基础文史知识

古希腊哲学杂志: Apeiron, Dionysius., Elenchos, Peitho, Phronesis, Polis, Rhizomata, Traditio

综合类哲学百科: SEP, IEP, REP, Philosophy Compass

哲学历史辞典: Encyclopedia of Classical Philosophy, HWPh, DPhA

古典学综合类百科: OCD, RE, KIP, DNP, BNP

研究目录: Oxford Bibliographies, Philosophers' Index, L'Année Philologique, Gnomon Bibliographic Database, Lustrum

全文数据库: The Thesaurus Linguae Graecae(TLG), Loeb Classical Library, Perseus Digital Library, Brill's New Jacoby [Die Fragmente der griechischen Historiker=FrGrH], Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum (SEG), Brepolis: Library of latin texts, Aristoteles Latinus database

希腊化时期史料:

FHS&G	Fortenbaugh, W.W., P.M. Huby, R.W. Sharples, and D. Gutas, Theophrastus of Eresus.
	Sources for His Life, Writings, Thought and Influence, 2 vols., Leiden 1992 (亚里士多德
	的继承人 Theophrastus 的生平与著作集成,附有多卷本详注)
Wehrli	Wherli, F. Die Schule des Aristoteles, 10 vol. + 2 suppl., Basel/Stuttgart 1944-78 (亚里
或 SA	士多德学派后学的残篇和证言集成,附有原文和注释,部分内容被 Fortenbaugh
	等主编的 Rutgers University Studies in Classical Humanities 所超越,但整体仍旧不可替
	代)
LS	Long, A. A. and Sedley, D. N. (1987). The Hellenistic Philosophers. (2 vols.).
	Cambridge(希腊化时期学派代表文选,附有简注,类似于前苏领域的 KRS)
SVF	von Arnim, J Stoicorum Veterum Fragmenta. 3 vols. Leipzig. 1903-24(早期斯多亚派
	残篇与证言文集,尽管问题多多,但迄今不可替代)
CMG	Corpus Medicorum Graecorum. 62 vol. Berlin. 1907-2010 (柏林科学院主编的希腊医
	学集成,校勘本加现代语言译本,并且附有注释,不少文本与哲学紧密相关,
	特别是身体、心灵和健康等主题,时间跨度从公元前5世纪到拜占庭早期)
CAG	Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca. 23 vol. 1882-1909 (柏林科学院主编的古代亚里
	士多德注本,现有由 Sorabji 主编正在出版中的英译本)

前苏的史料:

DK 或	Diels, H., and W. Kranz. Die Fragmente der Vorsokratiker. Berlin 1952(前苏格拉底哲
VS	人残篇)
KRS	Kirk, G. S., Raven, J. E., and Schofield, M. The Presocratic Philosophers. 2nd edn.
	Cambridge 1983(前苏格拉底哲人残篇选,附有注解,尤其适合教学)
DG	Diels, H., Doxographi Graci. Berlin 1879(Diels 对于早期希腊哲学史料来源的重构
	与研究,是其前苏格拉底哲人研究的基础)
SSR	Giannantoni, G., Socratis et Socraticorum Reliquiae. Naples 1990 (苏格拉底及其后学残篇
	与证言集成)

Diels' Tree: 古希腊著者间相互引用、摘抄的关系总结

▶ 前苏格拉底哲学残篇:

Diels: Die Fragmente der Vorsokratiker (1903)= VS

Diels/Kranz Die Fragmente der Vorsokratiker (1951/2)=DK/VS

▶ DK 文本共分为 3 类

DK28B5= Parm.fr.5=VS B5

Procl. in Prm. 1. 708. 10-11= Proclus in Parmenides, from Book 1, lines 10-11, page 708

A: 对于作者生平/学说的间接记载(证言)

B: 直接引用 (残篇)

C: 其他作者 (e.g 喜剧作家, 如阿里斯托芬) 对学说的戏谑

> Other References:

New Loeb (Laks and Most): Early Greek Philosophy = EGP

>> P-Person 关于生平; D-Doctrine 关于理论; R-Reception 关于影响

DK(ABC); KRS; EGP(PDR) = number, editor / editor number (e.g Kahn 整理的赫拉克利特)

智者的史料:

以 DK 为主,也存在直接流传的材料,如 papyrus

对智者的侧面记录:修昔底德《战争史》、欧里庇德斯悲剧、同时代讲辞(尤其 Isocrates)、阿里斯托芬的喜剧、柏拉图对话、亚里士多德《修辞学》《智术辩驳》《亚历山大修辞学》

苏格拉底和柏拉图的史料

● 引用柏拉图的作品使用 Stephanus 标码。

Stephanus pagination: 1578, edited by Henricus Stephanus (Henri Estienne) in Geneva.

● 柏拉图作品的缩写有 LSJ 和 OCD 两套系统(OCD 比较详细,缩写较长)

	Alc. 1, 2	Alcibiades 1, 2	AUTHENTIC WORKS	ABBREVIATION
Oustine Dista	Ap.	Apologia	Apology	Apol.
Quoting Plato	Chrm.	Charmides	Charmides	Charm.
	Cra.	Cratylus	Crito	Cri.
	Cri.	Crito	Euthyphro	Euphr.
	Criti.	Critias	Hippias Minor	Hipp. II
X 叫 //	Ep.	Epistula	Ion	Ion
• 希腊作者常用的	Euthd.	Euthydemus	Laches	Lach.
两个系统			Protagoras	Prot.
177 日 カドシル	Euthphr.	Euthyphro	Cratylus	Crat.
- I CI	Grg.	Gorgias	Euthydemus	Euthd.
• LSJ	Hp.Ma., Mi.	Hippias Major, Minor	Gorgias	Gorg. (t)
0.05	Lg.	Leges	Hippias Major	Hipp. I
• OCD	Ly.	Lysis	Lysis	Lys.
	Men.	Meno	Menexenus	Menex.
	Phd.	Phaedo	Meno	Men. (t)
	Phdr.	Phaedrus	Phaedo	Phdo. (t)
	Phlb.	Philebus	Symposium	Symp.
	Plt.	Politicus	Republic I-X	Rep. I-X
	Prm.	Parmenides	Parmenides	Parm.
	Prt.	Protagoras	Theaetetus	Theaet.
	R.	Respublica	Phaedrus	Phdr.
	Smp.	Symposium	Timaeus	Tim.
	Sph.	Sophista	Critias	Criti.
	Tht.	Theaetetus	Sophist	Soph.
	Ti.	Timaeus		

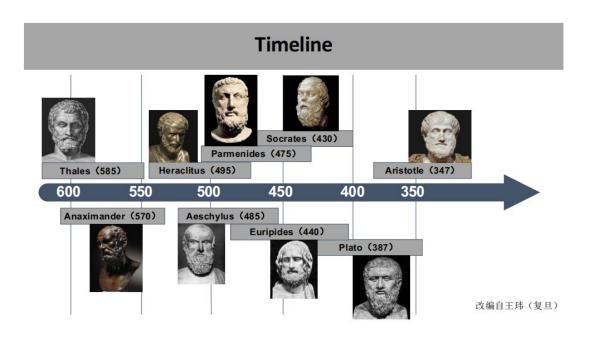
亚里士多德的史料

使用 The Bekker Aristotle (1851) 中的 Bekker 编码,格式为:标题+(书号)+Bekker 编码, e.g Metaph. 980a25; NE (1.1094b)

 Organon Categories (Cat.) De Interpretatione (DI) [On Interpretation] Prior Analytics (APr) Posterior Analytics (APo) Topics (Top.) Sophistical Refutations (SE) Practical Sciences Nicomachean Ethics (EN) Eudemian Ethics (EE) Magna Moralia (MM) [Great Ethics] Politics (Pol.) Productive Science Rhetoric (Rhet.) Poetics (Poet.) 	 Theoretical Sciences Physics (Phys.) Generation and Corruption (Get Corr.) De Caelo (DC) [On the Heaver Metaphysics (Met.) De Anima (DA) [On the Soul] Parva Naturalia (PN) [Brief Natural Treatises] History of Animals (HA) Parts of Animals (PA) Movement of Animals (MA) Meteorology (Meteor.) Progression of Animals (IA) Generation of Animals (GA)
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校勘本(critical edition)常识

- 柏拉图对话录: Thrasyllus 将柏拉图的 35 篇对话和 13 封信编纂成四联剧,现有的最早的抄本传承(manuscript tradition)现存最早的抄本是 9-10 世纪的巴黎抄本和牛津抄本。
- 亚里士多德: logoi esoterikoi: 内传讲稿, 亚里士多德留下的大多数文本属于这类; logoi exoterikoi (Aristotle 本人曾使用的概念): 出版的外传文本, e.g Plato's dialogues



