
Abstracts

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

Abstracts

Hilary Putnam, The Model-Theoretic Argument and the Search for Common Sense Realism

The first section of the paper gives a very condensed history of the evolution of the author's views on realism and anti-realism. It emphasizes that his previously accepted form of anti-realism was abandoned not because of the alleged fallacies in the model-theoretic argument against metaphysical realism, but due to his rejection of some of the assumptions on which it rests — assumptions which have been almost universal in philosophy after Descartes. The second section discusses and defends the part of the model-theoretic argument that many critics have almost universally found fallacious, namely the „just more theory” move. In the appendix to the paper the author elaborates what does his return to common sense realism mean. He points out that his position involves a negative element, the rejection of the idea that truth cannot outrun verifiability, and two positive elements: returning (as close as possible) to „naďve realism” with respect to perception, and a disquotational account of truth similar to one endorsed by Wittgenstein.

Keywords: model-theoretic argument, metaphysical realism, anti-realism, reference, truth, common sense realism, disquotationalism

Mariusz Grygianiec, Axiomatic Definitions of Genidentity

The main aim of the paper is to revive Zdzisław Augustynek's attempts to define the relation of genidentity. The text embraces the following issues: (i) a presentation of three axiomatic definitions of genidentity; (ii) a reconstruction of the definitions in question in the language of the predicate calculus; (iii) a supplementing the above reconstruction by appropriate proofs; (iv) an analysis of the selected methodological and ontological assumptions of the discussed systems; (v) a comparison of

Augustynek's systems with Eugeniusz Żabski's proposal; (vi) an outline of the definition of a thing as an abstractum (equivalence class, invariant) over the set of all punctual events under a relation of genidentity.

Keywords: genidentity, identity, event, relation, thing, equivalence class, proof

Mariusz Grygianiec, Events and Moments. An Outline of the Non-eventistic Interpretation

In the text *Zdarzenia, rzeczy, procesy* Zdzisław Augustynek argued against some versions of liberal reism that they are not able to deliver appropriate, non-circular definitions both of events and moments respectively. The main aim of the article is to show that the objection in question is not sound: indeed, we are vested with a procedure to find a way out from the indicated difficulty. In the text three forms of liberal reism are presented and their problems with the relevant definitions are analysed. Then the schematic method of defining the aforementioned categories is proposed and discussed. The presented considerations are crowned with the conclusion that in the light of the suggested reconstructions Augustynek's pessimistic evaluation of reistic doctrines should not be seen as a correct one.

Keywords: events, point-events, moments, eventism, reism, definition, interval, ontology

Mariusz Grygianiec, An Eventistic Definition of a Thing in the Light of Adrian Kuźniar's Argument

Kuźniar's argument against the point-eventistic definition of a thing rests on the fact that its two important conditions — namely the spatial extension condition and the temporal continuity condition — cannot be jointly satisfied. The paper provides a detailed analysis and an assessment of Kuźniar's objection and offers some strategies in order to overcome difficulties generated by it.

Keywords: thing, point-eventism, event, set, Dedekind cut, linear order

Krystyna Misiuna, On a Certain Logic of Information

The main aim of the present article is an outline of an intuitively adequate system of logic of the operator „being informed”. Such a system should be different from the familiar systems of epistemic and doxastic logic. The principle of veracity occurring in epistemic logics does not describe adequately the information operator, since the information may be true as well as false. On the other hand, the principle of consistency of beliefs, occurring in doxastic logics, cannot be applied to information, because the information can be inconsistent. Our logic of information, although it is based on Kripke's semantics, includes principles not occurring in the systems of epistemic and doxastic logics, such as the principle of incompleteness of information and the Brouwerian Axiom. We prove that this system is incomplete. We also suggest that it can be generalized to a dynamic logic in the sense of van Benthem.

Keywords: epistemic logic, doxastic logic, possible worlds semantics, information incompleteness

Artur Machlarz, On General Definition of the Notion of Semantic Information

The paper reviews three most widely discussed philosophical attempts of defining the notion of semantic content of information: Bar-Hillel's and Carnap's, Dretske's and Floridi's. Each of these theories is limited to a very narrow range of information phenomena. The study aimed at analysing these limits and their philosophical background.

Keywords: semantic information, Bar-Hillel–Carnap theory, Dretske, Floridi

Jerzy Golosz, The Flow of Time and the Theory of Relativity

The paper, which is a continuation of my earlier paper devoted to the problem whether there is the flow of time in science, analyses the possibility of the reunion of the idea of passage of time and the theory of relativity.

Keywords: flow of time, theory of relativity, presentism, eternalism

Jacek Gurczyński, Deflationary (Reductive) Theories of Fictional Objects. Review and Analysis

The objective of this paper is to discuss current reductive theories of the non-existent objects, specifically — contemporary deflationary theories of the fictional objects. By such theories I mean those denying that fictional objects have any ontological status at all. Theories, which claim that fictional proper names denote some sort of objects but deny that these names denote individual objects, are treated as the reductive theories of non-existent as well. In the discourse I present the following ideas: 1) Russell's theory of description with the further remarks by W. V. O. Quine; 2) A. Plantinga's view that the fictional names have no denotation, which is realized in the framework of possible worlds semantics; 3) Theories by N. Wolterstorff and P. van Inwagen which can be seen as a link between strictly deflationary theories and meinongian theories; Wolterstorff claim that empty names denote general abstract objects and Inwagen identify fictional objects with theoretical objects of literal criticism; 4) Theories based on the speech acts theories; 5) Theories which identify fictional objects with mental objects. The conclusion of the argument is that the aforementioned theories are not adequate for the analysis of fiction (non-existent) and that more suitable for such a purpose are meinongian theories of non-existent objects.

Keywords: fictional objects, non-existent objects, empty names