Submitted Summaries

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Robert Łyczek, Some Remarks on the Conditional, the Implication and the Entailment

This article is the analysis of the logical system-E (entailment) proposed in work 'Entailment', vol 1 i 2 [1975, 1992] by R. A. Aderson and N. D. Belnap Jr. The First part presents a brief history of notion 'entailment' and the application of logical systems of entailment. The Second part contains any characterization of reasons of construction of this logical system. The Third part presents logical system-E, and the last part focuses on the weak points of this type of the formalization of the relations between sentences of a formal language. The purpose of this paper is to explore and explicate the realtion of entailment from the point of view of a logical pragmatic.

Keywords: entailment, consequence, E-system, material implication

Zbigniew Tworak, Self-Reference and the Problem of Antinomies

In this paper, I try to give an account of situations in which self-reference is likely to occur. Generally, self-reference or circularity is relation in which something refers to itself (directly or via another, intermediate, objects). Self-referential objects sometimes lead to antinomies (inconsistencies) and sometimes do not. We can distinguish between vicious and innocuous self-referential objects. There is controversy whether all antinomies essentially involve some form of self-reference (S. Yablo has given an ingenious liar-style antinomy that, he claims, avoids self-reference). I suggest that self-reference is necessarily involved in finite antinomies, but not in infinity ones.

Keywords: reference relation, self-reference, circularity, diagonalization, antinomy, universality, ungroudedness

Marek Hetmański, Naturalizing Epistemology

Classic epistemology is under manifold changes; its categories loose their traditional meanings and gain new ones. Civilization and cultural changes, especially in mass communication and scientific knowledge, make impossible to insist on the concept of knowledge entirely as a true and justified belief. Traditional concepts of individual and subjectivistically conceived agent as well as concept of objects (areas and domains) of human knowledge are to much restrictive and at the same time controversial. Epistemological (pure philosophical) meaning of them is constantly confronted and changed by the scientific discoveries and definitions, coming especially from natural and social sciences (biology, neural sciences, psychology and social sciences). It is long-lasting and manifold process of naturalization that regards not only cognitive phenomena but epistemic categories and epistemological theories as well. The papers presents the concise model of the naturalized theory of human knowledge one can eliminate from different positions and theories. Today types of naturalized epistemology try to go beyond the strict and limited concept of naturalism (Quine's naturalized epistemology) and go toward anti-scientific, more liberal understanding of it. Naturalizing epistemology opens, as it is argued in the paper, the new perspectives and prospects on human cognition and knowledge that are far from the classic concepts.

Keywords: classic epistemology, naturalization, science, new model of epistemology

Barbara Trybulec, Naturalism without Normativity? — In Defence of Naturalised Epistemology

The topic of the paper is to be the problem of normativity within naturalised epistemology. I pose a question whether naturalism can be conducted as a normative enterprise or whether it is merely descriptive as traditional epistemologists and some naturalists maintain. The article consists of two parts. The first one is an introduction to the main theses of naturalised epistemology, and the second one presents and disputes arguments against naturalised epistemology introduced in Jonathan Knowles' book *Norms, Naturalism and Normativity*. In the first part of the paper I indicate main differences between traditional and naturalised epistemology, especially I analyse their answers to the most important epistemological questions: What is the source of epistemic norms? When are beliefs valuable and how to gain such beliefs? What are criteria of justified belief and knowledge? The reason of differences in solutions of these problems is rotted in a different attitude to the naturalistic fallacy taken by the two sides of the discussion. Naturalists treat this fallacy as something that cannot be avoided and this approach deeply influences their account of normativity. To justify this thesis I firstly recall the traditional meaning of "normativity" on the bases of Descartes' epistemology, post-Cartesian internalists' and neopositivits' works. Secondly, I present how and why the meanings of "epistemic norm" and "justified belief" have changed within naturalism. In this part I refer to Quine's and

Goldman's naturalism. The second part of the paper discuses Knowles' argument that the task of delivering genuine epistemic norms by naturalism is misguided and unreachable, for norms which naturalists refer to are reducible to descriptive statements. Naturalism, therefore, cannot be normative and consequently it cannot be an epistemology. I do not agree with this statement and in the last part of the paper I present how naturalised epistemic norms could be understood as different from descriptive statements, what functions they could perform and why naturalised epistemology is not redundant.

Keywords: naturalised epistemology, epistemic normativity, epistemic justification, naturalistic fallacy, reliabilism

Iwo Zmyślony, Philosopher of Science or Theorist of Knowledge? Contribution to Studies on Philosophical Ideas of Michael Polanyi

Michael Polanyi's philosophical ideas are interpret in various ways worldwide. In Poland the name remains (barely) listed among such philosophers of science as Thomas Kuhn and Paul Feyerabend, whereas English or German authors regard him rather as a theorist of knowledge and place aside Gilbert Ryle, Charles Sanders Peirce, Hans-Georg Gadamer or Maurice Merleau-Ponty. The aim of the paper is to describe typical ways of how Polanyi's ideas are being currently received and to report his main statements. It is proceeded in four steps. After short biography of the author briefed in first point, second one sums up the content of all his main works, depicting thereby the evolution of his views. In third point receptions published in Polish, English and German literature are screened and discussed, focusing on issues of rationality, personal knowledge, tacit knowledge and tacit knowing. Fourth point states a problem of alleged holism and eclecticism as interpretative characteristics of Polanyi's philosophical views.

Keywords: Michael Polanyi, personal knowledge, tacit knowledge, tacit knowing, know-how, knowledge by acquaintance, intuition