概略

古代哲学的典型特征

- 1. 高度的反思性: "自我知识"
- 2. 高度的对话性: 论文、对话、书信、课程笔记作为媒介>>关注修辞、文类问题
- 3. **注重给出理由:** "logon didonai" ("给出论证")
- 4. 与生活形式和实践紧密相系
- 5. 广泛的社会影响力

历史分期

▶ "中世纪"概念的模糊性

传统模式:从奥古斯丁/早期教父开始,结束于 Ockham 之后(1350年前后)

John Marenbon: 漫长的中世纪(公元 200-1700; 从新柏拉图主义的注解传统开始,囊括笛卡尔、莱布尼茨、斯宾诺莎等一般被视为早期近代的哲学家)

▶ 古希腊历史分期

黑暗时代 Greek Dark ages: ca.1100-800 [约前 800 殖民运动的兴起]

古风时期 Archaic period: 776-510 [前 51 雅典民主建立]

古典时期 Classical period: 510-323 [前 323 亚历山大之死]

希腊化时期 Hellenistic period: 323-146 [前 146 罗马征服希腊] / 323-31 [前 31 Actium 战役]

罗马时期 Roman Greece: 146BCE-330CE [后 330 君士坦丁迁都]

前苏到希腊化时期主要学派和思潮

(1) 前苏格拉底哲学/早期希腊哲学(约公元前6-4世纪)

伊奥尼亚 (Ionian)、埃利亚 (Elia) 学派、智者运动

(2) 古典希腊哲学(公元前4世纪-322)

苏格拉底、柏拉图、亚里士多德

(3) 希腊化时期哲学 Hellenistic Philosophy (公元前 322-公元 200?)

斯多亚学派、伊壁鸠鲁学派、怀疑论、(柏拉图派/学园派)、(漫步派 Peripatol)、(罗马哲学?: 西塞罗、盖伦、罗马斯多亚)

(4) 晚期古代哲学(公元 200 年左右-5 世纪?): 奥古斯丁(354-430)作为分期

新柏拉图主义兴起 Plotinus, Proclus[411-85];

注解传统;早起基督教哲学(Clement, Origen, Gregory of Nyssa)

阿拉伯哲学家学派代表人物和概况

哲学家学派的形成: 法拉比

生平:生于 Farab,求学于巴格达,师从巴格达逍遥学派,晚年迁往叙利亚(得到国王庇护,但很快去世)

主要哲学著作:《完美城邦》、《证明书与阐明确定之书》、《论理智》、《字母书》、《科学列举》、《宗教书》、《柏拉图与亚里士多德的哲学》

特色: 法拉比与巴格拉逍遥学派(第二导师[第一为亚里士多德])、全面消化古希腊哲学、对 being 的分析(对翻译问题权威性的解答,理论哲学),宗教理论(较为激进的实践哲学,某种诗性的立法,哲学家学派的伊斯兰方案),传入拉丁后被罗马教廷判为异端

哲学家学派的高峰: 伊本西那

生平:来自布哈拉近郊阿夫沙纳镇

学术特征:

极具原创性,结束了巴格达逍遥学派的评注传统,形成独立而体系化的哲学思考形而上学的体系化:无法绕开的形而上学史的时刻

飞人和自我理论:亚里士多德认为灵魂是生命的本源,伊本西那认为灵魂是每个人自我觉知的"自我";将"灵魂"研究转化为对"自我"的研究(西方近代哲学的重要问题)

哲学家学派的危机: 伊本鲁世德

生平:

生于科尔多瓦,家世显赫,祖父和父亲在穆拉比特王朝时期任科尔多瓦大法 早年学习伊斯兰传统学术,可能师从伊本•巴哲

可能是经伊本·图费勒引荐,进入穆瓦希德王朝宫廷,1160年被任命为塞维利亚法官晚年一度遭遇流放,卒于马拉喀什

学术特征:

批评伊本西那: 当时很多学派批评伊本西那,伊本鲁世德为捍卫哲学家学派,回到法拉比和亚里士多德,展现"正宗"的哲学家想法,系统批评了伊本西那。

恢复评注传统:著述以亚里士多德评注和独立宗教论著为主,仍在阐发自己的哲学思想拉丁阿维罗伊主义与主体性的开端

评注传统的出现

评注:不同传统都有,与神学语境有关,意图解释经典中隐含的深意;有时与亚里士多德、柏拉图派有关;此外还有箴言集——同时代人对重要神学问题的讨论。

注意: 哲学家进行评注更多是想和文本中的哲学思考对话,发展自己的思想

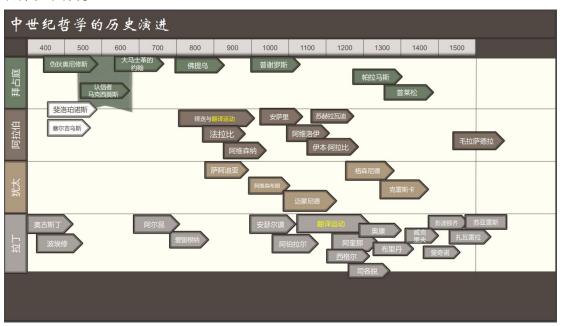
中世纪哲学平行的四个传统

拜占庭希腊传统

阿拉伯传统 (伊斯兰、犹太、基督作家)

犹太-希伯来传统

西方拉丁传统



前苏格拉底哲学

"前苏哲学"的概念

西塞罗: 苏格拉底是第一个关注伦理而非自然的哲学家

施莱尔马赫: 伦理学(毕达哥拉斯学派)、辩证法(爱利亚学派)并非苏格拉底所创,其独创性在于发现了辩证法、伦理学和自然哲学的"相互渗透",并将它们建基于"在其自身之中的知识观念"之上。

"前苏格拉底"的说法有所争议,但仍较为常用,颠覆这一说法的尝试如下:

- ▶ 前柏拉图哲学 Die Vorplatonischen Philosophen (Nietzsche, Brono Snell, Diels)
 - 后来更改为"古希腊悲剧时代"

- ▶ 古风时期哲学
- ▶ 希腊的第一代哲学家
- ▶ 本原哲学家 (海德格尔)
- ▶ 早期希腊哲学 Early Greek Philosophy / Die Philosophen de Antike

"前苏哲学"的特征

亚里士多德主义框架下的理解

关注自然科学: "interested in natural science rather than philosophy, often sought naturalistic explanations and causes for physical phenomena." (IEP)

关注世界及人的地位: "The Presocratics introduced a new way of inquiring into the world and the place of human beings in it." (SEP)

对诗人和宗教人物关系的重新书写: "communicate a new vision of reality by conjuring with traditional expectations about the relationship between poet and Muse, and by manipulating traditional mythological/religious figures."

▶ 尼采主义理解

自然主义道路和诗的传统: 前苏哲学延续古风诗人的讨论, 对这些问题给出想法, 其悲剧精神受埃斯库罗斯、品达影响。而苏格拉底将其摧毁了。

▶ 纸草 Derveni Papyrus

经焚烧的纸草残片(340B.C),包括神秘主义、宗教及前苏格拉底哲学文本,是关于俄耳甫斯 Orpheus 神论的注解。神论本身关于神与神的亲缘关系和斗争,注解者将神的关系理解为了物理的关系,如将宙斯视为"理性",由此创立了一种关于世界起源的"物理-宇宙理论",将神话文本与物理学联系了起来。

前苏哲学的标准叙事:

▶ 叙事

- 1. 米利都学派的一元论:探讨世界构成的质料性本质 (Material Monists)
- 2. 巴门尼德等: 反驳米利都, 否定"变化"的可能, Xenophon-巴门尼德-Zenon/Melissus
- 3. **多元主义者:** 集中回应巴门尼德的看法,解释变化如何可能,在"一"的基本结构上阐释 多元主义,回归早期米利都传统。>> Anaxagoras, Empedocles, and the atomists

▶ 评价

特征: 相对系统、进步史、讲究辩驳和对话

问题:

- ① 一些哲学家无法融入体系,如 Pythagoreans 并不认为是"数"构成了宇宙; Heraclitus 无对世界本质的论述,无法确定二者存在交流的存在……
- ② 并不是所有的论述都能被表现为指向本原的论述

米利都传统:

▶ 为什么将米利都传统视作起源?

