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ARISTOTLE ON THE RELATION BETWEEN LOGIC AND ONTOLOGY

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Abstract. Aristotle was the founder not only logics but also of ontology which he describes in Metaphysics and Categories as a theory of general properties of all entities and categorical aspects they should be analyzed. Meanwhile it is commonly accepted that we inherited from him not one but two different logics: early dialectical logoi of Topics and later formal syllogistic of Prior Analytics. The last considers logics the same way as the modern symbolic logic do. According to J. Bocheński the symbolic logic is "a theory of general objects" (by apt turn in phrase, a "physics of the object in general") hence logics, as it is interpreted now, has the same subject as ontology. But does Aristotle himself counts that ontology (as it is accepted to speak now) is just a kind of "prolegomenon" to logic? In the paper some aspects of this issue are studied at length.

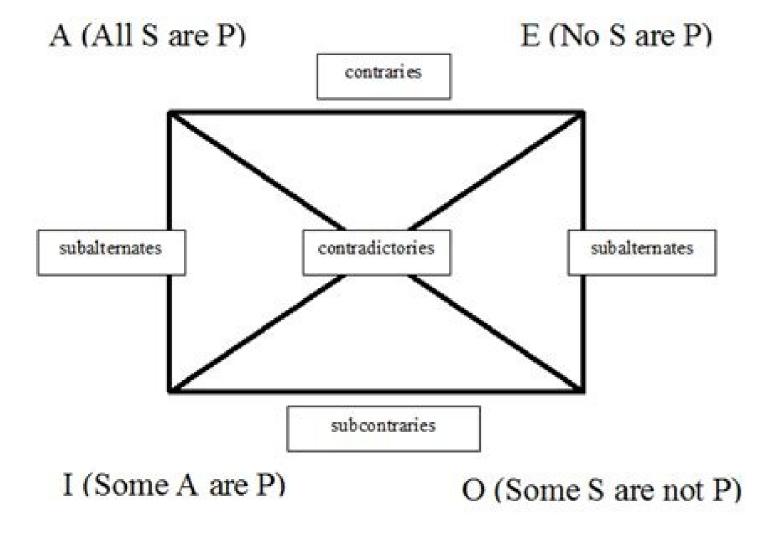
Key words: logic, ontology, Aristotle, prolegomena, formal ontology, formal epistemologiya, twolevel discourse

Aristotle was the founder not only logics but also of ontology which he describes in Metaphysics and Categories as a theory of general properties of all entities and categorical aspects they should be analyzed. Meanwhile it is commonly accepted that we inherited from him not one but two different logics: early dialectical logoi of Topics and later formal syllogistic of Prior Analytics. The last considers logics the same way as the modern symbolic logic do. According to J. Bocheński the symbolic logic is to be sets of statements about "being in general" (by apt turn in phrase, a "physics of the object in general" [4. P. 287]) hence logics, as it is interpreted now, has the same subject as ontology. But does Aristotle himself regards ontology (as it is accepted to speak now) as just a kind of "prolegomenon" to logic?

Let us remind the beginning of Topics: "The purpose of the present treatise is to discover method by which we shall be able to reason from generally accepted opinions about any problem set before us and shall ourselves, when sustaining an argument, avoid saying anything self-contradictory. First, then, we must say what reasoning is and what different kinds of it there are, in order that dialectical reasoning may be apprehended; for it is the search for this that we are undertaking in the treatise which lies before us» [1. P. 273].

Some scholars denote that logic in Topics from modern point of view seems to be no other than logical introduction into theory of argumentation. From the other hand, J. Hintikka writes that the Socratic questioning technique in Plato's Academy "was for-

192 ЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ



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Basic Rules of Aristotelian logic and Induction

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Abstract

We study comprehensive analysis of the inductive arguments done by various researchers. These researchers have surveyed the basic concepts in logic such as statement, argument, premise, conclusion, deductive argument, inductive argument, primitive terms and axioms. The fundamental laws of Aristotelian logic and Hume's critique of induction are briefly discussed. We argue that all the basic rules of Aristotelian logic are inductively obtained generalized abstract statements. Existence of undefined terms is also analyzed. We conclude that every argument based on Aristotelian logic is a result of induction.

Keywords: Aristotelian logic; Empirical World; Reasoning; Argument; Empiricism; Rationalism; Axiom; Undefined Terms.

1. Introduction

Logic is applied in the fields of science, mathematics and philosophy. The basic concepts, statements, arguments, theorems and applications of logic are discussed in this study. Since this logic is supposed to be introduced by Aristotle, it is called Aristotelian logical system.

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263

Aristotle logic philosophy. Aristotle logic system. Aristotle logical reasoning. Aristotle logical fallacies. Aristotle logic pdf. Aristotle logic quotes. Aristotle logical system is known as. Aristotle logic summary.

thought in Jewish, Islamic and Christian traditions. The complete works of Aristotele Artistotle were a Greek philosophy, metaphysics, logic, ethics, biology and much more. Edition: Translated under the direction of W. D. RossDownload here the complete works of Aristotle (3.3 54).

