

# The Legacy of Socrates: the dichotomy of the greatest figures of Western philosophy, does everything have to be polarized?

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## FORM OF THE GOOD

PLATO      TRANSCENDENT      ARISTOT



How have they interpreted the Socratic philosophy of humility and the pursuit of knowledge, and what are the implications of these differences in their respective philosophies?

To summarize, the questions we aim to answer are:

- **Writings:** Despite having a teacher-student relationship, how does Plato's writings differ from Aristotle's in terms of most frequent words and length of sentences?
- **Sentiment:** Do Plato and Aristotle have different sentiments? If yes, how far is the difference in terms of emotion

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Warning in doTryCatch(return(expr), name, parentenv, handler): unable to load
object 'Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Resources/modules//R_X11.so':
# dlopen(Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Resources/modules//R_X11.so, 0x0006
# not loaded: /opt/X11/lib/libSM.6.dylib
# Referenced from: <F564E7B-F7DD-3BAE-972C-DE65F8735FC9> /Library/Frameworks/
# /k/Version/4.2/Resources/modules//R_X11.so
```

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uch file), '/Library/Frameworks/R.framework
'/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/ide
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- Topic 1: Writings
- Despite having a teacher-student relationship, how does Plato's writings

ences?

Plato and Aristotle are two of the most influential figures in Western philosophy. They both studied under Socrates, and went on to develop their own philosophies and ways of thinking about the world. Despite their shared background and teacher-student relationship, their writings differ significantly in terms of their writing style and language usage. One aspect of this difference can be seen in the most frequent words and length of sentences used in their works.

