ABSTRACTS

THE REASON AND THE ESSENCE (ESSENTIA)

ALEXANDRU SURDU
Romanian Academy

The paper presents reason (ratio, logos) as a faculty of mind, separate from both intellect (*phronesis*) and speculative thinking (*theoria*).

One speaks about the ontic reference of reason. There is also a presentation of basic psychical processes of reason. Then, the noetic (logic) forms of reason are debated upon: notion, judgement, reasoning, which are related to Aristotle's and Porphyrios' perspectives.

The study of noetic forms of Reason has as an objective (*skepsis*) the demonstration, i.e. the scientific syllogism (*epistemonikos*).

Key terms: reason; notion; judgement; reasoning; demonstration

HUSSERL ON SEMIOTIC AND LOGIC

ALEXANDRU BOBOC
Romanian Academy

The paper presents an analysis of Edmund Husserl's *Zur Logik der Zeichen (Semiotik)*, published in: *Husserliana*, Bd. XII, hrsg. von Lothar Eley, 1970, p. 340–373: Ergänzende Texte (1890-1901) at: *Philosophie der Arithmetik. Logische und psychologische Untersuchungen*, which is further translated into Romanian.

Key terms: Edmund Husserl; semiotic; *Sinn*; *Bedeutung*; *Begriffswort*

THE LOGICAL FORM

MIRCEA DUMITRU
University of București, Romania
Romanian Academy

The study of form is of paramount importance for logic. Logic is, by its very nature, a (symbolic or mathematical) study of forms and structures. Logic is the only genuine formal science.

The importance of the topic is such that the domain of logic itself can be identified with a mathematical and symbolic study of forms. Thus, Bertrand Russell, in his 1914 Lowell lectures, *Our Knowledge of the External World*, states in a famous way „every philosophical problem, when it is subject to the necessary

analysis and purification, is found either to be not really philosophical at all, or else to be ... logical" (Russell, 1993; p. 42).

The paper addresses several logical-philosophical and metaphysical aspects of this crucial notion and shows the inter-connectedness of the logical and metaphysical aspects of logical form.

Key terms: Logical form, philosophical logic, metaphysics, Tarskian, L. Wittgenstein, Kit Fine

DETERMINATION AND DEPENDENCE

IONEL NARIȚA
West University, Timișoara, Romania

A scale is a system of incompatible and complementary intensions. There easily can be proved that the scales exist and any intension belongs at least to a scale. In order to express the elements of a scale, it must be taken apart an element of it as *origin*, and the negation of the origin represent the *generic element*, or the *genus* of the scale. The others intensions are *species* of that genus. Therefore, any intension is defined through genus and a specific difference. To express the difference between genus and a certain species, we can use *numbers*. So, an intension of the scale *S* can be expressed using the term „xS", where *x* is a number and „S" is the term used to express the genus. For instance, „2 m high" is an element of the heights scale. The expressions „xS" make up a *parameter*, where *x* represents its value. Between two parameters we can define the relations of *determination* and *dependence*. The parameter „yP" depends of the parameter „xS" if the parameter „xS" intensionally determines the parameter „yP".

Key terms: parameter; dependence; computability; Turing machine

THE DEFINITION.
CLASSICAL AND MODERN LOGICAL ACCOUNTS

MARIUS DOBRE
Constantin Rădulescu-Motru Institute for Philosophy and Psychology of Romanian Academy

The paper presents some accounts regarding the status of definition taken both from classical logic (especially the Aristotelian one), and from nowadays theories as symbolic logic, argumentation theory and rhetoric: the origin of the debate on definition, the structure of definition, the problem of undefinables, the importance of the five voices for definition, the goals of defining, the rules of definition from Aristotle till the present day, the difference between real and nominal definitions (and also other classifications of definition), the argumentation

through definition, the setting of definition as equality, the equivalence or primary identity in mathematic-symbolic logic.

Key terms: the concept of definition; rules of definition; nominal and real definitions; argumentation through definition; formal definitions

DEONTIC-ACTIONAL LIBERTY

GABRIEL ILIESCU

The purpose of this article is to find out if a particular procedure can be transferred from Deontic Logic to The Logic of Action. The procedure concerned is the application of classical negation. Thus if apply classical negation to the deontic compelling, then obtain the expression of the deontic liberty. Assume that the referred procedure is transferred to the actional field. The assumed question is: if we apply the classical negation to the expression of actional compelling, then do we get the expression of actional liberty? The answer of the initial question, within the limits of the analysis here, is a negative one. The final part mentions a possible opening to an extensive list of the dimensions that accompany the human action.