Calcidice[1]Morto322 a.C. (etcetera 61-62) Eubea, Macedonian Empire Education Platonic Academy Wife Pyy Erasmus Greek Philosophy AnticaRegioneWestern Philosophy Peripatetic School Aristotelianism High School Alexander Magnus, Theophrastus, AristoxyPrincipal interests Biology Zoology Psychology[2][3] Physics Metaphysics Ethical Ethics Retorics Aesthetic Music Poetry Economy Policy Government Meteorology Geology Notable Aristotelian Philosophy, in particular Ari influenced by Aristotle) Aristotle) Aristotle (Greece) will: pronounced194; [aristo195; ©l201;; E s]; 384â - 322Â 160BC) was a Greek and polymathematic philosophy, and the Aristotelian tradition. His writings cover many themes such as physics, a guardian. At seventeen or eighteen years of age he joined the Plato Academy in Athens and remained there until the age of thirty-seven (c. 347 BC). [5] Shortly after Plato's death, Aristotle left Athens and, at the request of Philip II of Macedon, established Alexander the Great beginning in 343 BC. He founded a library in the Lyceum that helped him produce many of realism". [9] Aristotle Life School in Mieza, Macedonia, Greece In General, the details of Aristotle's life are not well consolidated. The biographies written in ancient times are often speculative and historians agree only on some highlights. [B] Aristotle whose name means "the best purpose" in ancient times are often speculative and historians agree only on some highlights. [B] Aristotle work and in the best purpose in ancient times are often speculative and historians agree only on some highlights. [B] Aristotle work and in the best purpose in ancient times are often speculative and historians agree only on some highlights. [B] Aristotle work and in the best purpose in ancient times are often speculative and historians agree only on some highlights. [B] Aristotle work and in the best purpose in ancient times are often speculative and historians agree only on some highlights. [B] Aristotle work and in the best purpose in ancient times are often speculative and historians agree only on some highlights. [B] Aristotle work and historians agree only on some highlights are not well as a specific purpose in an are not well as a specific purpose in an are not well as a specific purpose in an are not well as a specific purpose in an are not well as a specific purpose in a specific pu (34 miles) east of Modern Thessaloniki. [11] [12] Father of him, Nicomachus, was the personal doctor of King Amyntas of Macedon. While he was young, Aristotle learned biology and medical information, which was taught by him. [13] Both Aristotle learned biology and medical information, which was taught by him. and its sheltered lagoon. While in Lesvos, Aristotle married Pizia, the adopted daughter or nephew of Hermia. She bore him a daughter, and they called her Pizia. In 343 BC, Aristotle was invited by Philip II of Macedonia to become the tutor of his son Alexander.[19][6]Portrait of Aristotle was invited by Philip II of Macedonia to become the tutor of his son Alexander. for dialectics. Most of Aristotle's work is probably not in its original form, because © It has probably been modified by the students and subsequent teachers. Aristotle's logical works were collected in a set of six books called Organon around 40BC by Andronicus of Rhodes or others among his followers. [33] The books are: Categories on Interpretation Pre Analytics Posterior Analytics Arguments on Sofistic Waste Plato (left) and Aristotle in the 1509 fresco of Raphael, The School of Athens. Aristotle holds his Ethics Nicomachea and his gestures on earth, representing his point of view in the immanent realism, while Plato makes gestures in the heavens, indicating his Theory of Forms, and holds his Timaeus. [34][35] The order of the books (or the teachings from which they are composed) is not certain, but this list has been obtained from the analysis of the writings of It goes from the analysis of simple terms in Categories, from the analysis of simple terms in Categories, from the analysis of propositions and their elementary relations, to the study of more complex complex i.e. syllogisms (in Analytical) [36][37] and dialectics (in Sophisticated Themes and Refutations). The first three treatises form the core of logical theory stricto sensu: the grammar of the language of logic and the correct rules of reasoning. Rhetoric is not conventionally included, but claims to be based on arguments. [38] Metaphysics Main article: Metaphysics (Aristotle) The word "metaphysics" seems to have (hylomorphism). Like his master Plato, Aristotle's philosophy aims at the universal (katholou) in detail (kath'hekaston), things in the world, while for Plato the universal is an existing separate form that real things imitate. For Aristotle, "form a" is still what the phenomena are based on, but it is "instantaneous" in a particular talk about both the book and the apple as being next to each other. Plato has argued that there are some universal form. Aristotle disagreed with Plato on this point, arguing that all universes are instantaneous in a certain is change in quantity; locomotion, which is change in space; and alteration, which is change in space; and alteration, which is change in quality. Aristotle argued that a skill like playing the flute could be acquired "the potential made effective" by learning. The coming into existence is a change where nothing persists whose result is a property. In that particular change he introduces the concept of potentiality (dynamis) and actuality (entelecheia) in association with matter and form. In terms of potentiality, it's about what a thing is able to do or act if the conditions are right and it's not hindered by something, it will become a plant Potentially beings can "act" (poiein) or "be acted upon" (paschein), which can be either innate or learned. For example, the eyes possessed by learning (the "reitation" exercise). Actuality is the fulfillment of the end of potentiality. Since the end (telos) is the why you acquire potentiality. In fact, animals do not see to be able to see, but they have the sight to be able to see, but they have the sight to be able to see, but they have the sight to be able to see, but they have the sight to be able to see, but they have the sight to be able to see, but they have the sight to be able to see, but they have the sight to be able to see, but they have the sight to be able to see, but they have the sight to be able to see. [43] In short, the material used to make a house has a The building activity and the form of the final house are reality, which is also the cause or end end. one and the same. [39] [44] The immanent realism of Aristotle means that its epistemology is based on the study of the things that exist or happen in the world, and rises to the knowledge of particular imitations of these. [38] Aristotle uses induction from examples next to the deduction, while Plato is based on the deduction from principles a priori. [38] Natural philosophy" is are including those now treated by physics, biology and other natural sciences. [45] According to the Terminology of Aristotle, "natural philosophy" is are including those now treated by physics, biology and other natural sciences. branch of philosophy that examines the phenomena of the natural world, and includes fields that today would be considered as physics, biology and other natural sciences. Aristotle's work virtually included all aspects of intellectual survey. Aristotle makes philosophy in a coexensive broad sense with reasoning, which he would also define «science.