

Modalities in medieval philosophy

Routledge - Medieval philosophy



Description: -

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Skepticism

Probabilities.

Induction (Logic)

Philosophy, Medieval.

Modality (Logic) -- History. Modalities in medieval philosophy

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SUNY series in philosophy

Topics in Medieval Philosophy Series Modalities in medieval philosophy

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Western philosophy

After Razi, the later Arabic logical tradition became disassociated from Aristotle and more narrowly focused on the predicables, definitions, propositions, and syllogisms. Since such an agent cannot rule out any possible worlds, a proposition is a priori just in case it is true in all possible worlds.

Modality

Thus, the Meinongian can say for example that physicists who hypothesized Vulcan were not literally thinking of no object; rather, they were thinking of a bona fide object, albeit a non-existent one. Ibn Sin ā Gutas, D. In contrast, every maximally consistent set patently contains infinitely many sentences.

Oxford Handbook of Medieval Philosophy

The theory of the modal matter was popular in early medieval logic and was also dealt with in mid-thirteenth-century handbooks. In the present volume, this movement is represented by chapters on Avicenna and the Arabic tradition Paul Thom, Peter Abelard and his early twelfth-century predecessors Christopher Martin, and William Ockham and fourteenth-century discussions on modality Calvin G.

Timeline of Philosophers

To these he adds two more rules for the second figure: 4:5 If something B is removed from some other thing A and a third thing C places that predicate B under it, then the first subject A is removed from the second subject C universally. But in line with Naturalism, Armstrong rejects the abstract -theoretic constructions which the typical Combinatorialist posits. A philosopher holding this view needs to explain the pragmatic mechanism by which an utterance of the sentence comes to communicate the second proposition.

Oxford Handbook of Medieval Philosophy

There is thus an asymmetry between affirmative and negative modal sentences in Campsall's system.

Oxford Handbook of Medieval Philosophy

In this new form, obligations logic could be regarded as a theory of how to describe possible states of affairs and their mutual relationships. Some of the works were more influential than others.

Varieties of Modality (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

Medieval Modal Spaces Robert Pasnau Colorado, Boulder Abstract There is often said to be something peculiar about the history of modal theory, up until the turn of the fourteenth century, when John Duns Scotus decisively reframed the issues. For fourteenth-century modal logic, see King 1985; Lagerlund 2000; Thom 2003; Knuuttila 2008, 551—567.

Western philosophy

False affirmative sentences about a remote matter maintain the existence of compounds which are necessarily non-existent; they are called impossible. He grants that his Realism may well violate quantitative parsimony, given the number of entities in his ontology, yet he suggests it is only qualitative parsimony that really matters. So in the end, Lewis achieves the plentitude of worlds with a modified Recombination Principle; this says that if $x \neq y$, then in some possible world, x or a duplicate of x co-exists with y or a duplicate of y assuming the spacetime of some world is large enough to contain the two.

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