

A definition of knowledge(-that)

- i. S knows that p iff
 - a. S believes that p (**belief condition**) iff
 - i. S thinks that p is true
 - ii. S acquires the belief that p in a causally appropriate way (normative principle of belief formation)
 - b. S has evidence to believe that p (**justification condition**) iff
 - i. Ceteris paribus, Any *at least human rational* being S_n would accept the evidence given
 - ii. (Non-)evidentiary justification, E, is criticism-free
 - c. p is true (**truth condition**) iff
 - i. p is worthy of being asserted (normative operational principle and weak verificationist constraint on assertibility) iff
 - ii. p is consistent with reality (correspondence theory)
 - iii. p is coheres with a field of relevant beliefs (coherence theory)
 - iv. p is pragmatically-constrained (pragmatic theory)

Note: Consider the no-theory theory of truth in the definition of truth.

Other relevant definitions (to knowledge)

“Objective” =_{def} mind-independent

“True for” =_{def} believes for oneself (non-knowledge context; idiomatic use of “is true”); more akin to “is genuine” or “prefers” (“That’s true for me” – Translation: “I prefer it thus and so”).

“Subjective truth” =_{def} As is clear by “true for,” this term is idiomatic; in some cases it is fruitful to point out that it is *a contradiction in terms*, if the person means to argue about “truth” in the knowledge-that or knowledge context sense)

“Subjective” =_{def} mind-dependent (Whether or not *the cat is on the mat* is true does not depend purely on the status of my mind or your mind. Thus, there is a class of entities which can be true regardless of the status of one’s or anyone’s mind. (Refutation to “Global Relativized Truth”; not that anyone really assents to this bogus notion.)

“Inter-subjective” =_{def} consensus (not convention or norm or nonvolitional agreement) That we all wear jeans is not an inter-subjective truth (this is a convention or a social norm); that we all more or less accept that *the sky is blue* makes this proposition an inter-subjective truth (though some of us may not be able to supply a scientifically convincing explanation at any given time).

“Statement” =_{def} Stronger than grammatical declarative; or, as the joke goes, grammarians would be omniscient. (“The square root of my dog is pleased” or “The numbers are angry” or “God is a turnip every Wednesday at 8 o clock”—examples of nonsense, they are pseudo-statements, but nevertheless declarative-grammatical.) Record of a fact that stands the test of the logico-grammatical form.

“Proposition” =_{def} That which is *expressed* by the statement. “Il pleut aujourd’hui” and “It is raining today” are both statements which *express* the proposition that it is raining. “p” in the literature is usually substitutable with logico-grammatical statements, and “p” is called a propositional variable.