â €» However, the use of the term \hat{a} $\hat{a$ elements (fire, air, water, earth) of Empedocles and Aristotle illustrated with a burning trunk. The log releases all four elements as it is destroyed. Main article: Aristotle related each of the four elements previously proposed by Empedocle, Earth, Water, Air and Fire, with two of object falling, in Heaven (300a20). In the violent movement, as soon as the agent stops provoking it, the movement also stops: in other words, the natural state of an object must rest,[47][F] because © Aristotle does not face friction. [48] With this understanding, one can observe that, as Aristotle said, heavy objects (e.g. on the ground) require more force to move them towards their natural places. [50][48][I] The laws of Aristotle's motion. In Physics it states that objects fall at a speed proportional to their weight and inversely proportional to the density of the fluid in which they are immersed. This is a good approximation for objects in the Earth's gravitational field that move in the air or water. [50] In Physics (215a25), Aristotle Aristotle intended to declare quantitative laws. Henri Carteron had the "extreme vision"[48] that Aristotle's concept of strength was fundamentally qualitative, [51] but other authors reject it. Archimedes corrected Aristotle's theory that the bodies move towards their natural resting places. metal vessels may float if they move enough water; floating depends in that the reason for whatever he is about to say can be attributed to four different kinds of factors active simultaneously. Its term aitia is traditional rendering will be used here. [53][54] Material cause describes the material from which of fundamental principles or general laws, since the whole (i.e., macrostructure) is the cause of its parts, a relationship known as causality throughout the territory. The formal cause is the mental image or idea that allows an artist, architect or engineer to more than one specific type of possibility, which Aristotle calls "luck", which applies only to people's moral choices. [57][58] Astronomy Further information: History of Astronomy astronomy, Aristotle refuted Democrito's claim that the Milky Way composed of "those stars which are shaded from the earth by the rays of the sun", correctly pointing out that if "the size of the sun is greater than that of the earth and the earth and the earth and the distance of the stars from the earth many times greater than that of the sun, then ... the sun shines on all the stars and the earth shields none of them. "[59] Geology / Natural Sciences Further information: History of Geology Aristotle observed that the soil level of the Aeolian Islands changed before A volcanic eruption. Aristotle was one of the first people to record geological observations. He stated that Aristotle described this change was too slow to be observed in a person's lifetime. [60] [61] Geologist Charles Lyell noted that Aristotle described this change, including "lakes that had dried up" and "Desert that had become irrigated by rivers", giving as examples the growth of the Nile delta since the time of Homer, and "the upheaval of One of the Aeolian Islands, preceding an eruption Vulcanic. ""[62] Aristotle also made many observations on the hydrological cycle and meteorology (including his main writings "Meteorologica"). For example, he made some of the first observations on the hydrological cycle and meteorology (including his main writings "Meteorologica"). ectocetyl arm of the octopus (bottom left). Aristotle's empirical research was the first person to study biology systematically, [64] and biology constitutes a large part of his writings. It's been two years. and describing the zoology of Lesbos and the surrounding seas, including in particular the Pyrrha lagoon in the center of Lesbos. [65] [66] Your data in. In. of animals are the properties of Lesbos and the surrounding seas, including in particular the pyrrha lagoon in the center of Lesbos and the surrounding seas, including in particular the pyrrha lagoon in the center of Lesbos and the surrounding seas, including in particular the pyrrha lagoon in the center of Lesbos and the surrounding seas, including in particular the pyrrha lagoon in the center of Lesbos and the surrounding seas, including in particular the pyrrha lagoon in the center of Lesbos and the surrounding seas, including in particular the pyrrha lagoon in the center of Lesbos and the surrounding seas, including in particular the pyrrha lagoon in the center of Lesbos and the surrounding seas, including in particular the pyrrha lagoon in the center of Lesbos and the surrounding seas, including in particular the pyrrha lagoon in the center of Lesbos and the surrounding seas, including in particular the pyrrha lagoon in the center of Lesbos and the surrounding seas, including the pyrrha lagoon in the surrounding season in the lead to the same certainty as experimental science, but indicates verifiable hypotheses and constructs a narrative explanation of what is observed. In this sense, Aristotle deduced a number of rules concerning the life-history characteristics of living tetrapods (placental terrestrial mammals) which he studied. These revised forecasts include the following. The size of the throat decreases with body mass, so that an elephant live longer than mice, have a longer gestation period and are heavier. As a last example, fertility decreases with life, Long types of life as elephants have fewer young people in total than those of short duration as mice. [83] Classification of living things More information: Scale Natureae Aristotle recorded that of a seagull was attached with a rope to a kind of placenta (the yolk bag), like a superior animal; This was an exception to the linear scale from top to bottom. Aristotle distinguished about 500 species of animals, [85][86] in the history of animals, ordering them on a graduated scale of perfection, a non-religious version of the naturae scale, with man at the top. Its system had eleven degrees of animals, from the highest potential to the lowest, expressed in their form at birth: the highest gave life to warm and humid creatures, the lowest laid cold and dry eggs, similar to minerals. The animals with blood", and below them the coldest invertebrates as "animals without blood". The ones with blood were divided into the living ones (mammals) and the ones laying the eggs (birds, reptiles, fish). The bloodless ones were insects, crustaceans (shelled and shelled molluscs (bivalves and gasteropods) and shelled molluscs (bivalves and gasteropods). He recognized that the animals did not exactly fit into a linear scale, and noted several exceptions, such as that the sharks had a placenta similar to the tetrapods. For a modern biologist, the explanation, not available in Aristotle, is the converging evolution. [89] He believed that deliberate final causes guided all natural processes; This teleological vision justified his data observed as an expression of a formal drawing. [90] Aristotle scale natural processes; This teleological vision justified his data observed as an expression of a formal drawing. sensitive, vegetative) Quality (hot, wet) Man with blood 2 legs R, S, V Caldo, Wet birds eating bees, with blood 4 legs S, V Caldo, Wet birds eating bees, with blood 4 legs S, V Caldo, Wet birds eating bees, with blood 4 legs S, V Caldo, Wet birds eating bees, with blood 2 legs S, V Caldo, Wet birds eating bees, with blood 4 legs S, V Caldo, Wet bi Ottoman viper with blood no s, V cold, wet except scales, egg-laying sea-breaded fish, parrot with blood no s, V cold, wet, including eggs (among the fish of laying): Placental shark no s, V cold, wet except scales, egg-laying sea-breaded fish, parrot with blood no s, V cold, wet except scales, egg-laying sea-breaded fish, parrot with blood no s, V cold, wet, including eggs (among the fish of laying): Placental shark no s, V cold, wet, but placental like tetrapods shrimp crustaceans, crab without many legs s, In cold, wet except scales, egg-laying sea-breaded fish, parrot with blood no s, V cold, wet, including eggs (among the fish of laying): Placental shark no s, V cold, wet, including eggs (among the fish of laying): Placental shark no s, V cold, wet, including eggs (among the fish of laying): Placental shark no s, V cold, wet, including eggs (among the fish of laying): Placental shark no s, V cold, wet, including eggs (among the fish of laying): Placental shark no s, V cold, wet, including eggs (among the fish of laying): Placental shark no s, V cold, wet, including eggs (among the fish of laying): Placental shark no s, V cold, wet, including eggs (among the fish of laying): Placental shark no s, V cold, wet, including eggs (among the fish of laying): Placental shark no s, V cold, wet, including eggs (among the fish of laying): Placental shark no s, V