在 Thales 等人前,主要探讨 Mythos/theopony;而自 Thales 等人起,不再诉诸神,而重视经验与直觉,关注的世界的秩序和来源(cosmology)

▶ 宇宙论

泰勒斯 Thales: 将"水"视为本源; 泛心论,根据亚里士多德记录"all things full of gods"

Argument:

- A1 磁铁让铁运动
- A2 预设: 只有有灵魂的东西才能产生运动
- C1 磁铁是有灵魂的
- C2 看起来磁体是易没有灵魂的(但都有)
- CONCLUSION 我们没有理由不相信世界充满 god (与神话的传统没有关系)

阿纳克西曼德 Anaximander: 水并不能普遍解释,需要更抽象的"无定" to apeiron 阿纳克西美尼 Anaximenes: "无定"太抽象了,回到元素 air (更加具体,并非退步)

物质一元论(Material monism)

▶ 亚里士多德建立的解释框架

- 1. [宇宙论]所有事物都有一个(质料性的)来源
- 2. [存在论]事物本质上等同于其来源, substance element=source/principle=material cause
- 3. [由 1.2 可得]世上没有绝对的生成和毁灭,有的只是排列组合的变化
- >> 生灭=coming to be、perishing, 性质变化=alteration
- 4. [以上框架下]不同来源有: (a) water; (b) air; (c) fire; (d) the boundless; (e) earth

> 对亚里士多德框架的反思

对前苏哲学的理解几乎不可避免柏拉图/亚里士多德的框架,但其本身存在问题。

1. 缺乏清晰的文本证据

"There is no fragment that unambiguously commits lonians to such a view."

2. 缺乏严谨的推理过程

亚里士多德: "他(Thales)之所以作出这一论断,可能是因为看到万物的养料都是湿润的。热本身也来自水并依赖它而得以维持。再加上万物的种子在本性上都是潮湿的,而水是潮湿的事物自然生长的本原,[因此.....]"

未必推出"水是本原",不能直接得出物质一元论,只是猜测

3. "导致"与"构成"的区分

前苏哲学共有的本质立场是: y is made of x if y raises from x and good process, 由此可以认为 Thales 和 Anaximander 是物质一元论的, 但这种解释并不一定成立。

- 1) Anaximander: "the boundless(apeiron)是永恒的、不老的,包围着所有的诸世界。"
- → apeiron 没有进入世界→也就不能说它是构成世界的本原
- 2) Anaximenes: the source was boundless air, from which the things that are and were and will be, and gods and divinities *come to be*, the rest from the *offspring [apogonoil]* of these.
- >> 类似"父母-后代"而非构成——"不会说你的父母构成了你"

4. 对古希腊人,"水"意味着什么?

古希腊对水的理解:根据 power/attribute/sensible properties,水就是 cold&wet。

>> 那么为什么湿润不是本源而水是本源呢?

物质一元论(MM)的替代理论:

➤ The Theory of Powers (power 是最基础的性质)

Hoelscher: 米利都并不认为构成宇宙的是水、火、土、气等实体元素,而是性质与能力。 据此, Thales 认为冷、湿是本源, Anaximander 认为是"冷"、"热",而 Anaximenes 认 为是稀疏和紧密。

范畴性性质(Categorical properties): 球形的、坚硬的……

动态属性 (Dynamic properties/Power):需要条件才暴露的性质,弹性、可溶性……

Power 本体论 (现代视角的植入)

- 1. Powers as properties in their own right.
- 2. All properties are powers.
- 3. All substances can somehow be reduced to powers.

> The Generating Substance Theory:

承认物质材料是基本构成,"本源"是生成者而不是承载者。物质通过稀疏与紧密转化: fire↔AIR↔wind↔cloud↔water↔earth↔stones, 原初物质可宣称比其他物质更为基础。

>> 亚里士多德认为,虽然能够转化为其他物质,但气永远存在; TGST 则认为,气可以因被转化成的物质所替代而不存在。

理论特征:

- 1. 在宇宙产生前,气就已经作为原始物质存在了
- 2. 理论较有延展度与灵活性
- 3. 与生机 (vitality) 相联系

理论问题:

1. Problem of primacy

在宇宙创生前就存在无法等于更优;宇宙的最终物质将是最易适应/最易变化的;"生机"等泛神论说法与(理性)质料性理论无法融贯。

2. Problem of Origination

变化起因缺乏解释: If at t0 everything was Sg, why did something other than Sg arise at t1?

3. Problem of the subject in change

If X turns into Y and Y into Z, and then, in the inverse process of change Z changes into Y and then into X, what is it that has changed, Y or Z?

巴门尼德的哲学

▶ 极端的转向性

- 1) 否认认知真理的可能性
- 2) 否认变化
- 3) 对逻辑分析和论证原则的自觉应用

▶ "变化"主张

Milesians: a permanent reality underlying change

"Change was real, but could be understood only interms of something permanent."

Heraclitus: change itself as the only permanent thing [极端化]

巴门尼德: "Change is impossible because the very notion of change is incoherent."

▶ 理论贡献与影响

亚里士多德认为,巴门尼德引入了"统一"(unity)的概念。怀疑论者认为巴门尼德 批评了人类认知的可能,伊壁鸠鲁派的原子主义应用了其"'存在'没有生灭"的论点,新 柏拉图主义则认为其存在预示了柏拉图的想法。

▶ 作品张力——逻辑论证 VS 诗歌媒介

巴门尼德意图在不依赖经验的情况下,提供关于"what is/是/存在"的必要特征的演绎性论证。其作品采取希腊六步诗的形式创作,论证困难且高度抽象,充满神话、拟人和宗教意象(cf.南意大利的宗教传统)

▶ "一元论"的多种理解

The Strict/Numerical Monist interpretation (ontological)

严格意义上的一元论(数目上的一元论)

The Logical-Dialectical Interpretation (logical)

并不关心什么存在, 而是关心什么可思考, 什么是合法的思维

The Meta-Principle Interpretation (essentialist, prediction)

什么是<u>本质的谓述关系</u>, e.g "当我们说'X是F'时,这个'是'所引发的谓述关系"。在这种理解下, 巴门尼德并没有否认世界上有多种东西,只是强调每个事物只有一个本质。

The Model Interpretation (modality, possible, necessary, conceivable)

模态的解释,认为巴门尼德并非在讨论"存在"或逻辑,而是在讨论可能性、必然性、可设想性

▶ 巴门尼德的时代地位

- 1) 巴门尼德一定是在反驳米利都、毕达哥拉斯学派、赫拉克利特等智者吗?如果巴门尼德不是在讨论"存在",那么 Standard Narrative 就不能成立了。
- 2) 后人 Anaxagoras, Empedocelus, Democritus 的多元论一定是在批评性回应巴门尼德, 使宇宙论得以继续吗?

即便如此, 他们如何看待巴门尼德的宇宙论呢?

> On Nature

开篇序诗:

- 1) 年轻人是在空中驾着马车驶向阳光、迎接启蒙,还是处在世界边缘,驾着马车进入冥界? 第二种说法的支撑:太阳的女儿出来迎接他,将他带入夜的居所,后者处于世界的边缘 处(在神话传统中是白天和夜晚的交接处)
- 2) 女神是谁?

夜神的证据: 1) 进入"夜的居所"时称欢迎来到"我们的家"; 2) 在同时代/更早期的宗教文本中夜女神有所出现, e.g 俄耳甫斯/德尔韦尼的宇宙论中; 3) 在俄耳甫斯的诗歌中夜神曾为宙斯献策,讨论如何保存一元的统一

几条"道路": 自序诗开始出现的"道路"意象

传统解释: "真理之路"与"意见之路"(不存在者之路)既互斥,又穷尽了所有可能 新进解释: 巴门尼德其实探讨了三条道路,还有一条中间道路

>> 协调《论自然》与其宇宙论,后者与其"存在/不存在不可说"的二分主张冲突 巴门尼德的宇宙论: being/the Truth/metaphysics v.s cosmology/the Doxa/not-being 意见之路的篇幅远长于真理之路 >> 如果"不存在",为什么写这么多?

两条道路:

Come now, I will tell you ... the only routes of inquiry that are for thinking: the one, that [it]

is and that it is not possible for [it] not to be, is the path of Persuasion (for it attends upon Truth), the other, that [it] is not and that [it] must not be, this indeed I declare to you to be a path entirely unable to be investigated: For neither can you know what is not (for it is not to be accomplished) nor can you declare it. [Fr.2]

For the same thing is for thinking and for being. [Fr 3]

It is right both to say and to think that it is what-is; For it can be, but nothing is not.[Fr 6]

Just one story of aroute is still left: that it is. [Fr 8]

第三条道路的文本证据[Fr 6]:

It is necessary to say and to think that What Is is; for it is to be, / but nothing it is not. These things I bid you ponder. / For I shall begin for you from this first way of inquiry (the path of Persuasion), / then yet again from that along which mortals who know nothing/wander two-headed: for haplessness in their/ breasts directs wandering understanding. They are borne along/ deaf and blind at once, be dazzled, undiscriminating hordes, / who have supposed that it is and is not the same/ and not the same; but the path of all these turns back on itself.

