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ABSTRACTS

MIHAI EMINESCU ÎNTRE KANT ȘI SCHOPENHAUER

ANGELA BOTEZ

Abstract. Eminescu undertakes a special interest in the matter of Kantian apriorism and expresses the strong impression that it makes on someone who has studied in depth Kant and Kantian idealism. Eminescu recognizes here that the complete detachment from this world and its ephemeral will „renders reason (to be) but a window, through which the sun of a new lights enters the soul.” He praises this power of the soul to stare in the face of eternity, beyond the gate locks of times. No doubt that the poet had always an admiration for the Kantian idealist philosophy, named with a convinced exaggeration „the Bible of the philosophers”. Most certainly, Schopenhauer would have been closer to the soul and spirituality of Eminescu, through the subjective element that distinguishes his thought, through its pessimism, through its links with the Indic philosophy, through that „will to life” that establishes the foundation of his ethics and especially through its literary form, populated with images, vesting the thought of this philosopher.

As for the work entitled *Sărmanul Dionis* [*Poor Dionis*], the world of Kantian ideas appears here revised and, anyhow, overwhelmed by the formulations and images reminding of Schopenhauer. Obviously, one encounters in this fantastic story, as well, the traces of the Kantian transcendentalism and apriorism. Yet, Kant is not dominating here the thought of the poet. Eminescu creates out of the crumbles of the philosophy of Kant and Schopenhauer, adorned with countless Platonic, Spinozian, Fichtean, mystical and mythological motifs, *his* philosophy, where the fantastic and the poetic elements take precedence.

SPAȚIU POETIC ȘI „LUMI POSIBILE”: EMINESCU ȘI FILOSOFIA MODERNĂ

ALEXANDRU BOBOC

Abstract. The study approaches a theme such as „Eminescu and the philosophy” (by) investigating the philosphical back-ground of the great poet and the ways he found for giving an original signification to those philosophical sources in his own poetical universe. The author doesn't attempt to discuss the „philosophy of Eminescu”, but to explore the „Eminescu-phenomenon” in the light of his reconsideration of the theoretical and philosophical values for the purposes of comprehension in the realm of romantic, and modern, poetry.

AFEREZĂ – MAIEUTICĂ – ANAMNEZĂ

OANA VASILESCU

Abstract. The author approaches the discussion about the dialectical and dialogical method of knowledge in Socrates' philosophical conception from an epistemological perspective, arguing about key-terms as apheresis, maieutics – which are interrelated by means of

semantics, origin and methodology – and anamnesis – which is the very fundament of maieutics – and emphasizing the profound similarities with Buddhism and Jung’s psychoanalysis.

LECȚIA LUI PYTHAGORAS SAU INTRODUCERE ÎN FILOSOFIE

ȘERBAN N. NICOLAU

Abstract. Based on the discipline rule in old Pythagora’ s school, the article tries to elucidate the deeper meaning of these initial gestures, by relying, on one hand, on historical reasons coming from ancient sources, and, on the other hand, on etymological reasons of old Greek.

HEIDEGGER ȘI FENOMENOLOGIA VIEȚII RELIGIOASE

CRISTIAN CIOCAN

Abstract. Concepts as *Unzuhause-sein*, *Unheimlichkeit*, *Angst* and *Last* respond, in Martin Heidegger’s *Sein und Zeit*, to Saint Augustin’s view regarding the idea of „every day life” as a burden to be beared. Thus, the weight of that burden is turning to some quiet and apparant releve silence and stability of soul. The essential different status of those relie in the falsity of all of those inauthentic tendencies of „every day life”.

ȘTIINȚĂ ȘI POEZIE

JOSÉ SANMARTÍN
(Universidad de Valencia)

Abstract. The author attempts to make several useful discinctions – betwen science and poetry, between the traditional and the postmodernist perspective on science, between the giants and the gnomes of the scientific communities etc. – which enables him to question two major myths concerning science – namely, that science is the realm of Truth and Objectivity, radically opposed to any kind of speculation, imagination or creativeness – and to approach the fields of poetry and science from an unifying perspective, grounded on concepts as creative thinking, imaginative thinking, speculative thinking, a priori presumptions etc.

