

JUNE 2024					JULY 2024						
Sun	30	2	9	16	23	Sun	7	14	21	28	
Mon		3	10	17	24	Mon	1	8	15	22	29
Tue		4	11	18	25	Tue	2	9	16	23	30
Wed		5	12	19	26	Wed	3	10	17	24	31
Thu		6	13	20	27	Thu	4	11	18	25	
Fri		7	14	21	28	Fri	5	12	19	26	
Sat		8	15	22	29	Sat	6	13	20	27	

08

June

24 160-206  
23RD WEEK

SATURDAY

Ex: All humans are mortal. This means that the predicate "is mortal" belongs to (applies to) the subject "human" universally — i.e., in every case.

No human is a fish: "Being a fish" belongs to no human.

Why use the word "belong"?

Because Aristotle is treating predication — saying something of something else — as a kind of relation. And in his metaphysical vocabulary, this belonging expresses:

1) A conceptual inclusion: the predicate concept is in some sense true of the subject.

2) Often, but not always, it reflects ontological structure: what a thing really is or what truly applies to it.

Q) Does Aristotle clearly state when exactly is ontological structure reflected and when it is not? Any methodology?

The answer is no. However, he gives indications in various