

PHIL 321
Lecture 21: Aristotle's *De Anima*, 2.1-6, 11-12

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Aristotle's potentiality / actuality distinction

Central to A's metaphysics is a distinction between potential beings and actual beings

For example: being potentially a house and a being actually a house; being potentially a dog and being actually a dog

A does not think that facts about potential beings can be reduced to facts solely about actual beings

For example: he does not think that the fact that a collection of bricks constitutes a potential house can be reduced solely to facts about bricks

Rather, a being (or collection of beings) *X* is (are) a potential *F* if and only if there is a single process such that, as a result of undergoing that process, *X* is actually *F*

For example: a collection of bricks constitutes a potential house because there is a single process, namely an exercise of the art of housebuilding, that it can undergo such that it becomes an actual house

A's general account of soul employs a tiered notion of the potentiality / actuality distinction

The example A gives is the difference between someone who can acquire knowledge / a person who has acquired knowledge / and a person who is employing that knowledge

The first person is in a state of "first potentiality" / the second in a state of "second potentiality" and "first actuality" / the third in a state of "second actuality"

The general account of soul

In Bk. 2, Ch. 1 A offers a general definition that covers all souls

Such a definition, while it will be true of all souls, will not be particularly informative, and so he also proceeds, in Chs. 4 and following, to discuss the various kinds of soul in detail

At the beginning of Ch. 1, A tells us that the soul is a particular kind of nature, namely the form of a living organism; thus, the relation of body-soul an instance of the more general form-matter relationship

The soul is a second potentiality / first actuality of a certain kind of body

The kind of body at question is "organic" (composed of organs), i.e. one's whose parts are capable of functioning in integrated ways

For example, the leaves, roots, stem etc., of plants are capable of functioning in various integrated ways

Thus, A's general account of soul: the first actuality of a natural body that is potentially alive

In other words, the soul just is the integrated set of abilities the possession of which makes a living organism the kind of organism it is

A thinks this account renders the question “Are the soul and body one?” easily answerable: of course they are different, since a set of abilities is not the same thing as a body; but, since the presence of soul makes the body the kind of body it is, you can’t have that kind of body without it having that kind of soul

Homonymy

A’s general account of homonymy: A and B are “homonyms” iff the same name “N” applies to both A and B but the reason why it applies is different

For example: the eye of a living organism and the eye of a statue are “homonyms” because the same name applies to them (i.e. “eye”) but the reason why that name applies is different for each

For the eye of a living organism, it applies because it has the power of sight; for the eye of the statue it applies because it “looks like” or “resembles” the eye of a living organism in shape (or maybe location)

So, for A, a body that lacks the ability to perform the activities characteristic of an X (e.g. a dog, cat, human being) can only be the body of an X homonymously (so a corpse is only homonymously a “human body”)

Integrated abilities

The ability to perform the activities of nutrition can be had without the abilities to perceive and think (e.g. in plants); the ability to perceive can be had without the ability to think but *not* without the ability to nourish (e.g. in non-human animals); the ability to think requires all the others (at least for earthly organisms)

As noted above, A thinks that the general definition of soul is not that informative

In part this is because the possession of higher-order abilities “colors” or “affects” the lower-order abilities of an organism

For example: possessing the ability to think means that human beings’ ability to nourish themselves is quite different from plants and non-human animals ability to nourish themselves

This is part of the reason why A thinks that virtue is something that only human beings can possess; it isn’t just that we possess the ability to think; its because our possessing that ability means we can perform the lower-order abilities in a manner not available to non-human animals

The soul as *aitia*

In Ch. 4 A says that the soul is the *aitia* in three ways of the organism whose soul it is: as source of motion (efficient), what it is for (final), and substance (formal)

This is controversial, but I do *not* think that we should understand him to mean that the soul is the *aitia* in these three senses of one and the same thing

Efficient *aitia* of the locomotion, growth, and alteration of the organism

Formal *aitia* of the organism (i.e. it makes the organism the kind of organism it is)

Final *aitia* of the organism’s “body” (i.e. its parts are for the sake of performing those abilities)