Understanding these linguistic differences can provide insights into how their perspectives and ideas differed and how their writing styles may have influenced their audiences.

For the first topic, we aim to analyze the most frequently used words in the works of Plato and Aristotle. Our approach is to examine the word frequency distribution in their writings using the wordcloud package. At a quick look, it's noticeable that both authors frequently use the words "one" and "things" in their writings.

Word Cloud



through reflections and reasonings as stated in his famous saying "the unexamined life is not worth living" and in his book "The Republic." His writings often feature the word "think" as a result of his emphasis on dialectical inquiry.

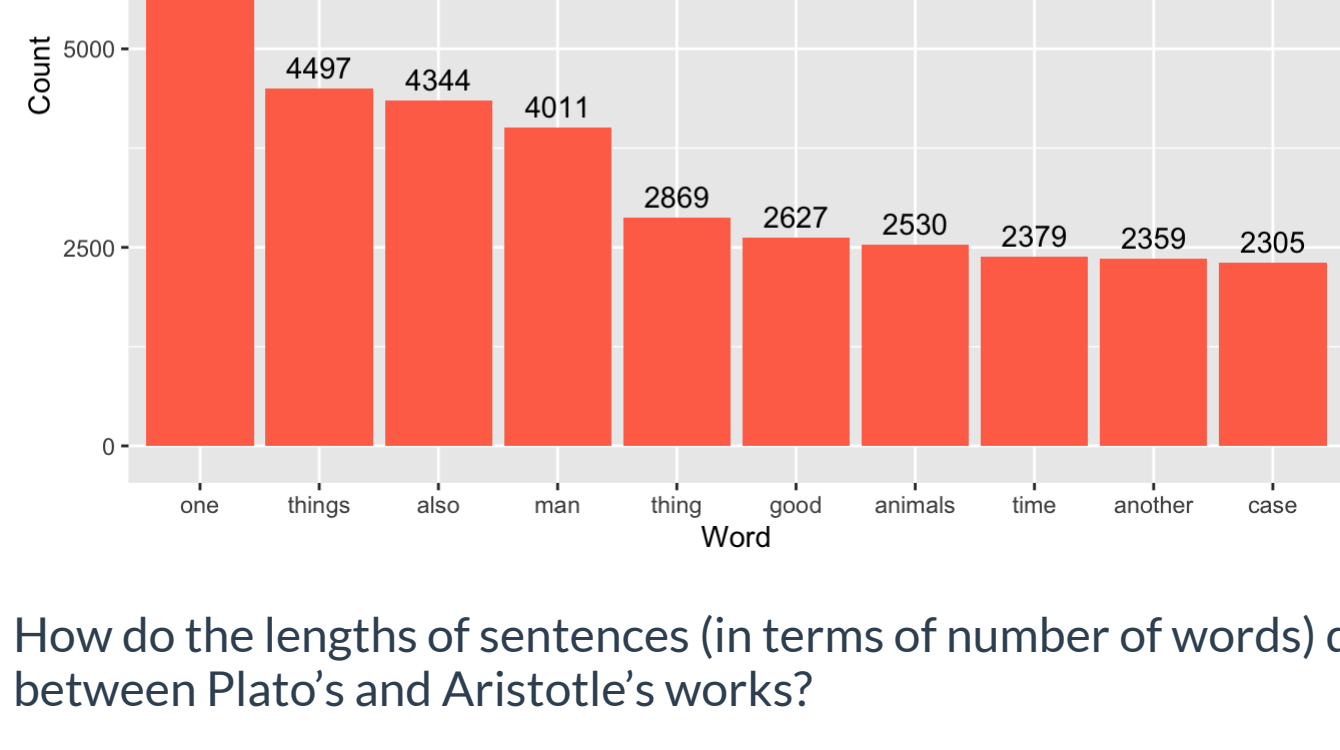
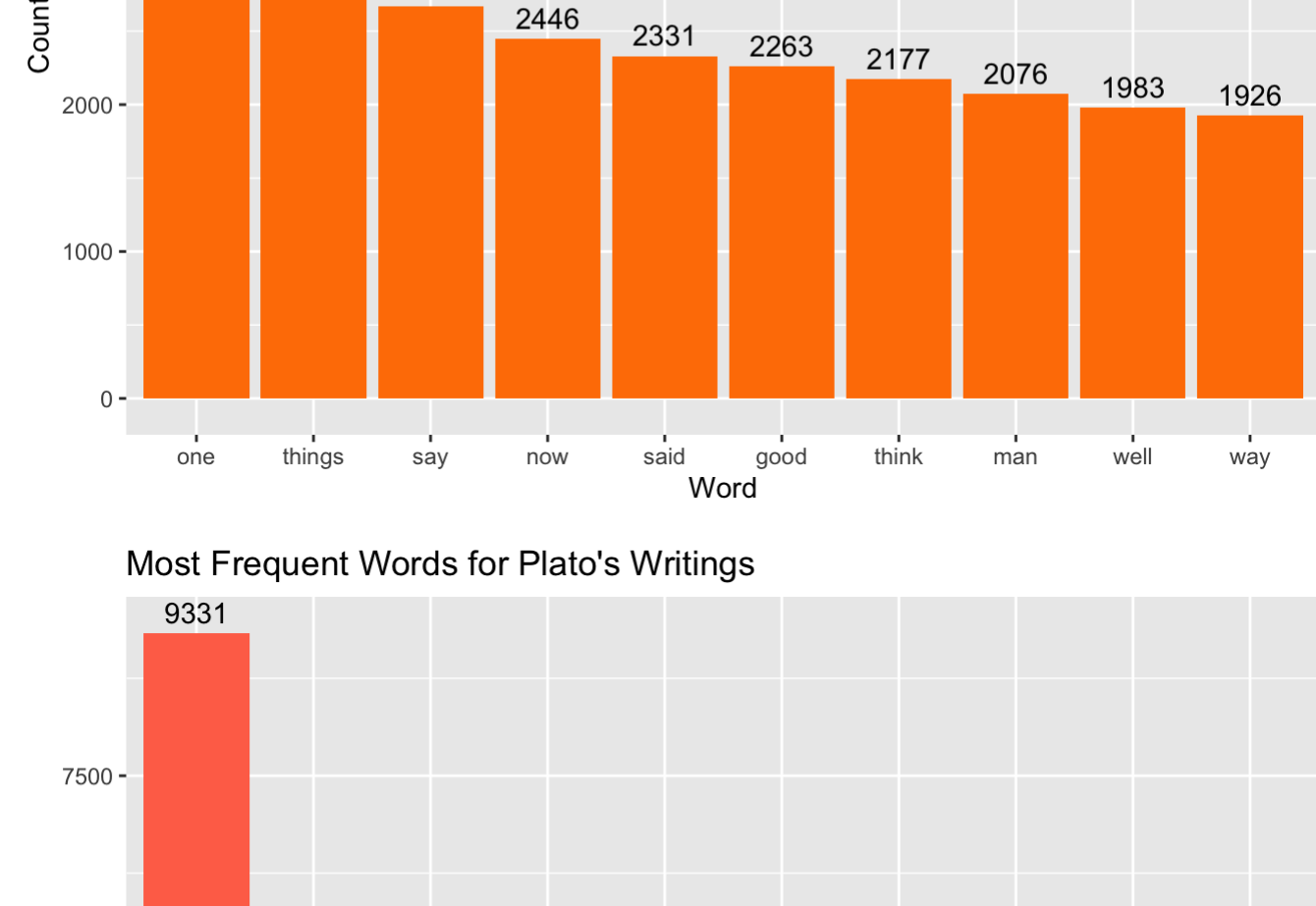
The comparison of their most frequent words highlights the contrasting views of reality between the two philosophers, with Plato focused on reason and inquiry, and Aristotle on observation and scientific understanding.