Key terms: event, act; action; ability; actional compelling; deontic compelling; deontic liberty; actional liberty; hindering

REMARKS ON HEGEL'S *AUFHEBUNG*

ŞTEFAN-DOMINIC GEORGESCU
Constantin Rădulescu-Motru Institute for Philosophy and Psychology of Romanian Academy

The paper focuses on the role of the concept of *Aufhebung* within Hegel's logic and philosophical system. The main point is that this can be considered as a logical operator that is specific to dialectical-speculative logic. Further, this operator is distinguished by the classical operators and its evolving nature within the system is evaluated. Finally, its effectiveness at all levels of Hegel's philosophy is stressed.

Key terms: *Aufhebung*; speculative; mediation; being; nothing; becoming; logic

LOGIC UNIVERSE GENERATOR.
THE GENERAL FORM OF A PROPOSITION. BIDIMENSIONAL LOGIC

IULIAN GRIGORIU

We propose, in this article, a way of generalizing a Wittgensteinian propositional sign based on the internal structures of propositions and logical

operations in a Logic Space (LS), which will become the basis for developing a Logic Generator Universe (LGU), situated in a binary and bivalent logic.

LGU consists of matrices with specific internal structures and it generates a two-dimensional logic with axioms, rules, specific properties. The obtained matrix operators generalize the known logical operations from the Wittgensteinian LS.

The article contains two-dimensional logic examples and applications less visible from the perspective of classical logic. We consider that the construction of logic-mathematical structures initiated from atomic propositions can unlock logical perspectives, including in defining the cardinal natural numbers.

Key terms: Logic Generator Universe; table operator; logical operation; the general form of a proposition; internal logical structures; meaning; two-dimensional logic; logicism

THE LOGICAL EXPANSION.
THE LOGICAL INITIATION OF THINKING (II)

CEZAR ROŞU

Constantin Rădulescu-Motru Institute for Philosophy and Psychology of Romanian Academy

Modern thinking, which evolved following the line: more structure, less substance, built its models for structure and function, i. e. for the system, displaying the logical process by means of new schemes – the schemes of cybernetics, and preserving at the same time the older scheme – the circular scheme.

Key terms: necessity, structure, system, cybernetics

CATEGORIAL STRUCTURES AND TRANSFORMATIONS
OF CATEGORIAL STRUCTURES IN SPECULATIVE SYSTEMS (II)

DRAGOŞ POPESCU

Constantin Rădulescu-Motru Institute for Philosophy and Psychology of Romanian Academy

This is the second part of a paper in which one presents a method of analyzing the transformations that can occur in some homogenous systems of three elements, called speculative systems.

The feature of speculative systems (**S**) is that the elements that compose them have a complex structure, having a base component, a descriptive component and a relational one. The non-speculative systems are made of elements which do not have a specified inner structure (**N**). A third type of system encodes the transformations of the first two types (**T**).

The author of the paper argues that the **N** systems correspond to Aristotelian categories, **S** systems correspond to categories in the Kantian sense, and a third type is suited to the **T** systems.

The combinations of categories from different systems are called „categorial devices".

Key terms: non-speculative systems; speculative systems; transformation; category; categorial device

SORIN VIERU: SOMETHING FROM THE CONTENT OF THINKING THOUGHT AND THOUGHTFUL THINKING

TITUS LATES

Institutul de Filosofie şi Psihologie „Constantin Rădulescu-Motru" al Academiei Române

This bibliography includes articles, studies and volumes signed by the Romanian thinker Sorin Vieru (1934–2018).

Coming out of the spectrum of marxist-leninist propaganda, dominant at the time of his formation and debut, he became one of the disciples of the philosopher Constantin Noica and the first important translator and commentator in Romanian of Gottlob Frege's works. I have noted its presence in the pages of scientific and cultural publications and in public debates and I emphasized his contributions in logic – predicate logic, syllogistic, deontic logic – and the research on scientific, social political and historical reason.

Key terms: Constantin Noica; Gottlob Frege; predicate logic; syllogistic; deontic logic