

## ABSTRACTS

### SEMANTIC AND INTERPRETATION THE SEMANTIC CONCEPT OF TRUTH

ALEXANDRU BOBOC  
Academia Română

The paper starts from the analysis of the role played by Frege's conception, that was displayed in *Sinn und Bedeutung* (1892), regarding the setting up of semantics, and passes forward to the evaluation of Husserl's viewpoint concerning meaning and reference. Further on, one presents Carnap's perspective over the matter in question. The difference between Frege and Carnap is as follows: while Carnap maintains "the general principle of substitution" and, therefore, within indirect contexts the reference of expressions must change, Carnap "limits the principle of substitution", and therefore the expressions have the same reference within all contexts. One further refers to the contributions of Russell, Quine, and Tarski.

**Key terms:** semantics, truth, Frege, Husserl, Carnap

### NEW PERSPECTIVES ON COMPOSITIONALITY. KIT FINE'S SEMANTIC RELATIONIST APPROACH TO MEANING

MIRCEA DUMITRU  
Academia Română • Universitatea din București

The paper gives a concise overview of a new semantic framework, viz. semantic relationism, which is due to Kit Fine. This framework is a breakthrough in the understanding of meaning via a representational semantics which takes into consideration the relations between linguistic items in addition to the semantic values that each item can be separately and independently assigned by the semantics of that language. The paper addresses the issue of a subtle distinction between compositionality and intrinsicity, endorsing the former and rejecting the latter. The whole program shows new, unexpected, and very profound connections between meaning, reference, truth, and mental content.

**Key terms:** Kit Fine, semantic relationism, representational semantics, meaning, truth, compositionality, intrinsicity.

### THE LOGICISM OF HINTIKKA. FROM THE SEMANTIC THEORY OF GAMES TO THE *IF* LOGIC (*INDEPENDENCE-FRIENDLY LOGIC*)

IOAN BIRIȘ  
Universitatea de Vest, Timișoara

In his papers on the theory of logic, Hintikka follows the logicist orientation, having the very intention to re-open the working place of the construction of logical foundations for mathematics. His

new approach, by means of the semantic theory of games, leads him to *IF* logic, one that is centered on the phenomenon of informational independence.

**Key terms:** logicism, foundations of mathematics, semantic theory of games, Independence-Friendly Logic

## THE METAPHOR

IONEL NARIȚA  
Universitatea de Vest, Timișoara

The author analyses the metaphor from the viewpoint of the logical analysis of language, placing it into the category of terms. The *metaphor* is obtained from a comparison by giving up the compared term and using the comparing term for the intension of the comparison. This way, the comparing term receives a new meaning, together with the proper one, called *metaphorical meaning*.

The comparison of terms is a means by which we express intensions placed between the intensions of the compared and those of the comparing term and, at the same time, we circumscribe middle extensions, placed between the extensions of the two terms. The comparison represents a means to increase the precision of expression, to grasp a meaning that is richer than that of the compared term. The metaphorical term, as a comparing term, is used in order to isolate a nuance of the compared term. But, at the same time, it also brings elements of its own intension.

**Key terms:** logical analysis of language, metaphor, comparison, extension, intension

## THE LOGICAL FOUNDATION OF CATAFATIC AND APOFATIC KNOWLEDGE IN EASTERN PATRISTIC

FLOREA LUCACI  
Universitatea Aurel Vlaicu din Arad

Reflecting on the history of Christianity, one asks: how to understand the relation between the logical thinking and religious faith? The question is actual and necessary. At first sight, it seems to point towards a problem without solution. Why? The author of the paper sustains that the problem insinuates itself by the semantic implied by the expressions "logical thinking" and "religious faith", especially into the understanding of those as forms of exemplar relations. Within the expression "logical thinking", the relation between concept and words subsists as a foundation, this *formal relation* being determined by logical laws and making no appeal to particular facts. On the other hand, the expression "religious faith" assumes a relation between man and God, a *factual relation*, emotionally and mystically determined by the law of love, by making appeal to a model. Or, a *formal-logical relation* is either true, or false within all contexts, and a *factual relation* has a value that depends of a certain context.

The *catafatic* and *apofatic* methods, starting from knowing what is given to us as this world, by either affirming, or negating, based on some analogies, would lead us to God and are the paths pointed at by the Greek Fathers of the Church in order to give an adequate answer regarding the relation between logical thinking and religious faith.

**Key terms:** logical thinking, religious faith, apofatic knowledge, catafatic knowledge, Greek Fathers of the Church

## EVENTS AND NEGATIONS

GABRIEL ILIESCU

The first aim of the paper was to replace the classic negation from T-expression for the events: extinction, appearance, conservation of absence, with non- classic negations such as contrariety and subcontrariety. One second aim is to analyze if the expressions containing the new negations keep on expressing their homologous events, containing the classic negation. The outcomes, as concerns the subcontrariety, are negative. I proposed renaming of the new events via prefix with the particle „cvasi”. I stated the content of the states of the new events, by replacing the non-classic negation applied to the variable  $p$  with truth functions that are the contraries, respectively the subcontraries of such negations of  $p$ . It may be interpreted that both classic events and the new ones express the dynamics of micro or macro- social processes.