We will examine the most frequently used words in the writings of Plato and Aristotle by calculating the proportion or relative frequency of each word. The graph below shows the top 10 words with the highest relative frequency in their respective works.

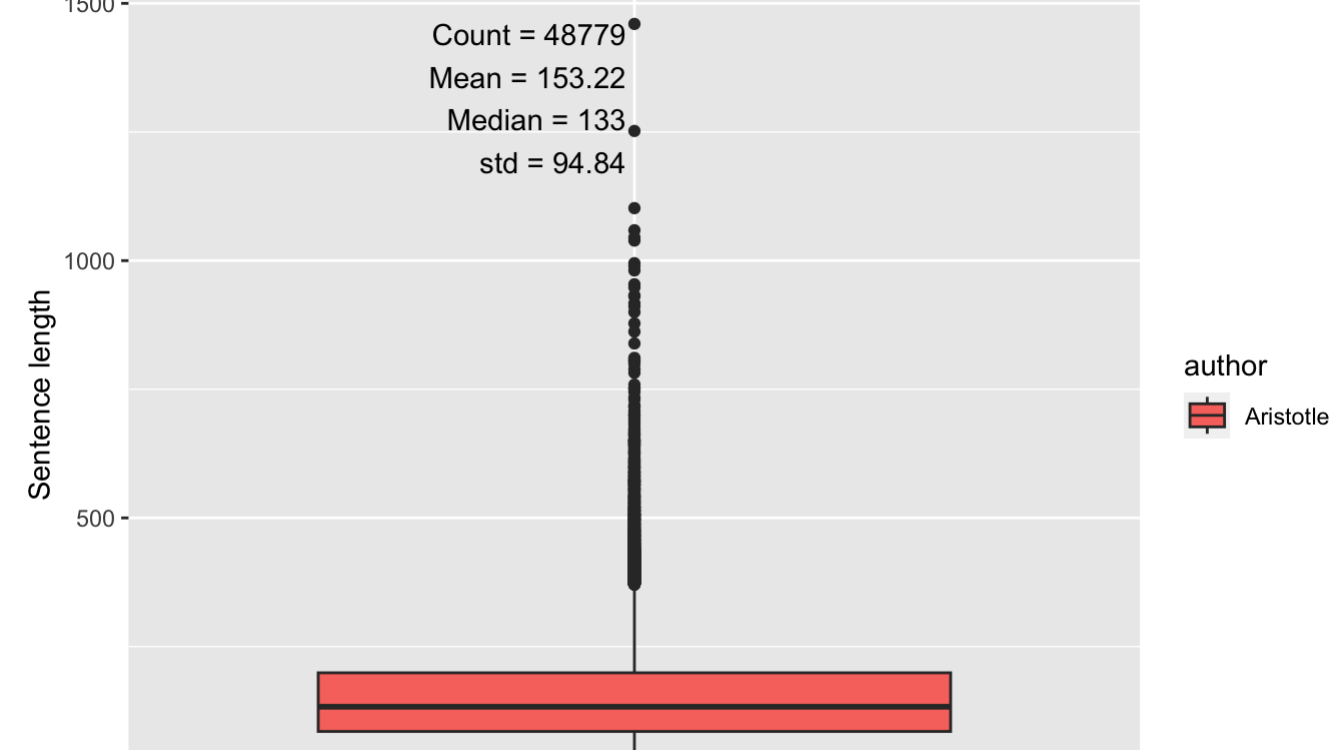
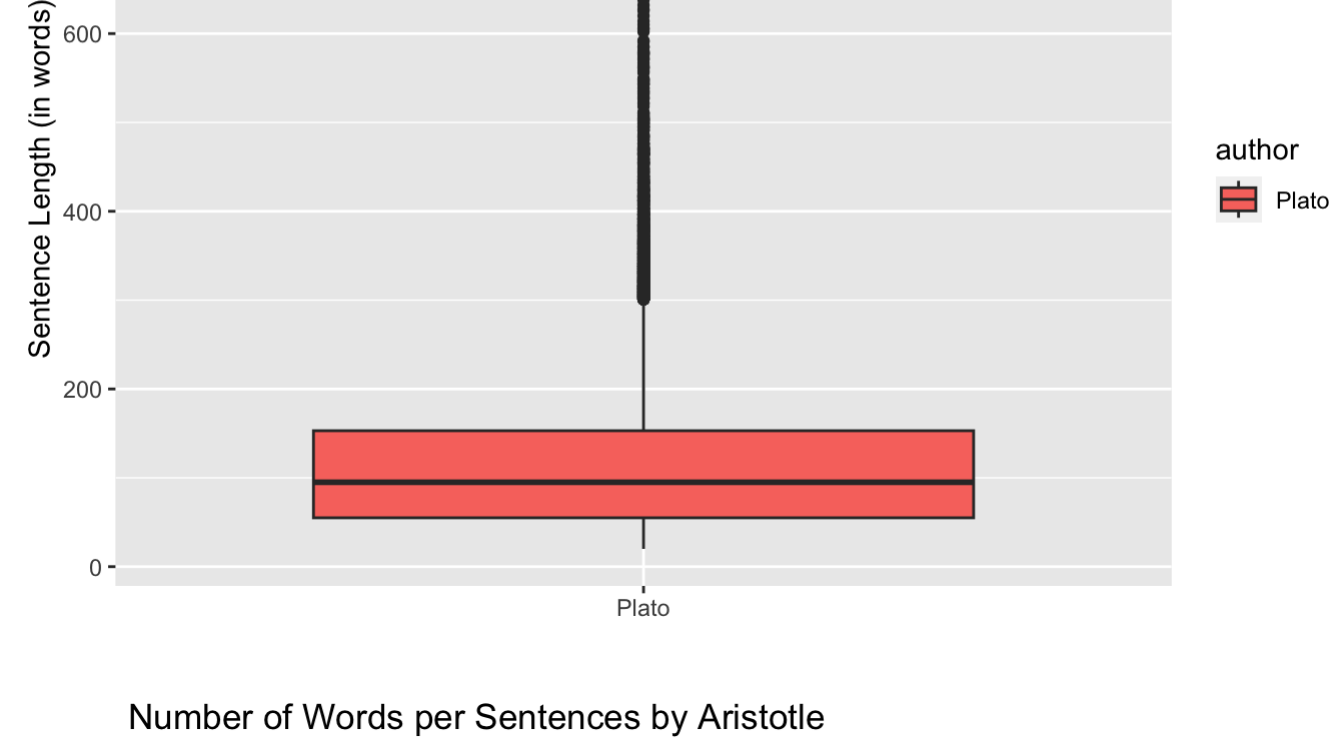
Most Frequent Words for Plato's Writings

Age Group	Number of People
18-24	4900

Country	Number of people
Germany	~2900
France	2941
Italy	2672
Spain	~2600
UK	~2500



Count = 38366  
Mean = 114.94  
Median = 95  
std = 81.65

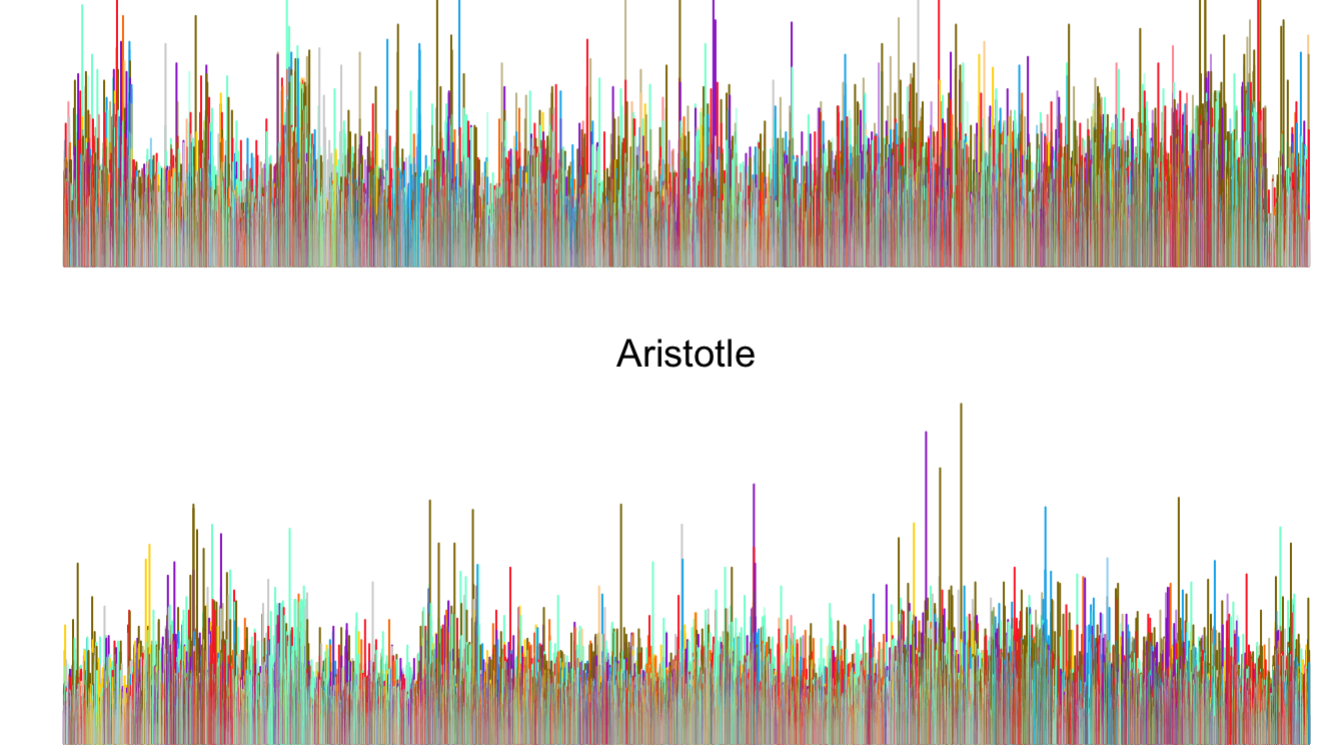


The writing styles of Plato and Aristotle, two ancient Greek philosophers, contrast in terms of sentence length, as indicated by their mean, median, and standard deviation statistics. Aristotle tends to write in longer sentences compared to Plato, reflecting their different writing styles. Aristotle's works are predominantly treatises, while