>> "wander two-headed"的两种解读

两条路:这里描述了有朽者的错误,有识者总试图将"意见之路"(存在之路)与"真理之路"(不存在之路)区分开来,而有朽者总是不能融贯的思考,认为"存在/不存在"有时相同又不相同。

三条路: "存在/不存在"混淆的路,有识者不仅要认识到"存在之路"和"不存在之路", 避免走"不存在之路",还要知道这条中间道路,即宇宙论/自然世界的研究。

意见之路[Fr8 结尾-Fr16]:

宇宙论(暗/亮二元论)、生物学、自然科学……

真理之路[Fr2-Fr8]

◆ 第一阶段: Fr2.3.6.7

目的: 通过假设构建核心论题 (Central Thesis)

[CT] 非存在既不可想,亦不可说。

That which is not cannot be thought about or spoken about.

◆ 第二阶段: Fr8

目的: 以 CT 和其他引入为前提,对"存在"(Being)的特征做出推论 **积极推论:**

Being 是非生成的、不死的、不在过去存在、不在未来存在、整体的、属于一种类型的、静止的、完善的、唯一的、连续的

Being is ungenerated, deathless, not ever was it, nor yet will it be/ whole and uniform, still, perfect/complete, single, continuous

消极推论:

i. Being 没有变化(生成、毁灭、位移、性质改变)

There is no change (generation, destruction, motion, qualitative change, growth, etc.);

ii. 排除 Being 是"多"的可能

There is no plurality.

◆ 建立在 Existential Argument¹上的解读

¹ is/estin: [it] >>为符合语法结构而加,希腊原词 estin 可以独立完整存在

^{1) &}quot;it": being, what can be known, whatever exists, object of inquiry

²⁾ Be ("is"): it exists(existential), it is true(veridical), it has some property(predicative)

【第一阶段】Existence, Possibility & Conceivability

- 1. If something is inquired into, i.e, thought about, then either: (a) it exists, or (b)it does not exist.
- 2. Argument against [1b]
- P1: For the things that *can* be thought about are the same as the things that *can* exist. [Fr 3] collapses the distinction between metaphysics and epistemology

It is possible for x to exist *iff* it is possible for x to be'thought about(i.e., *iff* x is conceivable).

P2: Anything that *can* exist and can be thought about *must* exist; for it can exist and nothing (i.e., what does not exist) cannot exist. [Fr 2]

collapses the distinction between what can exist and what does exist.

C: For it is impossible to think about (know) or speak about (declare) what does not exist.

>> The second alternative is impossible ("entirely unable to be investigated").

[Conclusion] "That which is not cannot be thought about or spoken about."=[CT]

【第二阶段】Being 的特征(标志)

Classification 1 - Mckirahan

Group A: ungenerated, imperishable

Group B: whole, complete, all together, holding together

Group C: never was, will not be, is now

Group D: changeless, motionless

Group E: steadfast Group F: unique, one 按照时间顺序的穷尽性罗列(fr.8)

缺陷:没有区分论证目标/前提

Classification 2 - Palmer

历时层面上的不变: ungenerated and deathless (fr8.5-21) 否定性质上的差异: whole and uniform (fr8.22-25) 空间意义上的不变: still (fr8.26-33) perfect/complete: 完善

[Conclusion]

- 1. There is no change (generation, destruction, motion, qualitative change)
- >> denial of generation/perishing/change (*reductio*): If [what is] comes / ceases to be, it comes / ceases to be either from / to "[what] is" or from "[what] is not".
- 2. There is no plurality.

◆ 建立在 Existential Argument 上的"一元论"解释

I. The Strict Monist Interpretation

Strict Monism: there exists **exactly one thing**, and for this lone entity's being totally unchanging and undifferentiated.

>> all ordinary experiences are non-existent and entirely deceptive

II. The Logical-Dialectical Interpretation - "Parmenides' paradox"

同样基于 Existential Argument, 但关注 conceivability 而非 existence.

III. The Meta-Principle Interpretation

巴门尼德认为关于事物本质的谓述 (essential predication) 只能有一个 >> 较能容纳宇宙论,原子论者此时反而继承了巴门尼德的想法

IV. Model Interpretation

巴门尼德探讨了必然存在、必然不存在的事物

必然不存在: 在任何空间都不可能存在、逻辑上不可能的事物, 如"方的圆"

智者 (Sophists)

BC. 450-401

"智者"的概念

Sophos: 一般意义上有智慧的人(智者), e.g 古希腊七贤、诗人、画家……

Sophistes/sophizesthai: 智术师/进行有智慧的活动(绘画、雕塑、建筑、木工 etc.),强调世俗可教,可以达到某个专业领域的卓越

Philosophos/philosophia: 柏拉图的区分,哲学家,认为智慧者只能是"神",智者只是贩卖知识,人只能"爱智慧"

Sophists: 学术用语-智者/智术师, 日常语言-诡辩家

Sophistic: 日常-诡辩, 作为名词 (罗马作家 Eunapius-认为自己同辈是第二次 Sophistic)

Sophistic Movement/School: 但其实共通性低,没有严格师承

Sophisma: (by Plato/Socrates)误导性的推论方式 >> IS as essential predication

Protagoras 哲学概略: "人是万物的尺度"

▶ Gods《论神》(修辞性)

A1 关于神,不知道是否存在,也不知道他的本性

A2 有很多事情阻碍了对神的了解, 神的晦涩性和人寿命的短暂

▶ "人是万物尺度" Man-Measure Doctrine=MD

人是所有的事物的尺度:存在者存在的尺度,不存在者不存在的尺度

Sextus Empiricus, Against the Logicians

Of all things the measure is man: of those that are, that they are; and of those that are not, that they are not (Laks/Most).

Plato 的提案【相对主义解读】:

If a human being S believes that some x is F, then x is F, for S; and if S believes that some x is not F, then x is not F, for S.

>> "to be is to be perceived" (esse est percipi) >> "I judge that..."

P1: 所有存在者, 是关于感知世界的

P2: 被感知能够被改写为对事情的判断; 普遍化推到所有判断

C: 转向关于感知判断的领域, 核心是信念对于我的真假

Plato 对 Protagoras 的反驳:

策略: 自我反驳 self-refutation

思路: A) 如果拒绝把这个理论放在自己的论述中, 就违背了普遍化的要求

B)将这样的理论放在自己的论述之中,是错误的

构建:

- 1. (MD) "If a human being S believes that some X is F, then X is F, for S; and if S believes that some X is not F, then X is not F, for S."
- 2. 有人会认为 MD 错误 (例如, 神是万物尺度)
- 3. 如果一个人相信 MD 错误, 那么他的信念或者是 1) 真的, 或者是 2) 假的
- 3.1 如果他相信是真的,那么按照 MD, MD 对于 s 是假的
- >> 如果(MD)对任何人来说都是假的,那么(MD)就不是真的。
- 3.2 如果他相信是假的,那么他的信念本身就是非 MD 的,那么 MD 也是假的
- 4. MD 是假的

苏格拉底

苏格拉底问题 Socratic Problem:

苏格拉底没有自己写任何作品,是否可能找到历史的苏格拉底?

- 相关史料: 同时代喜剧、柏拉图对话录、色诺芬记录(普通人)、亚里士多德(区分 Plato's The Socrates & Socrates)、其他记录(Antisthenes, Aeschines, Aristippus, Euclides…)
- Sokratikoi logoi: 苏格拉底死后其弟子围绕他写的散文, Plato, Xenophon, and others ······
- Case: 苏格拉底在多人笔下善于言辞, 在柏拉图记录中则轻视修辞
- Plato's Socrates:

最大主义者:将所有苏格拉底对话当做历史的苏格拉底

中间派 1: 早期对话的全部内容

中间派 2: 早期对话的部分内容 (通过一定标准)

最小主义者:《申辩》作为唯一历史文献

• Xenophon's Socrates:

叙述体为主,有少量短篇对话;

Memorabilia, Apology, Symposium (模仿会饮篇), Oeconomicus (家政篇)

• Xenophon VS Plato (Dorion's critique)

Plato 强调自身不在场,Xenophon则强调自己在场,差异以两篇 Apology 为典型。Xenophon 笔下的 Socrates 没有实践过 elenchus,不承认无知,也从未明确哲学使命。Plato 的 Socrates 则反之。

Sokratikoi Logoi (Socratic dialogues)

- preserved today in the dialogues of **Plato** and the Socratic works of **Xenophon**
- either dramatic or narrative
- characters discuss moral and philosophical problems.
- Most of the time, Socrates is a character, though Plato's Laws and Xenophon's Hiero are Sokratikoi logoi in which a wise man other than Socrates leads the discussion
- According to a fragment of Aristotle, the **first author** of Sokratikoi logoi was **Alexamenes of** Teos, but we do not know anything else about him, whether Socrates appeared in his works, or how accurate Aristotle was in his unfavorable judgement about him.
- Antisthenes, Aeschines of Sphettos, Phaedo, Eucleides of Megara, Theocritus, Tissaphernes and Aristotle all wrote Sokratikoi logoi, and Cicero wrote similar dialogues in Latin on philosophical and rhetorical themes.

