis is that he is God, without him, there are nothing, nowhere and no enthusiasm. He is all things, while he is none of them, because the origin of all things cannot be themselves. He is all things means that all things belong to him. He is the origin of all beings and as a goodness, he is ultimate or purpose of all beings with spirit (self) including human or non – human. God as initial origin is not interpretable or confirmable. In the point of platino's view, God is super existence, he mentions God as a reason of existence. Therefore, God is beyond existence. Existence and being have requirements, which cannot be attributed to God. Being existence has some limits, prohibition, shape and body but God is infinite, unlimited and has no shape or body.

In platino philosophy initial origin is god or single. in fact god has no name and we cannot tell anything about him, even we cannot tell that he exists. If we call him God, we use incorrect word, platino forcedly call him as single because he wants to talk about him. He talks about thing, which there is no talking. There is no meaning or knowledge of him, he is beyond existence knowledge, the scope, in which no thing enter it. God slops from itself and creates wisdom or existence, it is completion of all ideas or rationales. In platino theory, wisdom is second element. Second element creates spirit as third element. Material tends to spirit, it creates sensible world by mixing with spirit therefore initial origin or God is not wisdom, spirit or sensible, but he exists in all of them. In three essence (Aghanim Salase), he used three philosopher's ideas. He adopted God (ahad) from plato, wisdom from Aristotle and self (oneself) from Ravaghion (Sharif, 1365).

In platino's point of view, God (single) is superior that existence and wisdom, and he is superior than sensible world. This order is real, we should accept this in sensible world. So, spirit or self is in the middle, because of average chain of wisdom, spirit is upward and tends to single; and because of average chain of nature, spirit is downward and tends to material, therefore, from up to down, there are five origins including: single, wisdom, spirit, nature and material.

Platino emphasizes that God is beyond the shape or identity, he has no limit, he is completely infinite and has no identity, and therefore we cannot attribute existence or nonexistence to God. God is not being, because being is a creation of him. God is not nonexistence, because all beings are created by him, so he is something that is the origin of existence.

Platino mentions that he observes all things, while he is none of them. All things are created by him because he is not governed by anything, he is only God and if was all things, he was a being, hence, he is not none of things, which we imagine in mind, he creates all of things, so all things have their own shapes, they are all obvious, all beings should be stable by limitation and stability is limitation for sensible things and sensible things are created by limitation (Ali Zamani, 1387). all beings have identity and nature so platino believes that it is impossible to be existence without shape or identity. God has no shape, he is beyond limit, shape or identity, so he is beyond existence.

Platino believes that first; all beings have special shape, secondly all beings have limitation; thirdly he is the origin of all beings and all limited beings belong to him, and he is the

reason of all beings, fourthly if he has no limitation or shape, he is the reason of all limited beings.

He also mentions that God is all places, because there is no places that he is not so we can say; he is all things. If God existed all places, he was all things, but because he exists no places, all things are created by God, but why does God exist all places and doesn't exist any places. Because all things and beings should have a God, so his related should be distributed on all things, he creates them, but he is not created (Armstrong).

Platino believes that trying to understand or define God's nature is leading to fail. We talk about him, but in fact these statements are mentioned to understand him. Despite of platino's emphasis on indefinable God or initial origin he always talk about him and provides important discussions about its comprehensive role in reality structure (Bussanich, 2006). Sometimes, he mentions necessary descriptions about God and provide some description, he tries to define and understand the meaning of God. In fact he thinks of every about God he believes that this antithesis is inevitable, because all statements about God are our words. In fact, this statements are to awaken or train us, there are not reports about God's reality. God's reality is unknown. While, it is impossible to talk about God, and he is unknown, but we have to talk about him and try to define him. How are these antithesis? How can we know about unknown issue? Whether this issue is unknown or we are not able to known that.

Platino mentions indeed, he doesn't deserve any names, but because we make habit of material world and name everything, and gain knowledge in this way, so we want to adopt a name (Sharif, 1365), platino said that we have to adopt a name because it is necessary to adopt a name to understand everything, we cannot describe things without having name, essential condition to understand is image but this image is ambiguous and short. What do call others to understand them what is the best principal, which is better than the best things in existence domain and it is better than sensible world or wisdom. This wonderful thing, even which we can't tell that it exists, we attribute a trait to him, but in fact we cannot attribute a name to him. But if it is necessary to get a mention of him, the most deserved name for him is God. It doesn't mean that he is like everything, and then he is God. Therefore it is difficult to understand him, we can understand or known him by his creation (Plotinus, 1366).