Plato's works are poetic representations of his philosophical ideas. Despite Aristotle being known for his straightforward thinking and short sentences, the data contradicts this popular belief. On the other hand, Plato's writing style, which involves dialogues and exploration of abstract concepts, typically requires longer sentences.

### Do Plato and Aristotle have

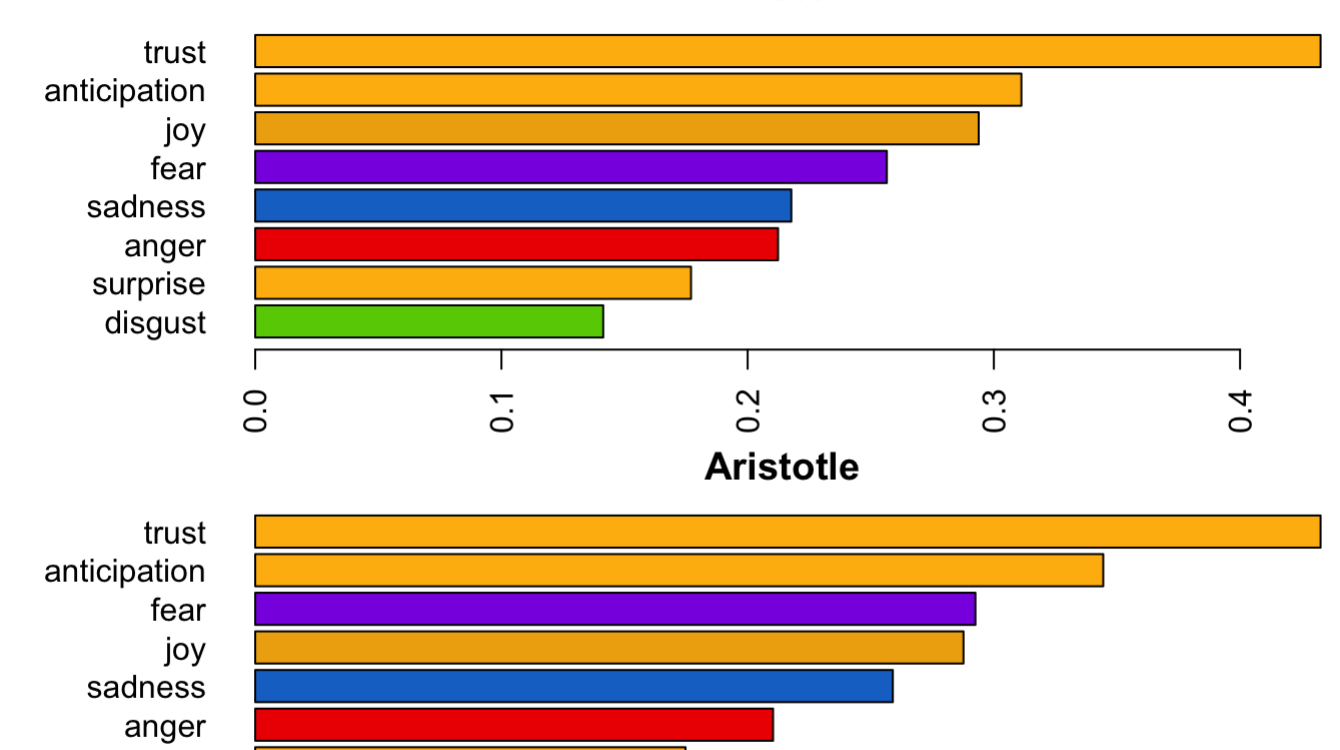
In the next topic, we will analyze the sentiment in the writing of Plato and Aristotle.

sentiments in their



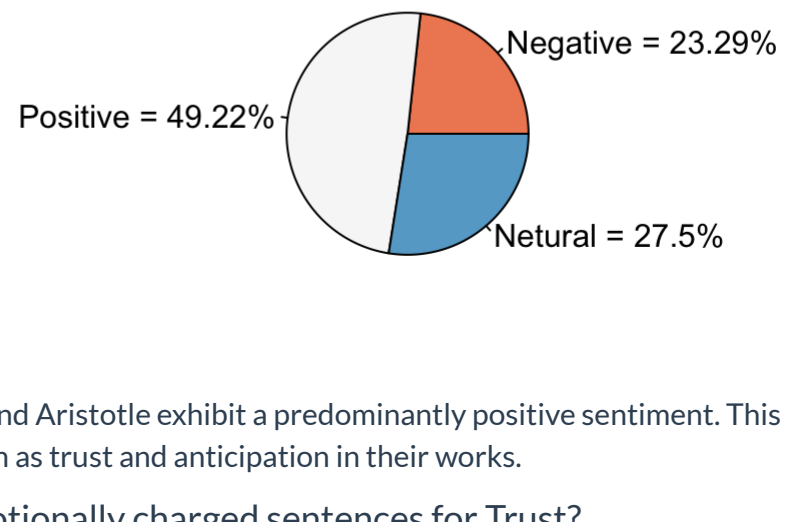
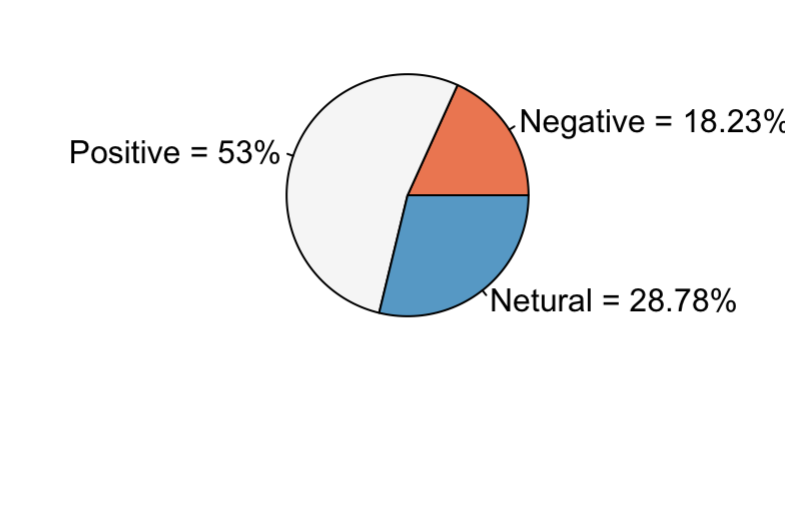
to length of sentences. Both authors have some similarities in terms of emotions, with only a small portion of joy (light blue) represented in the plots. However, there are also notable differences, such as Plato's prevalence of anger (red) and anticipation (light green) compared to Aristotle's emphasis on anticipation (light green) and fear (purple). Additionally, the authors show variation in sentence length, with Plato having a consistent increase and Aristotle showing fluctuations, particularly when writing about fear and trust.

Next, we will delve deeper into the means of emotions. According to the charts below, the two most prominent emotions among all schools are trust and anticipation, both of which are positive



The barcharts reveal that both Plato and Aristotle's writing primarily express trust and anticipation as their dominant emotions. However, Aristotle's works also prominently display fear, whereas Plato's show a higher presence of joy. Both writers have surprise and disgust as the least prevalent emotions in their writings.

Do they convey more positive or negative messages?



This raises the question of how trust is being portrayed in the sentences of each philosopher's work. By examining the ways trust is portrayed, we can gain insight into the beliefs and values of both Plato and Aristotle and the impact they had on the philosophical and cultural landscape.