Elenchus

(disgrace, put to shame; 反诘 cross-examine; question, refute; test, bring to the proof)

- 发掘生活的真理 To discover truths about how one ought to live(哲学性)
- 检验道德生活 to test the interlocutor to determine if they are living a moral life (治疗性)

大致流程

- 1. 苏格拉底: 什么是 F 这种属性 F (F-ness)?
- 2. 被问者: F 这种属性是 G (P).
- 3. 苏格拉底引出被问者的其他信念 (Q, R...)
- 4. 苏格拉底展现不同信念间不相容 inconsistent

- 5. 交谈者意识到持有不相容的命题集, 几乎全部放弃最初回答, 不认为 F 这种属性是 G
- 6. 重复这个过程
- 7. 结果 aporia (困惑): 苏格拉底承认自己和他的对话者一样无知,并建议对所思考的道 德属性的本质重新展开研究
- 美德是一种道德知识:

若一个人S具备X的知识,S就能提供一个(苏格拉底可接受的)X的定义若一个人S具备美德V,则S将清楚V是什么,所以能提供V的定义故,美德是一种道德知识。

苏格拉底式的定义

• What is X? the "essence" (ousia) of X

不是分析的、词法意义上、名义上的 No semantic/lexical/nominal definition

不诉诸权威 Not appeal to authority, but provide what you sincerely believe and give reasons for it 不以例子来论证 No examples

完全统一 Fully Univocal: All F things are F in the same way.

同外延 Extensionally Adequate (eg. loved by the gods = piety) (must be true of all cases)

Explanatory Priority

Normative Priority

Even Ontological Priority (cf. being and pathos)

- 定义的优先性(The Priority of Definition)
- (P) If A fails to know what F-ness is, then A fails to know, for any X, that X is F.
- (D) If A fails to know what F-ness is, then A fails to know, for any G, that F-ness is G.
- (PD) If A fails to know what F-ness is, then A fails to know anything about F-ness.

'Socratic Fallacy'

这个提法源于 P. T. Geach: "We know heaps of things without being able to define the terms in which we express our knowledge."

1. 把某个特质定义为另一个词语

自然主义者刻意把"好"定义为所有自然的特质,且拒绝把任何不自然的东西定义为"好"。

2. 坚持使用说服性的定义

定义有两种:

- 词法定义——是人们使用该词语的实际用法,可连结到该词语的一般用法及衍生议题, 并且是有对错可言的。
- 约定定义——仅仅是在讨论特定主题的情境中约定的用法,参与者用法一致、避免误解 即可,没有明确的对错。
- 有些人坚持把特定词语定义为具有说服性的定义(词法定义)。
- 3. 坚持在使用词语前一定要先定义

定义并非帮助互相了解的唯一方法,往往也不是最佳方法。

- 即使是常用的词语,往往也难以给出滴水不漏的精确定义,我们很难提出明确的判定准则,但我们不会因为无法精确定义便无法区分两者的不同。不会因为无法精确定义"红色",就表示当一个人说出"红色"时搞不清楚自己在说什么。
- 要了解或厘清一个词语,也可以透过举例或大致描述等方式说明
- 定义"定义"?

柏拉图

对话分期(compositional date)

● 早期 Early:

Apology (申辩; 苏格拉底对控诉的辩驳), Charmides, Crito (克力同; 政治责任的根源及本质), Euthyphro (游序弗仑; 虔诚问题), Gorgias (高尔吉亚; 相对主义), Hippias Minor (小希庇亚; 诚实), Hippias Major (大希庇亚; 美的含义), Ion, Laches, Lysis, Protagoras (普罗泰戈拉; 美德的可教性)

● 中期 Middle:

Cratylus, Euthydemus, Meno (美诺; 德行定义), Phaedo (斐多; 灵魂), Republic (国家篇/理想国; 正义与理想政体), Symposium (会饮; 爱欲), Phaedrus, Parmenides (巴门尼德;存在的一元论和多元论), Theatetus (泰阿泰德; 知识论)

● 晚期 Late:

Critias, Sophist (智者; "是者"与"非是者"与批判理念论), Statesman (政治家), Timaeus, Philebus, Laws (法律篇)

Dramatic date (根据情节发生时间编排)

- 1. Parmenides (450 BCE)
- 2. Protagoras (~434 BCE)
- 3. First Alcibiades (432 BCE)
- 4. Charmides (429 BCE)
- 5. Republic (429 BCE)
- 6. Timaeus and Critias (429 BCE)
- 7. Minos (429 BCE?)
- 8. Laches (~424 BCE)
- 9. Lysis (~421 BCE)
- 10. Hippias Major and Hippias Minor (~420 BCE)
- 11. Symposium (416 BCE)
- 12. Hipparchus (415 BCE)
- 13. Ion (414 BCE)
- 14. Erastai (412/411 BCE)
- 15. Clitophon (412/411 BCE)
- 16. Theages (409/408 BCE)
- 17. Second Alcibiades (407/406 BCE)
- 18. Gorgias (405 BCE)
- 19. Phaedrus (404 BCE?)
- 20. Meno (402 BCE)
- 21. Menexenus (401 BCE?)

【审判】

- 22. Theaetetus (399 BCE)
- 23. Euthyphro (399 BCE)
- 24. Cratylus (399 BCE)
- 25. Sophist and Statesman (399 BCE)
- 26. Apology (399 BCE)

- 27. Philebus (399 BCE)
- 28. Crito (399 BCE)
- 29. Phaedo (399 BCE)

苏格拉底对话录的特征

- Socrates is the main speaker;
- The main task is that of **defining something**, with the object of resolving some **practical issue** (与前苏讨论自然哲学相对);
- That task is usually performed **unsuccessfully** ('aporia' result);
- Socrates professes no significant positive view other than one or another of the "Socratic paradoxes"

理念论 Theory of Forms (TF)

- The Introduction of the TF
- ▶ 回应巴门尼德的挑战:

知识论视角:

Cohen's Interpretation: Socrates: *X*=df *ABC* >> further interpretation of A.B.C? 为避免无限拆解,不再定义定义,而是停在直接认识的"亲知"(acquitance),即"理念"

▶ 亚里士多德的解读:

柏拉图继承接受了苏格拉底的定义, 又受到赫拉克利特主义影响

苏格拉底的形而上学:

Argument from Flux(AF)

- (AF1) There is something that can be defined.
- (AF2) Everything perceptible is in flux.(Heracleitus/AR)
- (AF3) What can be defined is stable.
 - (a) Nothing in constant change is knowable.
 - (b) To know a thing is to have its defini>on/its essence.
- \therefore (AF4) What can be defined \neq anything perceptible.
- : (AF5) Therefore, there are non-perceptible objects of definition Forms

Argument of Relativity (AR)

- (AR1) There is such a thing as the F
- (AR2) Any ordinary F is also conF (the predicate opposite to F)
 - "For any property F that admits a contrary (con-F), all sensible F things are con-F."
- (AR3) The F is never conF.
- \therefore (AR4) The F is not the same as any ordinary F.

• The Content of the TF

- > One-over-Many (多上之一)
- -For any property F and any plurality of F things, there's a form of F-ness <u>by virtue of which</u> each member of the plurality if F.
- ➤ Itself by itself = separation (自身自在)
- -Every form is itself by itself.
- -Itself-by-Itself Separation: each form is itself by itself at least in part in that it is (distinguished as)

separate from the things that partake of it.

-The idea that the F is itself by itself is then encapsulated in the phrase "the F itself," which is ubiquitous in the dialogues of this period.

(cf. "X itself" (X auto): X as X vs X as other, e.g red as red vs red as the colour of an apple)

▶ 辅助 Two principles of causation

No Causation by Contraries (NCC)

Whatever makes something be (or become) F cannot itself be con-F.

the "Transmission Principle" of causation (TP)

Whatever makes something be (or become) F must itself somehow be F.

▶ "理念"的核心特征:

范式性-paradigmatic:

Things that are F (other than the F) are F because of the F.

"Participation" Theory: the presence with, or the sharing in

"Imitation" Theory: in virtue of likeness, more of standards of measure

The Form of Good: One can't know what it is to be an F unless one knows that it is to be a good F.

Form as Paradigm + One over many

The Resemblance Principle

- 1. There are two Forms of Bed made by god: B1 and B2, B17B2 (these for reductio)
- 2. B1 is what 'bed' really is and B2 is what 'bed' really is (the definition of Form F).
- 3. B1 and B2 are similar insofar as each is what bed really is (from 1 and 2).
- 4. There is a Form of Bed, B3, that corresponds to the group of beds including B1 and B2 (One over Many: there is a form of F-ness by virtue of which each member of the plurality is F).
- 5. B3 is what 'bed' really is. (the definition of Form F)
- 6. B1 and B2 are likenesses of B3 (Resemblance Principle).
- 7. B1 and B2 are imperfect reproductions of B3 [Imperfection Principle].
- 8. B1 and B2 are imperfect reproductions of what "bed" really is.