Platino has used God term by previous areas. One of these areas is pishas - ghration especially parmidos God term has been discussed, and other has been influenced by newPythagoreans.

God's description

God is the basic and main term in platino'sphilosophy, it seems that it is more difficult to talk about God than talking with God. From platino's point of view God has some descriptions, we provide some of these descriptions.

1-Unity

One of the most important bases in platino philosophy is existence unity. As Emily Birhanmentions: in order to understand platino philosophy, we have to imagine world as a stationary, unique, finite and everlasting world, this world has an numerical unity (Birhan, 1390), so, in this way we have to continue with real unit, not like other things, they are all unit, but they are abundant and they are only unit by using real unit (Plotinus, 1366).

We have to notice that existence unity is absolute, it is not against abundance when it is against abundance, its name is numerical unity. But existence unity is original and is not numerical, this unity includes abundance and unity and divide both of them. Unity is infinite and predicative. In platino's point of view this unity is beyond existence. God's unity is not a length or width of unit or several beings. So we cannot count him like other people. His unity and oneness are beyond numbers and figures. All beings are created by him and therefore, they are his refulgence and eruption. His essence prerequisite is refulgence. He doesn't integrate with anything and basically there is nothing, which is integrated with it except him. He is mere, extensive and absolute, his extension is because of his unity and its prerequisite. God's unity is the origin of other traits.

Platino mentions about unity is his philosophy. He is complete and full; and because of this, he surrounds everything or every window, and there is no remaining space or porosity. He is everything and have no limit, so he is infinite. There is not any duality or other except God.

You have to know that none of dual two is single, they comes after one and one is not counted with others in a raw, whether it is one or not, because he is criterion himself, and anything doesn't measure with criterion, he is not equal to others, if so, there is common thing between him and others, and he is counted with others in a raw (Plotinus, 1366).

God's unity and his essence cannot be numerical or quantitative unity, so, it is qualitative unity, and this is prerequisite of platino's theism.

2-Simplicity

Platino concludes several ordinance by using this point. We can observe simplicity in previous ideas. As platino mentions, Anagsaguras who names wisdom as a clean or pure wisdom, he considers God as an extensive or eminent God. Among elements which are counted by platino, only first element i.e. God is mere Simple. God surrounds all Simpleby his unity and Simple. In the start of fourth treatise, he mentions about God's Simple, if there is something after God, it is derived from God by medium or immediacy and if God is the origin of all objects, he has to be Simple. If so not he will require his elements and wont be Simple. Before everything and except everything after him, he has to be himself, he doesn't have to integrate his creations, while he has to be able in special way, he has to be God in true meaning (Plotinus, 1366).

God as the origin of all things, is completely Simple. Simplicity is a main basis. Regardless of Simplicity, Intensity also doesn't have any meaning. Confirmation of everything depends on Simple. If there is not Simple, there is no composition, because one who can be Simpleexistence will not be independent, if existence doesn't have Simple, composite thing of abundance thing won't exist. Everything which isn't extensive, it requires elements and if elements ate composite, initial existence should be Simple. Perhaps, among philosophers and scientist's works and studies, platino is the first one who mentions "Simpletruth" rule and Mullah Sadra is the first one who discovers this important issue and develops this important rule. He complete this rule as "Simple truth all things, and it is nothing" (Shirazi, 1990). Other philosophers mentioned about Simple initial subject Farabi in his book namely "book about God's knowledge" believes; mere unit is initial subject, who is also mere Simple. Phisaghourian also believe; this Anslem, Agustin ghedis, Akounas and many philosophers religious discussion and knowing existence.

3- Absolute and infiniteness

In platino's point of view, as composition and being physical is incompatible with. God's essence and rationally God cannot be composition of elements or be physical he is incompatible with limit or finiteness, he is infiniteness without any dimension or number, because of his authority and might, nothing cannot dominate him. If you know him as wisdom or as God. He is more than them and if you know him as a unit, he is more than it, he is more unit you're your thought power (Plotinus, 1366).

Infiniteness and limitation of existence is requires to accept other, which is not incompatible with unity. If existence is infinite, anything won't exist beyond him. God's infiniteness is one of the main platino's philosophical discussion. Platino emphasizes on God, there is nothing, which limits him. Because everything belongs to him and he is infinite and formless, he exists everywhere, there is nowhere, which he doesn't exist, he has to be infinite, he has to be beyond all powers and forms. The origin of all things has to be formless, not being formless is required to be form. Formlessness of all sensible form derive from him.... He is not like none of existing things, while he is all them, he is none of them because existing things are after him, and he is all of them are derived from him, because he is able to create everything, we cannot determine any limit, so he has to be infinite and if he is infinite, he wont has size or magnitude he is not abundant, there is nothing, which limits him, there is no criterion, limit or finiteness, therefore he is infinite (Plotinus, 1366).