cold, wet, including eggs (among the fish of laying): Placental shark no s, V cold, wet, including eggs (among the fish of laying): Placental shark no s, V cold, wet, including eggs (among the fish of laying): Placental shark no s, V cold, wet, including eggs (among the fish of laying): Placental shark no s, V cold, wet, including eggs (among the fish of laying): Placental shark no s, V cold, wet, including eggs (among the fish of laying): Placental shark no s, V cold, wet, including eggs (among the fish of laying): Placental shark no s, V cold, wet, including eggs (among the fish of laying): Placental shark no s, V cold, wet, including eggs (among the fish of cockle animals, trumpet without any S, V Cold, Dry (Shell Mineral) Maggot-Cushinetto Insects ANT, Cicada without any one, V cold, Dry sponge s Aristotle proposed a structure in three parts for souls of plants, animals and humans unique to have all three types of soul ("psyches"): the vegetative soul, the sensitive soul and the rational soul. Humans have a rational soul. The human soul incorporates the powers of other types: how the vegetative soul can grow and nourish; As the sensitive soul can experience sensations and move locally. The unique part of the human and rational soul is its ability to receive forms of other things and to compare them using nous (intellect) and logos (motive). [91] For Aristotle, the soul is the form of a living being. Poiche © all beings are composed of form and matter, the form of living beings is what confers them with what is specific to living beings, e.g. The ability to initiate movement (or in the case of plants, growth and chemical transformations, which Aristotle considers the types of movement). rational in the heart, rather than the brain. [92] Remarkable is Aristotle's of feeling and thought, which generally differed from the concepts of previous philosophers, except for Alcmaeon. [93] Memory According to Aristotle in the soul, memory is the ability to hold a perceived experience in the mind and distinguish between the inside "look" and an event in the past. [94] In other words, a memory is a mental picture (Phantasm) that can be recovered. Aristotle believed that an impression remained on a semi-luid body organ that undergoes several modifications to make a memory. A memory occurs when stimuli such as places or sounds are so complex that the nervous system cannot receive all impressions at once. These changes are the same as those involved in sensation operations, the aristotelian "common sense" and thought. [95] [96] Aristotle uses the term "memory" for the actual preservation of an experience in the impression because it is formed in a particular moment and processing specific content. The memory is of the present experience and from present experience and from present experience. [97] Because Aristotle believes that people receive all kinds of perceptions of meaning and perceive them as impressions, people are continually weaving new impressions, people are continually weaving new impressions, people seek memory, that person will refuse this experience until they find what they are looking for. The memory occurs when a recovered experience naturally follows another one. If the chain of "images" is required, astimulate the next. When people recall experiences, they stimulate some previous experiences until they reach what is Memory is therefore the direct activity of retrieving information stored in a memory impression. [100] Only human beings can remember the impressions of intellectual activity, such as numbers and words. Animals with time perception can recover memories of their past observations. Remembering involves only the perception of the things remembered and the time spent. [101] Senses, perception, memory, dreams, action in Aristotle's psychology. The impressions are stored in the sensorium (the heart), bound by its laws of association (similarity, contrast, continuity). Aristotle believed that the chain of thought, which ends in the memory of certain impressions, was systematically linked in relationships such as similarity, contrast and continuity, described in his laws of association. Aristotle believed that the chain of thought, which ends in the memory of certain impressions, was systematically linked in relationships such as similarity, contrast and continuity. awaken the hidden material to bring out the real experience. According to Aristotle, association is the innate power in a mental state, which operates on the unexpressed remains of previous experiences, allowing them to rise and be remembered. [102][103] Dreams Other information: Dream Classic Story Aristotle describes sleep in sleep and in sleep. [104] Sleep occurs as a result of unconscious abuse or digestion, so it is vital for the body. [105] While a person is sleeping, critical activities, which include thinking, feeling, remembering and remembering and remembering and remembering and remembering and remembering. However, the senses are able to work during sleep,[105] even if in a different way,[104] unless they are tired. [105] Dreams do not actually involve feeling an incentive. In dreams, the sensation is still involved, but in a distorted way. [105] explains that when a person fixes a moving stimulus like the waves of a body of water, and then averts his gaze, the next It seems to have a wave motion. When a person fixes a moving stimulus like the waves of a body of water, and then averts his gaze, the next It seems to have a wave motion. When a person fixes a moving stimulus like the waves of a body of water, and then averts his gaze, the next It seems to have a wave motion. perceives a stimulus and the stimulus and the stimulus is no longer the focus of their attention, they leave an impression of previously perceive, and thus the impressions of previously perceived stimuli are ignored. [105] However, during sleep, one can notice the effects of the stimulus. impressions made during the day, as no new distracting sensory experiences occur.[104] Thus, dreams are the result of these lasting impressions. Because impressions are all that remains and not the exact stimuli, dreams do not resemble the actual waking experience.[106] During sleep, a person is in an altered state of mind. Aristotle compares a sleeping person to a person who is overwhelmed by strong feelings toward a stimulus. For example, a person who has a strong infatuation with someone may begin to think about seeing that person everywhere because they are so overwhelmed by their feelings. Since a sleeping person is in a suggestive state and incapable of judgment, he is easily deceived by what appears in his dreams, such as the infatuated person. [104] In De Anima III 3, Aristotle attributes the ability to to create, store and recall images without perception to the faculty of imagination, imagination, imagination [104]. One component of Aristotle's dream theory disagrees with previously held beliefs. He argued that dreams are not predictions and not sent by a divine being. Aristotle naturally reasoned that the cases in which dreams resemble future events are merely coincidences. [107] Aristotle argued that a dream is established primarily by the fact that the person sleeps when he experiences it. If a person has had an image for a moment after waking up or if he sees something in the dark is not considered a dream because he was awake when when Secondly, any sensory experience you experience while a person is sleeping, a door closes and in their dream they feel a door is closed, this sensory experience is not part of the dream. Finally, dream images must be the result of lasting impressions to awaken sensory experiences. [106] Aristotle's practical philosophy covers areas such as ethics, politics, economics and rhetoric. [45] Virtuosity and their accompanying vices[5] Too little Virtue means Too Much Humidity Alto-mindedness Vainglory The lack of purpose Ambition just Superambition Challenge Good temper Irritability Rudeness Civility Obsequity Cowardice Courage Raschio Sensibility Self-control Intemperance Sarcasm Sincerity He wrote several treaties on ethics, including, in particular, Nicomachean ethics. [108] Aristotle taught that virtue has to do with the correct function (ergon) of a thing. An eye is just a good eye in so much that it can see, because © The correct function of an eye is sight. Aristotle reasoned that human beings must have a specific function for human beings and that this function must be an activity (the virtuous medium, among the vices of accompaniment of excess or lack[5]) of the soul as the goal of all deliberate human action, the eudaimonia, generally translated as "happiness" or sometimes "well-being". Having the potential to be always happy in this way necessarily requires good character (arrest) Translated as a moral or excellence virtue. [109] Aristotle taught that to obtain a virtuous and potentially happy character requires a first phase of having the luck to live not deliberately, but by the teachers, and from the experience, which leads to a later stage in which you knowingly choose to do the Better things. When the best people come to live in this way their practical wisdom (phronesi) and their intellect (nous) can develop with each other to the highest human virtue possible, the wisdom of a theoretical or speculative thinker accomplished, or in other words, a philosopher. [110] Main political article: Politics (Aristotle turns to the city an addition to his works on ethics, who turn to the individual, Aristotle turns to the city an addition to his works on ethics, who turn to the individual, Aristotle turns to the city and turn to the individual, Aristotle turns to the city and turn to aimed at him is prior to the individual, "because everything must necessarily be before the part". [111] He stated that "man is by nature a political animal" and claimed that the determining factor of humanity among others in the animal kingdom is its rationality. [112] Aristotle conceived politics as an organism rather than a car, and as a collection of parts that cannot exist without others. The conception of Aristotle of the city is organic, and is considered one of the first to conceive the city in this way. Aristotle classifications of political community as a modern A of a po potential of larger empires, the natural community according to Aristotle was the city (Polis) that acts as a "political community" or "partnership" (Koinã 141nia). The objective of the city is not just to avoid injustice or stability but to allow at least some citizens the possibilityLive a good life and to perform beautiful acts: "The political partnership must be considered, therefore, as for the good of the noble actions, not for the good of living together". This is distinguished by modern approaches, starting from the theory of the social contract, according to which individuals leave the state of nature due to the "fear of violent death" or its "drawbacks". [L] in Protrepticus, the "Aristotle" character states: [114] For us we all agree that the most excellent man should govern, that is, the supreme by nature, and that the rules of law and sun They are authoritative; But the law is a kind of intelligence, that is a speech based on intelligence, that is a speech based on intelligence, that is a speech based on intelligence and sun They are authoritative; But the law is a kind of intelligence, that is a speech based on intelligence, that is a speech based on intelligence and sun They are authoritative; But the law is a kind of intelligence, that is a speech based on intelligence. knowledge of him, they are good things and their contrary are bad. And since everyone chooses most of all that what is compliant with their correct provisions (a just man who chooses to live rightly, a man with the intelligent man will choose most of everyone to be intelligent; Because this is the function of this ability. Therefore it is evident that, according to the most authoritative judgment, intelligence is supreme among the goods. [114] While the disciple of Plato was rather skeptical concerning democracy and, following the vague ideas of Plato, he developed a coherent theory of integrating various forms of power in a socalled mixed state in a so-called mixed state in a so-called mixed state: A " A ¢ A ¬ | Constitutional to take A ¢ â, ¬ | From the olegarchy that the offices must be elected, and from the democracy that this is not a real estate qualification. This then is the mode of the mixture; And the brand of a good mixture of democracy and oligarchy is when it is Talk about the same constitution as a democracy and as an oligarchy. Ã ¢ â,¬ "Ã ¢ â,¬ å € ° Aristotle. Politics, Book 4, 1294b.10 - 18 To illustrate this approach, Aristotle a mathematical model of voting of the first kind, albeit textually described, in which the democratic principle of "one voter is 128;;; one vote" is combined with the oligarchic "vote weighted for merits"; for relevant quotations and their translation into mathematical formulas see. [115] Economics Main Article: Politics, Aristotle made substantial contributions to economic thought in the Middle Ages. In politics, Aristotle speaks of the city, property and commerce. His response to the criticisms of private property, according to Lionel Robbins, later anticipated the proponents of private property among philosophers and economists, as it concerned the general utility of social agreements may seem beneficial to society, and that, although private property is often attributed to social conflicts, such evils in fact stem from human nature. In politics, Aristotle offers one of the first accounts of the origin of money. [116] Money came into use because people became dependent on each other, importing what they needed and exporting the surplus. For convenience, people then agreed to deal in something that is intrinsically useful and easily applicable, such as iron or silver. Aristotle's discussions on retail and interest had a great influence on economic thought in the Middle Ages. He had a low opinion of the retail trade, believing that, unlike using money to get the things you need in running the family, the retail trade is trying to make a profit. It therefore uses goods as a means to an end, rather than as an end in itself. He thought retail was unnatural in this way. Similarly, Aristotle considered making a profit through interest how he makes a profit from the money itself, and not from its use. Aristotle gave a synthesis of the function of money which was perhaps extraordinarily early in his time. He wrote this because © It is impossible to determine the value of each through a counting of the number of other goods worth, the need arises of a single universal standard of measurement. Money thus allows the association of different goods and makes them "commensurable". [117] He continues to declare that money is also useful for future exchange, making it a kind of security. This is, "if we don't want something now, we'll be able to get it when we want it." [117] Rhetoric and poetic Main Articles: Rhetoric (Aristotle) and Poetics (Aristotle) The Blind Oedipus Commending his Children to the Gods (1784) by BA © No Gagneraux. In his poem, Aristotle uses the Oedipus Tyrannus tragedy by Sophocles as an example of how the perfect tragedy should be structured, with a generally good protagonist who starts the prosperous game, but loses everything through some hamartia (fault). He applies the term mimesis both as the property of an art work and as the product of the artist's intention[122] and argues that the realization of the mimesis audience is vital to understand the work itself. [122] Aristotle says mimesis is a natural instinct of humanity For this reason, Aristotle believed that each of the mimetic arts possessed what Stephen Halliwell called highly structured procedures to achieve their goals. [122] For example, music imitates with the means of rhythm and harmony, while dance imitates with the means of rhythm alone, and poetry with language. The forms also differ in their object of imitation. Comedy, for example, is a dramatic imitation of the worst men in the media; while tragedy mimics men slightly better than average Finally, the forms differ in their mode of imitation through narration or character, for change or not, and for drama or not. [125] While it is believed that Aristotle taught that tragedy consists of six elements: plot-structure, character, style

