

MIND YOUR MOTIVE

小心你的动机

THE SUPREME PRINCIPLE OF MORALITY

道德的最高原则

Kant 康德

* < Critique of Pure Reason >
纯粹理性批判* < Metaphysics of Morals >
道德的形而上学基础
aka Kant's groundwork

Kant reject utilitarianism

└ half right { avoid pain
take pleasure

└ BUT, pain & pleasure are masters X

└ rational capacity 理性, 人特有

Kant: freedom is the opposite of necessityKANT'S CONCEPTION OF FREEDOM

康德对自由的定义

To act freely =

To act autonomously 独立自主地 =

To act according to a law I give myself

The opposite of autonomy = Heteronomy 他律Autonomy 自律

To act freely

To act according to a law I give myself

Heteronomy 他律

To act according to desires that I haven't chosen myself

Immanuel Kant 康德

0 ↓ 球下落 law of nature/gravity
ball doesn't act freely

argument 1

Q To act freely,
is not for the best end
is for its own sake

Instruments vs Authors
乐器 作者

can't use people
should respect human dignity

KANT'S CONCEPTION OF MORALITY

- do the right thing for the right reason
- A good will isn't good because of what it effects or accomplishes, its good in itself.
- The **motive** confers the moral worth on an action 动机赋予了行为的道德价值

MORALITY 道德

morality 道德

道德 DUTY VS. INCLINATION 道德

Case Study: Shop Keeper.

- ∴ - could short change customer
- harm reputation
- harm business
- ∴ not short change

Does his action have **moral worth**?

- Kant says no
- coz did the right thing for the wrong reason.

- for his **self interest**

Case study: suicide 自杀

- who despite having an absolutely miserable life
- does not commit a suicide
- doing the right thing for the sake of duty

Honesty is the best policy

Profit from it

Motive is profit

not acting freely

self-defeating 自取灭亡

Moral Law 道德律

- acting a law I gave myself
- what's the guarantee the law I gave myself
- is same as others gave themselves.
- How many moral laws law vs. 1.
- What is the **moral law**?

THE SUPREME PRINCIPLE OF MORALITY

Two big questions?

- 1) what is the supreme principle of morality
- 2) how is freedom possible

Motive of Duty: Doing the right thing for the right reason.

KANT'S THREE CONTRASTS

MORALITY

Motives: duty vs inclination
责任 vs 喜好

FREEDOM

Determination of will: autonomous vs. heteronomous
自律 vs 他律

REASON

Imperatives: categorical vs hypothetical
定言命令 vs 假言命令

no any further purpose

- If you want x then do y.

- means-ends reasoning 目的手段推理

- e.g. if you want a good business reputation,
then don't short change your customers

定言命令

THE CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVE

The Formula of Universal Law

└ 如果所有人都这么做 就不会存在

└ e.g. 借钱说还却不还 → 所有人都这样 → 不存在

└ The maxim universalized is