Platino obtains many results by using infiniteness element. For example, by using infiniteness of unit spirit, he exists inside of every nature or essence;

Unit spirit exists in every individual essence, but he has all spirits and wisdoms, because he is unit and infinite and has all individual spirits.

4- Sublimity and pureness

Among all platino's philosophical descriptions, sublimity and pureness descriptions are God's excellent traits and have special place, these description are known ad main aspects in platino's thought about God. Sublimity and pureness result in difficult description about God. Incompatible statement in platino's thought is because of sublimity and pureness.

He is more sublime than every kind of our image about God and he is more pure than every name or description. His essence is other essence than creates or makes alive and regulates; his value is more than everything (Plotinus, 1366).

Platino believes that God's description with divesting matters, because of his pureness is one of the best description or only way of understanding him. Conditional traits are not included in God's dignity, these traits decrease his dignity, he is higher, more sublime and pure than everything. Therefore, the best description of God is to divest every description of him. One who divest everything from him and attributes nothing to him and doesn't claim that there is one thing in him, says correctly, but if one adds essence, intellect or beauty to him, he will divest his goodness (Plotinus, 1366). Nothing surrounds him or nothing is equal to him. He is not included in thought, everything inside our thought is about this world, whether it is sensible or not. We just can say that he is beyond our thought. Our thought is come to a point, which cannot go beyond that (Copleston, 1392). Platino believes that God is completely sublime and initial origin. He is sublime because unity or oneness is beyond thought, and he is initial origin because his

unity includes all abundances. God has a prior on thought and existence, he is infinite, formless and beyond intellectual or sensible world, so he is out of any understanding or activity (Bussanich, 2006). God is more sublime than everything; he is more sublime than our thought or image. We cannot say what he is more sublime than everything we imagine as sublimity. God's pureness is like sublimity. He is more pure than everything; even he is more pure than sublimity.

The meaning of super existence

Existence is an obvious meaning and it is one the most obvious meanings. Therefore, it is impossible define existence, whether it is limiting definition or formal definition. Limiting definition of existing is impossible, because existence has no gender or time. Formal definition of existence is impossible because there is not known or discovered thing to define existence (Copleston, 1392). But when existence has an obvious meaning, it is applicable to obligatory existence or possible existence. However being obligatory is a reason of existence and being possible is defined by using its cause to existence. Therefore the meaning of existence is completely obvious, it is not require further discussing or analyzing. But what is the meaning of super existence? What is superior to existence? Does anything exist except existence? How can we imagine super existence? The meaning of existence is out of our theoretical knowledge, and we cannot understand super existence by using our theoretical knowledge or human thoughts. Super existence is beyond the scope of our knowledge. In platino's point of view, in order to understand God, who is super existence, we have to go beyond conceptual knowledge, because conceptual knowledge or scientist or theoretical recognition deals with number and abundance.

Plato whose thought had effected on platino, mentions that truth and existence belong to sensible world or ideas. Sensible world is not real or existence world, but it is becoming world. In other word, plato believes that beyond the ideas world, but it is becoming world. In other word, plato believes that beyond the ideas world, there is good ideas, which is super existence. Real beings are the ideas world; there is good idea, which is super existence. Real being are the same ideas, they have limit and finiteness. But absolute reality (truth) and initial origin doesn't have good idea of existence because he creates all beings, in other words, existence place is different from unity place (Sharif, 1365).

Platino like plato believes that God is superior than existence and denies existence from God and mentions God as a super existence or beyond existence, he bestows existence, he is cause of all existences. In other words, super existence is the cause of existence. God is the same creator, who creates everything, his existence is not like any kind of his creations, but existence is the first and initial creation. His existence will not be the same existence things, existence of all things included his existence, God's existence is not like all existences, and not being the first existence of creator in his created existence is because that all created existence are created by his existence; and stability and solidity of all truths and phenomena depend on his existence and return of all beings is because of his existence (Ali Zamani, 1387).

In another word, platino talks about not being God's existence by not having form or finiteness when this existence is created, it has form and shape, ... so necessarily he has to have no shape, but because he is formless, so he is not existence, because existence has to be finite but we can say "this", otherwise it will not be original origin therefore, the only statement about God is to be super existence, he is superior than existence. Beyond existence doesn't refer to "this" and there is no name for him, it means that he is not this (Plotinus, 1378).