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thought, performance and lyrical poetry. [126] The characters of a tragedy are only a means to quide history; and the plot, not the purpose of making the cataclysm of those same emotions. Aristotle concludes the poetry with a discussion or
which, if one is superior: epic or tragic mimesis. He suggests that, since © The tragedy has all the attributes of an epoch, it has perhaps other attributes such as the show and music, it is more unified, and it reaches the purpose of its mimesis in a shorter field, it can be considered superior to the epoch. [127] Aristotle was a systematic collector of puzzles, folklore and
element. On this ground, proponents of feminist metaphysics have accused Aristotle of misogyny [129] and sexism. [130] However, Aristotle gave equal weight to the happiness must be in women and men. [M] Influence further information: List of writers influenced by
countless other results, Aristotle was the founder of formal logic, [136] opened the pioneer of the study of zoology and left every future scientist and philosopher in his debt through his contributions to the scientist and philosopher in his debt through his contributions to the scientist and philosopher in his debt through his contributions to the scientist and philosopher in his debt through his contributions to the scientist and philosopher in his debt through his contributions to the scientist and philosopher in his debt through his contributions to the scientist and philosopher in his debt through his contributions to the scientist and philosopher in his debt through his contributions to the scientist and philosopher in his debt through his contributions to the scientist and philosopher in his debt through his contributions to the scientist and philosopher in his debt through his contributions to the scientist and philosopher in his debt through his contributions to the scientist and philosopher in his debt through his contributions to the scientist and philosopher in his debt through his contributions to the scientist and philosopher in his debt through his contributions to the scientist and philosopher in his debt through his contributions to the scientist and philosopher in his debt through his contributions to the scientist and philosopher in his debt through his contribution his debt through his contribution has a scientist and his debt through his contribution has a scientist and his debt through his contribution has a scientist and his debt through his contribution has a scientist and his debt through his contribution has a scientist and his debt through his contribution has a scientist and his debt through his contribution has a scientist and his debt through his contribution has a scientist and his debt through his contribution has a scientist and his debt through his debt throug
scope in influencing "every branch of intellectual enterprise", including ethical theory, theology, rhetoric and literary analysis are equally long. Consequently, Kukkonen argues, any analysis of reality today "will almost certainly bring aristocratic nuances... evidence of an exceptionally forced mind." [139] Jonathan Barnes wrote that "a report
of the Aldettivo di Aristotle would be little less than A History of European Thought". [140] On his successor, Theoosophrastus Main Articles: Theophrastus Main Articles: Theophrastus, wrote the history of plants, a pioneering work in Some
of its technical terms remain in use, such as carp carp, fruit, and pericarp, seed chamber. [141] Theophrastus was much less concerned with the formal causes of Aristotle, but pragmatically described the functioning of the plants. [142][143] Further information: Peripatetic school The immediate influence of Aristotle's work was felt when the High School
 became a Peripatetic School. Significant allies of Aristotle include Aristotle include Aristoxenus, Dicaearchus, Demetrius of Falerum, Eudemos of Rodi, Harpalus, Efestion, Mnason of Phocis, Nicomachus and Teofrasto. The influence of Aristotle on Alexander the Great can be seen in the fact that the latter brought with him © in his expedition a group of zoologists, botanists and
progress of biology. The first medical teacher in Alexandria, Herophilus of Calcedonia, corrected Aristotle, putting intelligence in the brain, and connected the nervous system to motion and sensation. Herophilus also made a distinction between veins and arteries, noting that the latter pulsated while the former did not.[146] Although some ancient how Lucrezia
Byzantine scholars See also: Comments on Aristotle and Aristotle and Aristotle and Aristotle were Philoponus, Elias and David in the existing Greek language of the corpus. The first Greek Christians to comment extensively on Aristotle were Philoponus, Elias and David in the existing Greek language of the corpus and Stephen of Alexandria in
observations. [150] After a break of several centuries, the formal commentary of Eustratius and Michael of Ephesus reappeared at the end of the eleventh and early twelfth centuries, apparently sponsored by Anna Commena. [151] On the medieval Islamic world further information: logic in the Islamic philosophy and transmission of the Greek classics of the Islamic world further information: logic in the Islamic philosophy and transmission of the Greek classics of the Islamic world further information and Michael of Ephesus reappeared at the end of the eleventh and early twelfth centuries, apparently sponsored by Anna Commentary of Eustratius and Michael of Ephesus reappeared at the end of the eleventh and early twelfth centuries, apparently sponsored by Anna Commentary of Eustratius and Michael of Ephesus reappeared at the end of the eleventh and early twelfth centuries, apparently sponsored by Anna Commentary of Eustratius and Michael of Ephesus reappeared at the end of the eleventh and early twelfth centuries, apparently sponsored by Anna Commentary of Eustratius and Michael of Ephesus reappeared at the end of the eleventh and early twelfth centuries, apparently sponsored by Anna Commentary of Eustratius and Michael of Ephesus reappeared at the end of the eleventh and early twelfth and ear
great depth, also influenced Thomas Aquino and other Western Christian school philosophers. [154] Medieval Muslim scholars. Meditative. described Aristotle as the "First Master". [152] The title of "master" was initially attributed to Aristotle by
 was practically unknown from the 600th to 1100th century BC except through the Latin translation of the Organon made by Bo the Ethius. In the XII and XIII centuries, interest in Aristotle recorded and Latin Christians made translations, both from Arabic, like those of Gerardo da Cremona, [157], and from the original Greek, like those of James of Venice and William of
