
Abstracts

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

Abstracts

Krystyna Misiuna, On Paradoxes Connected with the Vagueness of Concepts

All empirical concepts belonging to natural language are vague. The vagueness of empirical discourse is a source of many semantical problems which have been known since ancient times. One of those problems concerns the so called sorites paradoxes. This article is an attempt to show that the paradoxes are either invalid or unsound inferences. Since classical logic is useless for semantical analysis of such inferences, the article makes use of the Belnap four-valued logic based on the bilattice FOUR. Belnap's logic is the base logic for defining a nonmonotonic consequence relation which prefers models with classical valuations among all valuations of the four-valued logic whenever it is possible. The approach outlined in this article is intuitive, and has more advantages than the supervaluational approach.

Keywords: vagueness, consequence relation, nonmonotonic logic, four-valued logic, preferential model, supervaluation

Adam Włodarczyk, The Deductive-Nomological Model of Explanation of C. G. Hempel and the Explanation in Human Sciences

The starting point of the article is claim, that the well-known distinction between natural sciences as explaining and human sciences as interpreting made by W. Dilthey and distinction between idiographic and nomothetic sciences made by H. Rickert are both inadequate at present. Human sciences separate their research areas using logics and statistics and formulating many generalizations and even laws. So it can be argued that they can give explanations *sensu stricto*.

First part of the article describes contemporary controversy naturalism–anti-naturalism in formulation of M. Salmon, who presents the third middle way, that some human science as linguistics or evolutionary psychology can give causal ex-

planations without appealing to human reasons as causes. This standpoint, however, can lead to reductionism and necessity of separating in each human science some kind of „scientific core”, which seems to be undesirable.

Second part of the article presents possible applications of the D-N model of explanation of C. G. Hempel in human sciences, which is connected with well-known controversy whether these sciences formulate any laws (especially history but also linguistics for example). Leaving out, however, this important question and accepting statement proposed by J. Such, that some generalizations can serve as a premises in D-N arguments, we can claim that some D-N explanations are possible also in human sciences.

Keywords: explanation, naturalism, antinaturalism, d-n model of explanation, generalization

Adam Andrzejewski, Criteria of Identity and Procedures of Individuation

The main subject of the article is a critical analysis of the functions of the criteria of identity. The author presents a methodological stance called *criticalism* which claims that the criteria of identity play an important role and have a vast application in both science and philosophy. A set of arguments is presented then to show a polemic stance that the criteria of identity are not responsible for individuation. The author nevertheless acknowledges a positive function of the criteria of identity, which is stated under the name of *ontological clarification*.

Keywords: criteria of identity, identity, individuation, object

Mieczysław Omyła, The Fregean Paradigm and Theories of Situations

We try to define the essential features of the Fregean paradigm. Then we demonstrate that Suszko's non-fregean logic, Wolniewicz's ontology of situation and Barwise—Perry's situational semantics go meaningfully beyond the fregean paradigm: what is presupposed in all of these theories is that as semantic correlates of sentences serve certain objects which are not logical values of these sentences.

Keywords: non-fregean logic, ontology of situations, semantics of situations

Mariusz Grygianiec, The Theory of Temporal Parts — Theorems and Arguments

In the paper the most popular arguments in favour of the doctrine of temporal parts are presented and analysed. The author discusses the following arguments: (i) from analogy; (ii) from ontological parsimony; (iii) from intrinsic change; (iv) from mereological change; (v) against presentism; (vi) from time travel; (vii) from vagueness; (viii) from coincidence. The main aim of the paper is to show — in the light of examined arguments — that the 3D-ism/4D-ism equivalence thesis might be treated as a well-founded conjecture.

Keywords: persistence, temporal part, perdurantism, exdurantism, endurantism, time

Piotr Błaszczyk, Fragments of Ingarden's Ontology. On Schematism of a Purely Intentional Object

In this paper, we present a reinterpretation of Roman Ingarden's theory of intentional objects. There are four types of intentional objects in Ingarden's ontology, we offer a detailed analyses of an intentional object that is a correlate of a text. Such an object is characterised by Ingarden as a two-sided and schematised formation. We focus on the notion of schematism. We classify different interpretations of schematism and propose our own definition of schematism of a purely intentional object.

Keywords: Ingarden's ontology, intentional object, schematism

Joanna Odrowąż-Sypniewska, Is Knowledge Context-Sensitive? Contextualism vs Interest-Relative Invariantism

Semantic contextualism claims that sentences ascribing knowledge or lack thereof (sentences like „S knows that p” and „S doesn't know that p”) are context dependent: they express different propositions in different contexts of utterance. „Knows that” is either indexical or elliptical and refers to different relations in different circumstances. Invariantism argues in turn that the knowing relation is just one and the proposition expressed by a given knowledge ascription does not depend on context. A special case of invariantism is interest-relative invariantism proposed recently by Jason Stanley. According to |R| knowledge is conceptually linked to practical interests. Whether or not true beliefs count as knowledge depends on the costs of being wrong; on the stakes in a given situation (I may know that the bank will be open on Saturday if I have no important business to be done in the bank; if however I have an impending bill coming due I will not count as knowing that the bank will be open on Saturday even though my evidence as regard bank opening hours has not changed).

It is argued in the paper that the difference between various contexts in which knowledge ascriptions are made is not a difference in stakes. Moreover knowledge has to be distinguished from willingness to be sure. One may know something but not be sure about it and may be sure about something but not to know it. The higher the stakes the more sure one usually wants to be, but the height of the stakes does not have such an impact on knowledge.

Keywords: semantic contextualism, interest-relative invaraintism, stakes, knowledge, being sure

Rafał Palczewski, Epistemic Contrastivism

According to contrastivism in epistemology — advocated chiefly by Jonathan Schaffer — the knowledge relation is not binary (*s* knows that *p*) but ternary (*s* knows that *p* rather than *q*). Thus knowledge ascriptions are contrast-sensitive. The aim of this paper is to portray, investigate and assess the details of this view. In the first three sections I focus mainly on arguments for contrastivism. Section fourth is devoted to the contrastivist solution to the skeptical puzzle. In the last three sections

I present several problems for contrastivism as well as three main binary explanations for contrast-sensitivity.

Keywords: contrastivism, contextualism, knowledge ascriptions, the analysis of knowledge

Zuzanna Kasprzyk, Katarzyna Kuś, The Frege–Geach Objection — Semantic Problems of Expressivism

Expressivists distinguish between two languages: the descriptive and the normative. The moral sentences belonging to the latter do not state facts, therefore have no truth conditions and only express moral approval or disapproval towards the evaluated object. This proposition faced the charge that it is possible to find unasserted semantic contexts in which moral sentences appear to be true (Frege–Geach objection). The paper shows how Blackburn (1988) dealt with this problem. We go on to argue that in order to accept Blackburn’s solution one needs to have a clear concept of what it is ‘to express’. We show which conditions this relation has to fulfill so as to make the theory of expressivism coherent. Using as examples two popular notions of expression relation — expression as a symptom (Husserl, Ajdukiewicz, Ossowska) and expression as a causal relation (Ayer) — we demonstrate that neither of these notions is adequate for the expressivists’ purposes, which leads to the conclusion that expression relation remains mysterious and there is a serious gap in the theory.

Keywords: the Frege–Geach objection, expressivism, expression relation, moral language