Thus,

- 9. B1 is not what "bed" really is and B2 is not what "bed" really is.
- 10. There could only be one Form of Bed.

F-things resemble each other in terms of Form F, and they also resemble Form F.

The Imperfection Principle

F-things are imperfect reproduction of the Form F.

Form as Paradigm + Separation

The Non-Identity Principle

No Form is identical to anything that partakes of it.

(Form F by virtue of which a set of things are all f is not itself a member of fs.)

No More Than One (NMTO)

For any property F, there is no more than one form of F-ness.

独一性-uniqueness:

There could only be one Form of Bed.

One Over Many+NMTO=uniqueness

Self-predication(SP):

For any property F, the F is F.

One over Many: all F things other than the F are F by virtue of the F.

Transmission Principle: if X is F by virtue of Y, then Y itself must be F.

: the F too must be F.

Doubts on SP:

P.T.Geach: The standard pound must weigh a pound.

Category mistake: how can the form of "big", which takes up no space, be big?

Solutions (by Interpretations)

Cherniss & Allen: identity-statement - the Form is the essence, not the carrier of the essence (the F is identical to the F)

Nehamas: The F is what it is to be $F \rightarrow a$ primitive kind of ontological relation

Purity-F

Purity (P) Forms cannot have contrary properties.

the Resemblance Principle+NCC=P

The Resemblance: All f-things resemble each other in terms of Form F.

No Causation by Contraries: whatever makes anything F cannot itself be con-F.

基于↑的更多特征: changeless, eternal, indivisible, non-sensible, etc...

• The Criticism of the TF

Self-Criticism in the Parmenides:

As substantial objections to the Theory of Forms→turn of theory after *Parmenides*?

As based on misunderstandings of the Theory of Forms that need to be cleared away?

As prima facie problems for the Theory of Forms that demand modifications of the theory?

Aristotle testimony: partake/participate or imitate?

The Third Man Argument (TMA)

来自亚里士多德, 重构来自当代学者, 并非柏拉图本人的清晰呈现

- **1.** *a, b,* and *c* are all large. [Assumption]
- ${\bf 2.}$ There is a Form of Largeness (Largeness1) that they all share in. [1, "One Over Many"]
- **3.** *a, b, c* and Largeness1 are all large. [1, 2, "Self-Predication"]
- $\boldsymbol{4.}$ There is a Form of Largeness (Largeness2) that they all share in. [3, "One Over Many"]
- **5.** Largeness2 is not identical to Largeness1. [4,"Non-Identity"]
- 6. a, b, c, Largeness1 and Largeness2 are all large. ["SP"]
- 7. There is a Form of Largeness (Largeness3) that they all share in. [6, "One Over Many"]

..... ad infinitum.

亚里士多德

亚里士多德生平:

384 BCE 出生,父亲 Nicomachus、母亲 Phaestis

367 进入柏拉图的"学园"学习

347 (柏拉图去世) 离开雅典

343 成为亚历山大的老师

339/338 Xenocrates 成为"学园"第三代掌门人

335 回到雅典,建立"吕克昂"

(亚历山大去世) 再次离开雅典 323

322 去世

对变化的辩护

理论主张: 变化是可能的

"Natural things are some or all of them subject to change."

对否定"变化"理论的总结

没有任何东西生成或毁灭,因为生成的东西必然要么从存在中生成,要么从非存在中生 成,而这两者都是不可能的。存在的东西不可能生成存在(因为它已经存在了),也不可能 有东西从非存在中生成。

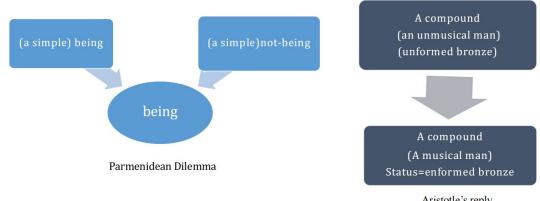
● 对"变化不可能"的回应

(一) 区分偶性变化/实体变化

a. 偶性变化 (qualitative change= accidental change):

例如: An unmusical man becomes a musical man, 可写作 A man who was unmusical becomes musical 此时,人(the man)只是变化的承载者,从 unmusical 变 musical 是偶性变化, musical 则是偶然属性 b. 实体变化(substantial change):

例如: Some bronze (which was shapeless) becomes a statue (which is shaped). 此时,铜变成了雕像,发生了本质变化,shaped是本质属性(即,雕像如果不shaped就不是雕像了)



Aristotle's reply

(二) 对巴门尼德问题的回应

巴门尼德论证生成(变化)不可能时提问:最初的事物如何生成?是从"存在"中生成, 还是从"非存在"中生成?

对此,亚里士多德的回答是,最初的事物既存在,又不存在。以"铜"为例,"铜"经 历本质变化成为雕像,"雕像"是从"铜"中生成的。一方面,"雕像"在被造出来前并不 存在,另一方面,"铜"一直存在。对于"雕像"而言,这个变化是本质的,对于"铜"而言,它是变化的载体,这一变化又是偶性的。

质形论 Hylomorphism

● 理论主张:

每一个物理实体都是由质料 (matter/hule) 和形式 (form/eidos) 组成的。质料可以被理解为一种具有潜在性的无形基质,而形式是使基质成为实体的结构形式 (structuring form)。 "形式"是"质料"的现实性 (actuality), "质料"是"形式"的潜在性 (potentiality)。

● 在其他专著中的应用:

物理学 (Physics):解释了"变化"何以可能

形而上学 (Metaphysics): "形式"将"质料"统一为实体

论灵魂 (De Anima): 灵魂被视作"形式"而身体是"质料", 感知仅与形式 (灵魂) 有关

政治学(Politics): 政体是"形式"而公民是"质料"

● 性质论与四因说

形式-形式因(formal cause)、质料-质料因(material cause)

● "形式"的优先性

"形式"高于"质料"(灵魂>身体),原因如下:

- 1) "形式"是组成实体的各部分统一为独立实体的原因
- 2) "形式"解释了实体的基本性质和因果效力(causal power)
- 3) "形式"奠定了实体变化与偶性变化的核心区分

微粒主义:不同排列 (form) 使相同微粒组成了不同事物,故不存在实体变化,只存在形式变化。

● 解释范畴

量的变化(e.g 生长)、移动、性质变化、生成/毁灭

四因说

Material cause: "that out of which a thing comes-to-be and which persists is said to be a cause, for example, the bronze is a cause of a statue, the silver is a cause of a bowl, and the genera of these [is also a cause]."



Formal cause: "the form or paradigm, and this is the formula of the essence ... and the parts that are in the formula."



Efficient cause: "the primary starting point from which change or rest originates; for example, someone who has given advice is a cause, the father [is a cause] of a child, and in general what does [is a cause] of what is done and what alters something [is a cause] of what is altered."

EG3

Final cause: "[something may be called a cause] in the sense of an end (telos), namely, what something is for; for example, health [is a cause] of walking." (#teleological cause)

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● 特征: 原因多元主义 (causal pluralism)

亚里士多德本身没有给出过"四因说"的系统说法,也没有解释过为什么恰好四因,有 关其"四因说"的主张主要来自其 *Metaphysics A; Physics I; Parts of Animals I* 的相关表述及 注解传统的分类。

"四因说"的表述通常是介词结构, 质料因即 out of which; 形式因即 formal cause; 效用因即 from which, 是变化(运动/静止)的首要起点; 目的因即 telos, for (the sake of) sth.,

(不等于目的论因)

原因之间常有所重叠,有时候是两因, the material vs. the formal=the efficient=and the final; 有时候是三因, the material vs. the efficient vs. the formal=the final, 例如铸铜像时,铜是material、工匠是 efficient、造型是目的也是形式。

Efficient Cause

动力因, 经过科学革命后唯一被保留的概念

Hume: event 1→causing→event 2 原因是事件 1 与事件 2 关联的联想(需要时间先后)

Aristotle: change, the actualization of some potential, active-passive

>> 不关注事件 1&2 的关系, 而是解释整个过程

e.g 造像过程中的动力不是工匠,更合适的说法是技艺(potential),技艺通过 ta 得到实现主动-被动:同一个事件的两个视角(激发潜能者 v.s 潜能被激发者)

e.g 工匠主动地赋予了石块形状(active), 而石块被动地接受技艺的作用(passive); 老师主动地教授知识, 而学生被动地接受知识

• Final cause

内在目的论: 生物总是具有实现种之内最优秀的形式的潜能

Function and functional explanation

不仅是结构,还需要"因为这个结构而"能够实践特定的行为

The final cause of an eye is its function, namely, sight. That is what an eye is for. If an eyes cannot see, it is only an eye homonymously.