Platino in second section of Tasouat, mentions that unit is all thing but he is not all of these things because the origin of all of these things cannot be those things, he states that how is it possible for existence unit to create abundance things? In order to answer this question, he mentions that he is not anything, all things are created by him to create existence, unit cannot be existence he just only creator of this existence, in another words, existence is to become first because first is complete and by "him" "existence" is created of intellect is caused by him (Plotinus, 1366).

As mentioned above, Aristole uses motion theorem to prove God, in this theorem, immobile stimulus is proved by using motion element, motion is one of the most important features of word. Platino believes that origin of everything cannot be all things themselves. He also believes that if God is described by existence, he cannot create anything Aristole also believes that first or original stimulus cannot be mobile. Therefore, the reason of existence is super existence. In School of Elea, Parmenides believes; we cannot mention that existence is created by existence, it is capture of idealistic.

Study of same views about super existence

Platino has adopted his ideas about God's super existence, God who is creator of all being, from plato. Therefore, in this section, we first consider plato's roots of God's concept, then we mention other thinkers and philosophers' ideas. Plato believes that existence is a relative perfection and belongs to God, and emphasizes that unit's good is beyond existence and is pure of deficiency, it is requisite of existence concept. Unit's good is beyond existence and superior than sovereignty and magnificence. Plato believes that goodness is superior than existence, but he also believes that essence and intellect are the same and states that intellect and existence are equal, theses plato's idea is known as Parmenides ideas.

The origin of these idea is that intellect and existence, thought and essence are the same. Parmenides mentions that thought and being are the same. Plato tells about goodness example in Parmenides Treatise:

He has no name and we cannot talk about him, he is unknowable, we cannot imagine or feel him (Plato, 1380). Plato believes that goodness example is unknowable and unaccountable, he also states in Jomhuri treatise that goodness example is beyond existence and only existence is knowable, therefore knowledge belongs to existence goodness example doesn't belong to human's cognition, and he states in Timaeus Treatise that it is difficult to find creator of this word, and if we find him, it is impossible to describe him. In this term (Plato, 1357), plato states calmly, he believes that it is possible to find creator of word, but it is impossible to known about goodness example or creator, in spite of impossible understanding or description of goodness example or creator, he believes that it is impossible to provide general description or intelligible description for all people.

Gilson believes; when platino calls God as a super existence, it means that platino known unity as a truth criterion, and unit or God contributes to all beings by unity. In platino's point of view, unity goes beyond God and it is second origin. Initial or first origin is God. He is the origin of existence. Existence is second origin.

With respect to platino's statement, Gilson mentions that we cannot say there is abundance or compound; therefore, unit is not our issue because he is beyond existence unity is a criterion of truth.

He makes this question, is it necessary to call unit as a super existence, he answers that every being and unit is partial, it contributes to God by unity, but unity is not mere. Gilson believes that God is better or higher than everything, so God is inconsiderable (Gilson, 1952).

Copleston believes that existence belongs to human's experience and God is beyond existence and he is super existence. He states "meaning of super existence is that unit is superior than every existence, every existence which we have experienced, because the meaning of existence is adopted by dependence of experience (Copleston, 1392). Whatever we experience, is existence, we have no experience about God.

AbdolAlrahman Badvi in the decline of Greek though book, states about denial of God's existence, so that he mentions; in platino's idea, existence is equal to passivity, effect, changing composition. Therefore supreme origin has to be more supreme and higher than existence limited to nature and it is a kind of essence (Badvi, 1943).

Armstrong believes that existence is limited and finite; and God is infinite, existence is mere and absolute, in general God contributes to wisdom (Armstrong).

Shahrestani mentions that, unlike objects, first or initial innovator has no form, strength or trick, he is first innovator of all objects, and he is none of them, he innovates everything with his wisdom, his innovated forms needs or aspires him. Because everything is looking for it's innovator or creator.

In respect to special to special analysis and particular study, Mullah sadra believes that emission of abundance is within the scope of existence and being, emission of abundance is based on God's excellence and his wisdom. Mullah Sadra evaluates this kind of analysis about God's originality of existence and ideas about "fiction" matter. He analyzes and concludes this matter (Shirazi, 1990).

Mullah Sadra believes that God is not equal to other existence of all being, but with regard to trend of existence or personality having identity means personality. God is the origin of every identity and personality, but he has no identity, identity and personality is beyond God, so because of infiniteness personality, identity and limit, God is in contrast with other beings.