Moerbeke. After the Scholastic Thomas of Aquinas wrote his Theological Summary, basing himself on the translations of Moerbeke and calling Aristotle "the Philosopher," the demand for the writings of Aristotle grew, and the Greek manuscripts returned to the West, stimulating a rebirth of aristotle grew, and the Greek manuscripts returned to the West, stimulating a rebirth of aristotle grew, and the Greek manuscripts returned to the West, stimulating a rebirth of aristotle grew, and the Greek manuscripts returned to the West, stimulating a rebirth of aristotle grew, and the Greek manuscripts returned to the West, stimulating a rebirth of aristotle grew, and the Greek manuscripts returned to the West, stimulating a rebirth of aristotle grew, and the Greek manuscripts returned to the West, stimulating a rebirth of aristotle grew, and the Greek manuscripts returned to the West, stimulating a rebirth of aristotle grew, and the Greek manuscripts returned to the West, stimulating a rebirth of aristotle grew, and the Greek manuscripts returned to the West, stimulating a rebirth of aristotle grew, and the Greek manuscripts returned to the West, stimulating a rebirth of aristotle grew, and the Greek manuscripts returned to the West, stimulating a rebirth of aristotle grew, and the Greek manuscripts returned to the West, stimulating a rebirth of aristotle grew, and the Greek manuscripts are the Greek manuscripts the Greek manuscript
mixed aristocratic philosophy with Christianity, bringing the thought of ancient Greece into the Middle Ages. Studied as Boezio, Pietro Abelardo and Giovanni Buridano worked on aristocratic logic. The medieval English poet Chaucer describes his student as happy to have read Twenty books, covered in black or cane, of Aristotle and his philosophy, [161] A medieval
cautionary tale claimed that Aristotle advised his pupil Alexander to avoid the seductive lover of the king, Phyllis, But he himself was fascinated by it and allowed her to ride it. Phyllis had secretly told Alessandro what to expect, and saw Phyllis prove that a woman's charms could overcome even male of the greatest philosopher. Artists such as: Baldung produced a
 number of illustrations of the popular theme. [162] [156] The Italian poet Dante says of Aristotle in the Divine Comedy: DanteLâInferno, Canto IV. 131ŢŬ135 TranslationInferno I saw Socrates and Plato standing near them before the others; there I saw
the Master of those who know, in the midst of the philosophical family, admired and revered by all; there also I saw Plato, and Socrates, who was next to him closer than the others. In addition to the Dante poets, the classic figure who most influenced the Comedy is Aristotle.
 Medieval Moses Maimonides (considered the main intellectual figure of medieval Judaism) [165] adopted Aristotelianism from Islamic scholastic philosophy. Maimonides also considered Aristotle the greatest philosopher who ever lived, and called him the "chief of philosophers".[166]
proposing that organisms fall all at the same speed regardless of their weight. [172] aristotle action rigidly separated from production n, and discussed for the well-deserved submission of some people
(natural slaves,") [173] and the natural superiority (virtue, arete) of others. was martin heidegger, not nietzsche, who has elaborated a new interpretation of aristotle, destined to ensure its deconstruction of the school and philosophical tradition.
with his algebraic logic system in his book of 1854, the laws of thoughts. this gives logic a mathematical foundation with equations, as well as the validity of control and allows to manage a wider class of problems by expanding the proposals of any number of terms, not only two. [175] charles darwin considered aristotle as the most important
 contribution to the theme ofIn a letter from the 1882 he wrote that "Linnaeo and Cuvier were my two gods, although in very different ways, but they were simple schoolchildren In addition, in the subsequent editions of the book "On the origin of Species", Darwin traced the evolutionary ideas to Aristotle; [178] The text that quotes is a summary of Aristotle of the ideas of
                      hilosopher before Empedocles. [179] James Joyce's philosopher was Aristotle, who considered "the greatest thinker of all time"[180] Samuel Taylor Coleridge said: All were born both platonists and aristocrats. Ayn Rand recommend "three A's" He
also considered Aristotle as the greatest of philosophers. Karl Marx considered Aristotle "the greatest thinker of antiquity" and called him "the giant thinker, a "genius", and "the greatest of philosophers. Karl Marx considered Aristotle to the future conqueror Alexander. [139] Illustration by
Charles Laplante 194; [fr], 1866 During the 20th century, Aristotle's work was widely criticized. The philosopher Bertrand Russell advance had to begin with an attack on aristocratic doctrine". Russell claimed that
these errors made it difficult to do historical justice in Aristotle until © He did not remember what progress he made on all his predecessors showed the difficulty of science with "proceeding so easily to frame such a general theory" on evidence limited by their senses. [188] In
fully realize their nature until they exercise the role of Citizen [191] At the beginning of the twenty-first century, however, Aristotle was taken more seriously: Kukkonen observed that "in the best scholarship of the twentieth century Aristotle was taken more seriously: Kukkonen observed that "in the beginning of the twenty-first century, however, Aristotle was taken more seriously: Kukkonen observed that "in the best scholarship of the twenty-first century, however, Aristotle was taken more seriously: Kukkonen observed that "in the best scholarship of the twenty-first century, however, Aristotle was taken more seriously: Kukkonen observed that "in the best scholarship of the twenty-first century, however, Aristotle was taken more seriously: Kukkonen observed that "in the best scholarship of the twenty-first century, however, Aristotle was taken more seriously: Kukkonen observed that "in the best scholarship of the twenty-first century, however, Aristotle was taken more seriously: Kukkonen observed that "in the best scholarship of the twenty-first century, however, Aristotle was taken more seriously: Kukkonen observed that "in the best scholarship of the twenty-first century, however, Aristotle was taken more seriously: Kukkonen observed that "in the best scholarship of the twenty-first century, however, Aristotle was taken more seriously was taken more seriously."
Hollywood poetics. Biologists continue to be interested in the four questions of Niko Tinbergen, based on the four ques
Corpus Aristolicum Logic (organon) Categories on interpretation Prior Analytics Posterior Analytics Posterior Analytics Physics on the universe * On the meaning of the soul and sleep sensitivity Dreams on Division in Sleep on Length and Shortness of Life on Youth, Old Age, Life and
Death, and Resiration on Breath * History of Animals Movement of A
Politics Nicomachean Ethics Magna Morariaâ Eudemian Ethics On Virtues and Vices* Politics Economisms â Constitution of the Atenians226;). Rhetotics [226] The main article of the auttiny against the Corpus Aristolicum: Corpus Aristolicum: Corpus Aristolicum: Corpus Aristolicum: Corpus Aristolicum First page of a 1566 edition of the Nicomachea Ethics in Greek and Latin The works of Aristotle that have survived from