```
## Warning: Each time `emotion` is run it has to do some
a
```

```
## raw character vector is passed to text.var. This may be costly on time and
## memory. It is highly recommended that the user first runs the raw character
## vector through the 'get_sentences' function.

## [1] "school"      "author"      "sentences"   "word.count"  "anticipation"
## [6] "joy"         "surprise"    "trust"       "anger"       "disgust"
## [11] "fear"        "sadness"     "sent.id"
```

```
##                                     sentences1
##                                "And isn't being punished a bad thing?"
##                                     sentences2
##    "'And aren't things unequal unequal to something unequal?'"
##                                     sentences3
##                                "But don't lose heart."
##                                     sentences4
##                                "Not if it's bad, right?"
```

```

##                                     sentences5
##                                     "No bad news, I hope."
##                                     sentences6
##                                     "Let us delay no more."

## Warning: Each time `emotion` is run it has to do sentence boundary disambiguation when
a
## raw `character` vector is passed to `text.var`. This may be costly of time and

```

```
## memory. It is highly recommended that the user first runs the raw 'character'
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## [1] "school"          "author"          "sentences"       "word.count"      "anticipation"
## [6] "joy"            "surprise"        "trust"           "anger"           "disgust"
## [11] "fear"           "sadness"         "sent.id"

##                                     sentences1
## "Nobility and goodness, then, is perfect excellence."
##                                     sentences2
## "to perceive their food."
##                                     sentences3
```

```
##
## "A
##
```

- ```
# "Following kind depend upon this."
# sentences6
# "Justice is twofold, of which one kind is legal justice."
```