And this function, according to Aristotle, is part of the formal cause of the thing, as well. Its function tells us what it is. What it is to be an eye is to be an organ of sight. To say what a bodily organ is is to say what it does-what function it performs. (cf. hypothetical necessity)

The function of a kind of animal is to do what animals of that kind typically do, and as a result of doing which they survive, flourish, and reproduce (living vs. living well).

Criticism

Too many causes

1) 具体事件中真的存在那么多原因吗?; 2) 原因有这么多种类吗?

当代认为,一个事件仅有一个决定的原因,多余一个原因就是"过度决定" over-determination的情况,诚然存在但并不系统性地存在,因为当代物理世界闭合的因果逻辑决定了凡事都仅有一个充分原因。

"四因说"混淆了前提(必要条件)与原因:在亚里士多德的叙述下,吃一个苹果,材料因是身体系统,动力因是苹果/欲望,目的因是健康/馋,形式因是灵魂。但灵魂/身体存在可能并非"原因"而是"必要条件",例如山火的原因是"纵火",而氧气的存在是必要条件。

(but causal pluralism): 承认事件可能存在多种原因,可以支持亚里士多德的学说

Backward causation

存在底层性质/高层性质的区分(e.g 脑神经/心理活动),由下至上的决定关系一般为人所接受,但反之(top-down)似乎不可接受。但亚里士多德的主张就是由上至下的(形式优先于质料,灵魂活动决定身体活动)。

Not distinguish between cause and reason

当亚里士多德认为有目的因时,比如出于健康去散步是 reason,理由(reason)通常是对行为理性化的解释/justification。但当代哲学会认为原因(cause)和理由(reason)是两个东西,理由是对行为理性化的证成,不代表行为的原因(这里我的理解是"原因"可能是当时当刻我的大脑处于什么状态让我去散步了,而"理由"是理性化的解释即"为了健康")。

Confuse cause with explanation

认为亚里士多德混淆了原因和解释,解释依赖于语境,是实践性的(可以给出很多因素, e.g "你吃了苹果",可以解释的有 why "你", why "吃", why "苹果"),而原因具有客观性(e.g 吸烟导致癌症)。

但亚里士多德是原因的实在论(causal realism)者,不认为解释是主观的。此外具有形而上学的预设:思想与世界某种意义上是同构的,换言之思想可理解世界,世界可被理解。

Anthropomorphism

主要针对"目的因",认为亚里士多德的阐述是拟人化的,但事物并没有心灵,不存在意图。一个 possible 的回应是"目的因"并不一定预设"意图", e.g 鸟搭窝是出于抚育后代的自然本能,并不一定意味着它的"大脑"中出现了这个意图/思考。

Global teleology

全局性的目的论,认为世界作为整体屈从于某种目的。不仅是对"目的因"的批评,也是对"目的因"在世界中如何发挥作用的批评。一个 possible 的回应是亚里士多德并不是一个全局的目的论者,他承认很多偶发的/自发的事件,换言之不是所有事件都有"目的因"论述。其学生也批评过全局性的目的论,且并非针对亚里士多德。

《形而上学》和亚里士多德的第一哲学:

● 《形而上学》

Metaphysics: 类似论文集,并非亚里士多德自己编纂,位于 *Physics* 之后 **引用 Metaphysics**: 一般根据希腊字母顺序引用,第二卷是小α,因此存在错位

Metaphysics as a book

- τὰ μετὰ τὰ φυσικά/ta meta ta phusika, "the [writings] after the Physics"
- Books I Alpha (Aristotle's 'history of philosophy')
- Book II little Alpha,
- Book III Beta ('book of aporia')
- Book IV Gamma (argue for the principle of contradiction and the principle of excluded middle)
- Book V Delta ('philosophical lexicon')
- Book VI Epsilon (a classification of sciences)
- Books VII-IX: Zeta, Eta, and Theta (substance books; note: actuality and potentiality in theta)
- Books X Iota: unity, one and many, sameness and difference $\,$
- Book XI Kappa: of parts of the Physics.
- Book XII Lambda (theology)
- · Books XIII-XIV Mu, and Nu (philosophy of mathematics; Academy)

Alpha 卷 (第1卷): 哲学史, 基本为其他哲学史的最初对照

Zeta, Eta, Theta 卷:被称为"实体卷"(substance books)

>> 其中 Zeta, Eta 讨论实体, Theta 讨论现实性 actuality 与潜在性 potentiality

Lambda 卷: 神学,认为不朽的存在只有天体和神(第一推动者)

● 《形而上学》的主题

"第一哲学"(first philosophy)、"研究作为存在的存在(being qua being)的科学"

● "第一哲学"的可能性

1. 亚里士多德为每个学科(science)设定了门槛,那么这一以"being que being"为研究对象的学科是何以可能的呢?对此,中世纪研究者给了两种解答: 1) metaphysica generalis 研究最普遍的存在的特征; 2) metaphysica specialis 认为"存在之为存在"是只有特殊存在才能满足被其研究的特征,因此"第一哲学"是关于特殊对象的讨论。

- 2. 外延问题: 假设"第一哲学"是可能的,它的研究对象是什么呢?
- 3. 内涵问题: 如果将科学理解为对其领域 Θ 的本质的说明, "第一哲学"面对的领域 Θ 为所有存在, 那么这个 Θ 的本质可能是什么?
- 1. Every science is individuated by a domain unified by a property which is essential, invariant, and explanatorily basic.
- 2. A property Φ is essential, invariant, and explanatorily basic only if Φ is predicated kath' hauto (*per se*) of the members of some domain.
- 3. A property Φ is predicated kath' hauto (*per se*) of some domain only if (3a) Φ is a general property or (3b) Φ is subordinate to a generic property.
- >> 要么是普遍的属性 (e.g 生物学),要么是从属于普遍属性的属性(将生物学划分开所得的动物学)
- 4. Being (to on) is not a genus; so, being is not a generic property (reject 3a)
- 5. Being is subordinate to nothing; so, being is not subordinate to a generic property (reject 3b).
- 6. Hence, there is no science whose domain is all beings with being as its unifying essential, invariant, and explanatorily basic property.

● "第一哲学":从"being"到"substance"

核心意义 Focal meaning /核心依赖的同名异义 core-dependent homonymy

例如以下三个 healthy 同名异义

- 1. Socrates is healthy.
- 2. Socrates' diet is healthy.
- 3. Socrates' complexion is healthy.

但只有 Socrates 的 healthy 是核心的, 因为 2 和 3 依赖于 1

"存在是以多种方式(跨范畴地)被谓述"="being is said in many ways"

Socrates is. 自然实体

Socrates' being in the agora is. (=Socrates' is in the agora) 偶性范畴-地点

Socrates' weighing 70 kg. is. (=Socrates weighs 70 kg.) 偶性范畴-量

The unmoved prime mover is.

- >> 第一哲学等同于对"being"的研究,又通过核心意义谓述转化为对"实体"的研究
- "...the old question—always pursued from long ago till now, and always raising puzzles—"What is being?" is just the question "What is substance?""(Met1028b3)

● 什么是"实体" (substance)

1) 可分性(separable)=非寄生性

Qualities, and other non-substances of the *Categories*, are not separable. They only exist in substances. Separability, then, amounts to independent existence.

- (1) 实体必然是"这个某物",一个确定的东西;
- (2)实体必然是分离的,也就是存在论上独立的。
- (3) 实体在任何意义上都是在先的: 在 logos 上、在知识上、在时间上。
- (4) 严格说来,只有实体是可定义的。
- (5)每个首要实体都和它的本质同一。
- 2) This something (tode ti): "Individual", "Particular"

Literary interpretation: something determinate or particular that fall under a kind

Two options:

- A. some this→a kind (this kind of horse: Arablian), e.g 阿拉伯马
- B. this something romething that falls under that kind, e.g this horse

● 为什么质料不是"第一实体"?

质料永远是某种形式的质料,没有形式就没有确定性,只有潜在性(potentiality)。从这个角度它既不可分,也没有真正的确定性。

- 1. 假设谓述的最后主体,不管它是什么,是实体。
- 2. 质料是谓述的最后主体。
- 3. 所以,如果(1),那么质料是实体。
- 4. 质料自身并不是具体之物,自身并不具有确定的数量、长度或宽度。
- 5. 如果(4),那么质料自身不是任何确定之物,不是现实的或独立存在之物。
 - 6. 实体是一确定的、现实的、独立存在之物。
 - 7. 因此,质料不是实体。
- 8. 因此,谓述的最后主体,不管它是什么,说它是实体是错误的。

● 形式作为"第一实体"?

对于形式的两种理解:

- 1) a form that is as individual as the compound whose form it is.
- 2) species form: something between universal and individual, something common to different members of the same species, but is still, in some plausible sense, "this something (tode ti)".