**Key terms:** event, state of the event, classic negation, non-classic negation, contradiction, contrariety, subcontrariety

## NON-CONTRADICTION AND EXCLUDED MIDDLE IN POLYVALENT LOGICS AND MODAL LOGICS

VICTOR EMANUEL GICA

Institutul de Filosofie și Psihologie „Constantin Rădulescu-Motru” al Academiei Române

The paper presents, in a comparative manner, the specific character of polyvalent logics as faced to modal logics, and also their relations to bivalent logic systems. The general traits and their implications on some logical operators, from the perspective of truth values, are analysed from the viewpoint of non-contradiction and excluded middle. According to this, one presents, as significant marks for the two types of logics, the logical systems of strict implication build up by C. I. Lewis and the system of trivalent logic of Jan Łukasiewicz, respectively.

**Key terms:** polyvalent logics, modal logics, non-contradiction, excluded middle, truth value, C.I. Lewis, Jan Łukasiewicz.

## INTUITIONIST BENCHMARKS IN ROMANIAN LOGIC

MARIUS DOBRE

Institutul de Filosofie și Psihologie „Constantin Rădulescu-Motru” al Academiei Române

After a short presentation of intuitionistic theoretical program, the paper briefly restates some Romanian logical theories that can be co-joined to this program or can be directly traced to this program. Thus, one discusses upon Nae Ionescu's anti-logicism, the monovalent and intuitive direction of Octav Onicescu, the retrieving, within modal logic, of intuitionistic ideas of Grigore Moisil and the logic of intuitionistic mathematics (intuitive theory) of Alexandru Surdu.

**Key terms:** intuitionistic theses, anti-logicism, logic with single truth value, modal logic, intuitive theory of intuitionistic logic

**PROJECTIONS OF ANCIENT LOGICS CONSIDERED  
FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF COMPARATIVE PHILOSOPHY  
IN THE STUDIES OF ARAM M. FRENKIAN**

TITUS LATES

Institutul de Filosofie și Psihologie „Constantin Rădulescu-Motru” al Academiei Române

This paper follows the references to ancient logics – especially Aristotle’s logic, stoic logic and Indian logic – in the work of Aram M. Frenkian (1898 -1964). It presents the opinions reached by the Romanian philosopher and philologist, using the methods of comparative philosophy, in regard to the influence of language on logics, the evolution of Greek logics, the characteristics of Indian reasoning as well as the relationship between Greek scepticism and Indian philosophy.

**Key terms:** comparative philosophy, Aristotle’s logic, stoic logic, Greek scepticism, Indian reasoning.

**ACCOUNTS OF THE DEDUCTION  
OF CATEGORIES IN HEGEL’S LOGIC**

ȘTEFAN-DOMINIC GEORGESCU

Institutul de Filosofie și Psihologie „Constantin Rădulescu-Motru” al Academiei Române

The paper states the Hegel’s deduction of categories is not built up against Kant’s idea of deduction, but continues it. Still, a change of method is noticeable, especially because Hegel’s system of thought determinations is a system of pure reason. Be this as it may, Hegel’s deduction of categories is an application of speculative logic, that was never created and remains as a task for systematic philosophers.

**Key terms:** logic, speculative, category, deduction, formal

**THE SUBJECT IN CLASSICAL AND SPECULATIVE LOGIC**

DRAGOȘ POPESCU

Institutul de Filosofie și Psihologie „Constantin Rădulescu-Motru” al Academiei Române

The paper presents the classical theory of subject in the predication judgment, and then the Hegelian doctrine on the subject, with the intention of conducting a comparative analysis.

The results of the analysis sustain the viewpoint according to which between the classical subject and the subject of speculative judgment there are some relations that entitles one to consider the speculative judgment as a development of the classical one, for the cases in which the subject is taken as a process.

**Key terms:** metaphysical subject, logical subject, predication judgment, speculative judgment, middle

## ACCOUNTS OF ARISTOTLE'S THEORY OF JUDGMENT

ȘERBAN N. NICOLAU

Institutul de Filosofie și Psihologie „Constantin Rădulescu-Motru” al Academiei Române

From a classical logic perspective, the paper focuses upon the linguistic expression of judgment in Greek and Romanian languages, upon its structure and functions of components, upon the classification of judgements according to the quantity of the subject, the quality of the copula and their conditioning, making appeal to examples taken from the Aristotelian treaty on philosophy of nature, *De caelo*.

**Key terms:** judgment, sentence, linguistic expression, subject, predicate.