Discussion

here, we have to mentions, analysis of platino`s thought, in the form of inconsistency, is in order to clarify his thoughts. platino`s philosophical system and his thought is excellent, so we need to analyze them deeply. mentioned critiques help us to make more subtle analysis and correct understanding of platino`s thought.

1) platino provides some descriptions about God, we mentions some of them in this paper, we discuss about God`s charactristic, in platino point of view. These mentioned descriptions is equal to description of existence. Therefore, characteristics like unity, Simplicity, sublimity and infiniteness are in common with God and existence. if God is some other thing, he is super existence and higher them existence, he doesn`t use existence, how can we accept these common characteristics?

2) God has a special description, because he is the origin of everything. This description has to be certain and expresses special direction. so, platino`s purpose about God`s nonexistence is

ambiguous and unclear. According to the rule of given nothing be lost thing, if there is not an origin, he cannot be creator. if Palatino's purpose is that God is a finite or limited being like other beings, it will be impossible to understand or accept this, but if his purpose is that the meaning of existence is not equal to the meaning of God and he is beyond existence, it won't be understandable.

3) Some Palatino's expressions refer to his belief in Base simple truth, for example he tells some where: unit is all thing, while he is none of them, because the origin of all things can not be the own things, all thing means that all things belong to him and try to reach him (Palatino, 1366). this statement 'God is all thing' is equal to the Base simple truth. Acceptance of this includes realization and existence of God.

4) Existence and nonexistence have two different meanings. initial origin must be existed or must be extinct. He is not extinct because we believe initial origin and nonentity cannot be the origin of creation of initial wisdom. Nonentity of God is emphasized by Platino, acceptance of this mother is clear and simple. According to avoid these reverse statements, unit is not nonentity, he has to be existed. Not being existed or not being nonentity of God is an important issue and if we accept true or real separate in existence and nonentity, higher than. God's existence is incompatible with logical rules. Unless, we don't account existence and nonentity as a real separate, we will accept them as mutually exclusive "Maneato Aljame".

5) Palatino believes that knowledge as a real word belongs to existence, because God has no form and he is super existence, he can not belong to God. Therefore, God is not knowable, descriptive and mentionable. In one side, Palatino in his thought and work, sometimes mentions deniable descriptions, in other side, he describes God by deniable descriptions. in some cases, he attributes essential descriptions including mere goodness, initial origin, sublimity, extensiveness, ... to God. so it seems that Palatino could not adhere to basics about God. if God is beyond the scope of cognitive and verbal areas, so we can't describe him.

6) Among the names of initial origin, which Palatino has called, there is not 'existence' term, he divests existence from initial origin, because platino use the meaning of existence with personality and identity, it is different from whatever philosophers and philosophical schools mention about existence. Palatino believes that God is beyond existence and he is super existence.

7)Palatino believes that God is unknowable, there is no way to know him, he has no name or trace, even he is not God (ahad), therefore why does platino try to know God? What does he know? Why does he talk about God? Is it reasonable to know something which is unknowable or basically it is not existed?

Conclusion

We have to imagine that Palatino believes god as a super existence, he doesn't mean that he is nonexistence, he means that God is not finite, finiteness and limitations belong to existence, the meaning of existence is not included in God's meaning , according to Islamic philosophical understanding , if God has no meaning of existence , how he can be creator of existence. So we have know God as a being, but he is infinite and sublime being, a being who has no identity and personality . a being who is perfect and complete, any way he is The simple truth . the purpose of Palatino about super existence of God, is that he is supreme, existence (limited, finite, possible

and identified), he is not existence (infinite, unlimited, simplicity, without personality or identity). according to mollahsadra's interpretation and understanding of platino's thought, if we want to place God between existence, it is required to know him as an super existence, while, in partial world, existence is not anything and it is not descriptive.

All worlds are existence. Nonentity and nonexistence are not proved in this world and only existence is proved. Therefore in order to accept God's characteristics and disagree them with possible and sensual existence, if we know God as an supreme and sublime being, it will be clear or obvious to understand him Islamic philosophers separate characteristics and God's essence, God's essence is known as an 'absent identity' he has no limit and finite. he has no name or trace, he is not limited to un finiteness, these characteristics don't include in God's essence. But by meaning, God's characteristics is cognizable. Although platino doesn't separate essence from characteristics, he emphasizes on unknowing of God, he provides some characteristics to define or describe him. God's essence is unknowable, so he know God as nonexistence. But the most ambiguity in platino's thought is that God Is not being or nonentity. Can this difference. Encode this ambiguity.

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