● 本体论与神学的关系

第一哲学=对于核心定义的考察=对于实体的研究=对于形式的研究

exemplifies exemplifies exemplifies divine forms \rightarrow form \rightarrow substance \rightarrow being

个体形式是可朽且不可分离的,故不是真正的存在。最能体现存在的本质的是神圣的形式:即诸神。神圣形式最能体现形式,形式最能体现实体,实体最能体现存在,存在就是第一哲学,因此形而上学的本体论就是神学。

这也解释了为什么讨论神学的 Lambda 卷被归在 Metaphysics 中。

● 亚里士多德的发展假说

其对前苏哲学史的叙述,主要包含在 Metaphysics Alpha 卷中。

Aristotle *Metaphysics* 983b6–13, b17–21, 984a5–7

- Of the first philosophers, the majority thought the sources/principles of all things were found only in the class of matter [thesis].
- [I] For that of which all existing things consist, and that from which they come to be first and into which they perish last [explanation]—[II] the substance continuing but changing in its attributes—this, they say, is the element and this the source/principle of existing things [element=source/principle].
- Accordingly [III] they do not think anything either comes to be or perishes, inasmuch as
 this nature is always preserved [the consequence; nature=element=source/principle]...

 For a certain nature always exists, either one or more than one, from which everything
 else comes to be while this is preserved [explanation].
- [IV] All, however, do not agree on the number and character of this source, but Thales, the originator of this kind of theory, says it is water. . . . Anaximenes and Diogenes [of Apollonia] posit air as the simple body prior to water that is most properly the source [differentiation, examples].

质疑

Thales's views on subterranean support		Heraclitus (a few fragments on fire)	Heraclitus's work	Heraclitus's
			on morality	work on unity and plurality
Anaximander's views on earth's stability		Parmenides (the Way of Truth)		The second par of Parmenides's poem
Anaximenes's views on subterranean support		Empedocles's four element theory	Empedocles's work on religion and morality	Empedocles's one/many oscillation
Xenophanes's views on religion and on		Anaxagoras's mixture theory Democritus's	Democritus's work	
Pythagoras and		atomic theory	on morality and knowledge	
	stability Anaximenes's views on subterranean support Xenophanes's views on religion and on knowledge	stability Anaximenes's views on subterranean support Xenophanes's views on religion and on knowledge Pythagoras and	stability Anaximenes's views on subterranean support Xenophanes's views on religion and on knowledge Pythagoras and Empedocles's four element theory Anaxagoras's mixture theory Democritus's atomic theory	stability Anaximenes's views on subterranean support Xenophanes's views on religion and on knowledge Pythagoras and Empedocles's four element theory on religion and morality Anaxagoras's mixture theory Democritus's Democritus's work atomic theory on morality and knowledge

↑Standard Narrative 图景的缺失:

- 1) 哲学史主线中被忽略/压抑的故事, e.g Thales/Anaximander/Anaximene 的 cosmology
- 2) Xenophanes 对宗教和知识的讨论
- 3)Heraclitus/Empedocles 的实践哲学、经验性考察讨论↔自然哲学叙事
- 4) 智者作为前苏格拉底哲学家没有包括在内,政治哲学、伦理学(如何生活)......
- 5) Parmenide 诗歌中被压抑的第二部分

后古典时期哲学

概论:

希腊化开端时,伊壁鸠鲁派和斯多亚派兴起,学园派衰落;86BC 罗马苏拉征服雅典,学园派、吕克昂和伊壁鸠鲁派衰落,罗马哲学兴起(卢克莱修/西塞罗 etc.),在哲学著述方面拉丁语对希腊语的取代。

罗马时期的哲学学派

伊壁鸠鲁学派: 伊壁鸠鲁、卢克莱修、菲洛德摩斯

>> 伊壁鸠鲁 BC306 年左右在雅典城外创建学园

>> 伊壁鸠鲁:原子论、享乐主义,拒斥理念、灵魂和怀疑论

斯多亚学派: 芝诺、克律西波斯、波西多尼、爱比克泰德、塞内卡、马尔克奥雷利

>> 学者多元, 上至皇帝下至奴隶

学园派: 老学院派-怀疑主义学院派(过渡时期)-新教条主义学院派

>> 认为知识是不可能的

皮浪主义:皮浪、塞克斯都 • 恩披里克

>> 悬置判断, 既不认为知识存在, 也不认为知识不存在

希腊化时期亚里士多德:亚里士多德在希腊化时代的复兴

罗马哲学:

去中心化: 80BC 起, 哲学中心从雅典到罗马和亚历山大

机构化: 176BC, 马尔克奥雷利将柏拉图主义、亚里士多德主义、斯多葛主义和伊壁鸠鲁主

义设置为四大官方哲学,并设教席

文本化: 重新发现亚里士多德作品并进行评注

折衷主义: 新柏拉图主义者引入亚里士多德

希腊化时期哲学特征:

实践性

自相矛盾的论述,如怀疑论中的 nothing can be known:

特定哲学理念使人无法生活, e.g 伊壁鸠鲁学派的决定论

懒人论证

治疗性论证 (超过医学类比)→以宁静为目标

高度技术化

Sorites Paradox, Propositional Logic (and, or, either...), Master Argument (mind-independent objects do not exist because it is impossible to conceive of them.), Textual Hermeneutics (注解传统) ……

伊壁鸠鲁的享乐主义:

物理主义:世界由原子和虚空构成,原子存在偏斜运动,这种偶然性拒斥决定论

享乐主义: 快乐是唯一的本质的善, 痛苦是唯一的本质的恶

主观幸福主义者: 趋乐避苦

两种快乐: 快乐分为动态快乐和静态快乐, 前者是感官刺激下的短暂快乐,

后者是免于痛苦的平静、持久的状态(后者√)

治疗:神存在但不关心我们:死亡不值得被恐惧:善易于获得:恶易于避免

伊比鸠鲁派论死:

恐惧死亡的可能原因:

恐惧 being dead 的状态、恐惧人的必朽、恐惧早夭、恐惧死亡的过程、.....

对死亡恐惧的治疗(唯物主义)

- P1: 只有心灵是物质性的, 心灵和身体才能因果地相互作用;
- P2: 心灵和身体确实因果地互相作用;
- C: 因此, 心灵是物质性的
- Dying-"死亡要么很快,要么不那么痛苦,所以整体上不那么坏"

I. 感知的缺失

死亡使心灵消散:

心灵消散使人们无法感知;

死亡无法具有感知能力:

感知不到的事情对我们而言无所谓好坏;

死亡无所谓好坏

反对观点:

"对我好/坏"不依赖于感知经验

II. 主体的缺失

"对我好/坏"依赖于"我"的存在

S能够在t1 惧怕t2时的事态,仅当S在t2时存在;

t2 晚于S的死亡时间,那么S能够惧怕t2时的事态,仅当S能够在死后继续存在;

S在死后并不继续存在;

因此, S 不能合理地惧怕死后的任何事态, 包括死亡。

反对观点:

剥夺了可能的好,消灭了生命本身的价值

Ⅲ. (卢克莱修) 对称性论证:

我们生前死后的不存在是相互对称的

为死后不存在而悲痛是合理的 iff 为生前不存在而悲痛是合理的

为生前不存在而悲痛不合理

为死后不存在而悲痛也不合理

反对观点:

Parfitean 对 SFP 的反驳

我们具有对未来的意向性,希望好事发生在将来,坏事发生在过去;

死亡会剥夺未来潜在的积极经历, 而生前的不存在则不会:

死亡会剥夺一些我们关注的事物, 但生前的不存在则不会。

形而上学对 SFP 的反驳

产前的不存在与死后的不存在有本质的不同。

因为在前一种状态下, 我还没有存在, 而在后一种情况下, 是我被剥夺了存在。

因为我在 t1 的死亡是一个偶然的事实, 而我在 t2 的出生对我的存在来说是形而上学必然的。

夭折-"夭折不是坏事,没学哲学是"

夭折不好:

快乐是在人类生命阶段中积累的;

死亡对生命完整前的人来说是不好的;

生命唯有经历各个阶段才算完整

夭折会使人们来不及过完各阶段

对死者而言, 夭折成为一件坏事

菲洛德摩斯的辩护:

生命的价值在于快乐, 快乐的价值是静态的, 也就是免于痛苦

免于痛苦的状态并不随时间积累, 只会随时间变化

达成了静态快乐后, 生命价值无法通过增加寿命而提升

因此, 达到了静态快乐的人生就是完整的

因此, 所谓时机不恰当的死亡, 其实在静态快乐已经达到后, 并不是一件坏事

(补充论证) 静态快乐可以被年轻人通过学习哲学来收货

(补充论证) 无论年龄怎样, 死亡对于学习了哲学的人来说都不算悲剧

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