 antiquity through medieval handwritten transmission are collected in the Corpus Aristolicum. These texts, contrary to the lost works of Aristotle, are technical philosophical treaties of the school of Aristotle. It refers to them according to the lost works of Aristotle, are technical philosophical treaties of the school of Aristotle. It refers to them according to the lost works of Aristotle, are technical philosophical treaties of the school of Aristotle. It refers to them according to the lost works of Aristotle, are technical philosophical treaties of the school of Aristotle, are technical philosophical treaties of the school of Aristotle.
1831â), which in turn is based on ancient classifications of these works. [196] Loss and conservation Further information: Aristotle Aristotle's recovery wrote his works on papyri parchments, a means of common writing of that era. His writings are divided into two groups: the esoteric, intended for the public, and the esoteric, to be used within the Lyceum school. [198]
[O][199] The works "lost" of Aristotle wander greatly in characterization from the surviving aristotle body. While lost works appear to have been originally written in view of the subsequent publication, surviving works mostly resemble lecture notes not intended for publication from the surviving aristotle body. While lost works appear to have been originally written in view of the subsequent publication from the surviving aristotle as "a golden river" must have
 been applied to the published works, not to the surviving notes. An important question in the history of Aristotle's works is how esoteric writings were all lost, andthose now possessed have been found. [202] The consensus is that Rodi collected the esoteric works of the school of Aristotle, which existed in the form of smaller and separate works, distinguished them from
the Vatican, where the figures of Plato and Aristotle are central to the image, at the point of architectural disappearance, reflecting their importance. [208] Rembrandt's Aristotle with a Bust of Homer, too, is a celebrated work, showing the famous philosopher and the blind man of a mysterious time Jonathan Jones. The Nuremberg Chronicle shows Anachronistically
Aristotle in a medieval scholar's clothing. Ink and water on paper, 1493 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, c. 1476 Phyllis and Aristotle by Lucas Cranach the Old. Oil on the table, 1530 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, c. 1476 Phyllis and Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on the table, 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on table 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on table 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on table 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on table 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on table 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on table 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on table 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on table 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on table 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on table 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. Oil on table 2130 Aristotle by Justus van Gent. O
Oil on canvas, 1637 Aristotle with Rembrandt's Omer Bust. Oil on canvas, 1813 Aristotle by Johann Jakob Dorner the Old. Oil on canvas, 1813 Aristotle by Francesco Hayez. Oil on canvas, 1813 Aristotle by Francesco Hayez.
Archaeological Museum Rilievo di Aristotle and Plato di Luca della Robbia, Cathedral of Florence, Niche Stone Statue, University of Freiburg, Germany, 1915 Eponyms The Aristotle Mountains in Antarctica are named after Aristotle. He was the first person known to conjecture, in his book Meteorology, the
existence of a land mass in the southern high latitude region and called it Antarctica. [212] See also Aristotle is a crater on the Moon bearing the classic shape of the name Aristotle is a crater on the Moon bearing the classic shape of the name Aristotle.
the death of Demosthenes) are correct has been shown by August Boeckh (Kleine Schriften VI 195); for further discussion, see Felix Jacoby on FGrHist 244 F 38. Ingemar DA1/4ring 1957 covers the old biographies of Aristotle. ^ This type of syllogism, with
 all three terms in 'a', is known from the traditional (medieval) mnemonic Barbara.[31] ^ M is the Middle (here, Men), S is the Subject (Greece), P is the Preached (mortal).[32] ^ Rhett Allain notes that Newton's First Law is "essentially a direct response
to Aristotle, that the natural state is not to change motion.[47] ^ Leonard Susskind comments that Aristotle had never gone ice skating or would have seen that it takes force to stop an object.[49] ^ For the cores celestial bodies such as the Sun, Moon and stars, the observed movements are "at a good approximation" circular around the center of the Earth, (e.g., the
 unitary volume.[48] Philoponus and Galileo correctly objected that for the transitional phase (still increasing in speed) with heavy objects falling short distance, the law does not apply: Galileo used balls on a short incline to show this. Rovelli notes that "Two heavy balls with the same shape and different weight fall at speeds other than an airplane, confirming the theory
papyrus roll, from 10 to 20 feet long, and from the death of Aristotle in 322 BC, worms and wet had done their worst. The scrolls needed repair, and the texts clarifying and copying on new papyrus (imported from Egypt - Moses' bulrushes). The man in Rome who ordered the library of Aristotle was a Greek scholar, Tyrannio."[197] Aristotle: Nicomachean Ethics
rather than to specific works of Aristotle. "veniet flumen orationis aureum fundens Aristotle will how to pour a golden flow of Compare the medieval history of Phyllis and Alexander above. Quotes A «Aristotle will how to pour a golden flow of Compare the medieval history of Phyllis and Alexander above. Quotes A «Aristotle will how to pour a golden flow of Compare the medieval history of Phyllis and Alexander above. Quotes A «Aristotle will how to pour a golden flow of Compare the medieval history of Phyllis and Alexander above. Quotes A warristotle will how to pour a golden flow of Compare the medieval history of Phyllis and Alexander above. Quotes A warristotle will how to pour a golden flow of Compare the medieval history of Phyllis and Alexander above. Quotes A warristotle will how to pour a golden flow of Compare the medieval history of Phyllis and Alexander above. Quotes A warristotle will how to pour a golden flow of Compare the medieval history of Phyllis and Alexander above. Quotes A warristotle will how to pour a golden flow of Compare the medieval history of Phyllis and Alexander above. Quotes A warristotle will how to pour a golden flow of Compare the medieval history of Phyllis and Alexander above. Quotes A warristotle will how to pour a golden flow of Compare the medieval history of Phyllis and Alexander above. Quotes A warristotle will have a warristory of Phyllis and Alexander above. A warristory of Phyllis above. A warris
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