O SEMANTICĂ A LOGICILOR MODALE CU AGENȚI

CORNEL P. POPA

Abstract. The paper explores a semantic theatrical paradigm for modal logics with agents. First chapter presents the formal language of the mixed modal logic with agents. Second chapter is devoted to declarative or descriptive languages used in empirical sciences and knowledge basis for expert systems to obtain automated proof theorems. Here is sketched the author’s method (2002) to construct derivation tree or argumentation trees, starting from conjunctive normal forms. The last chapter deals with our theatrical paradigm for modal mixed logics with agents. We keep Kripke’s main line of thought, but I shall speak of three levels: scenes, acts and drama or histories. Each scene has his place and his duration or

interval of time. Also, it has his agents or personages. Each agent plays his own role, has his social status, his own goal, his own abilities, methods or programs. All the agents interfering in a scene have their common knowledge basis, but each one can have his own pieces of knowledge or distinctive features. There are between agents liking or attraction, aversion or hostilities, accords or conflicts. Each scene has a State of facts defined by an initial factual state and by a set of general clauses or rules as well as by a common objective or goal. In order to obtain an act scenes may be composed in series or in parallel. In the same way, can be composed the entire drama or history. Up to now I have considered three distinct species of semantics: a denotative or referential semantic or a Tarski type semantic, corresponding to the Karl R. Popper's first world, a inner or subjective attitudes of the agent, corresponding to the Popper's second world and finally a virtual or possible world semantic as Kripke's vision partially similar to Popper third world.

META-INDUCȚIA PESIMISTĂ: ARGUMENTE PRO ȘI CONTRA

VALENTIN TEODORESCU

Abstract. There are some arguments supporting the pessimistic meta-induction, coming from the direction of quantum theory (A. Kukla and J. Walmsley), from the direction of Laudan's list with successful but false theories, and from the specific direction of the phlogiston theory (which Kukla Walmsley, and S. Psillos consider to be false). Against these arguments we believe we can successfully oppose, in the first case the interactive quantum realism of I. Niiniluoto, in the second case the realism of the theoretical constituents responsible for the empirical success of the theories of S. Psillos, and in the third case the analysis of the phlogiston theory done by V. Verronen, R. Vihalemm and E. McMullin (who suggested that this theory was simultaneously insufficiently mature and approximately true). Our conclusion does not necessary prove that the perspective of the scientific realism is true, but rather that the pessimistic meta-induction attack against it proves to be unconvincing.

LEGEA PSIHO-SOCIO-COMUNICAȚIONALĂ PASCAL-KAPFERER

ȘTEFAN VLĂDUȚESCU

Abstract. The study has an interdisciplinary character, being situated at the intersection of Psychology with Sociology and Communicology. The research starts from the idea that the human is incapable of standing the uncertainty and the lack of opinion, he needs to believe. On this basis, corroborating the positions founded by Pascal and J.-N. Kapferer, it is argued for stating a repeating, coherent and objective correlation between the social cognition and belief. What would we call the Pascal-Kapferer law concludes that regarding the social cognition it is not the strict proof the one that counts, but the opinion of trust, the belief, the consideration; the social cognition is based on belief, but not on proof.

PRAGMATICĂ ȘI PRAGMATISM ÎN GÂNDIREA CONTEMPORANĂ

DANIA PREDA

Abstract. The study investigates the pragmatic theories in their contemporary dimensions. Starting from Pierce, James, Dewey and others this examination explains the pragmatic directions for the reform of philosophy on the

basis of new scientific methods. Thus, the paper capitalizes also other more recent contributions: Austin, Grice, W. Lahov, Ch. Morris and others.

UNELE ASPECTE ACTUALE ALE ISTORIEI ȘI FILOSOFIEI ȘTIINȚEI

MIHAI C. TEODORESCU

Abstract. The study starts from the interpretation of the explanation offered by Thomas Kuhn to the existence of the multitude of paradigms elaborated for the same problem stating that the philosophy of the is based exclusively on general and abstract concepts lacking the material and technological possibility to select rigorous empirical data to be gathered within a single and accredited theory verified by the experience of every school of thought. Therefore, the history and the philosophy of sciences involves a metaphysics of sciences and not verifiable hypotheses able to become scientific theories unanimously accepted.