

ABSTRACTS

GENERAL THEORY OF SYSTEMS

ALEXANDRU SURDU
Academia Română

The paper analyses the theory of systems as a theory of scientific systems. This must rely upon a conceptual system, i.e. on a certain philosophy. The author claims that the analysis of a philosophical system within a theory of systems coincides with the philosophical analysis of philosophy, which becomes – when the historical evolution is taken into account – *a history of philosophical systems*; when this evolution is ignored, it becomes *a philosophical system*.

Key terms: Philosophical system, Theoretical system, Substantial system.

W. VON HUMBOLDT ON SPEECH AND THOUGHT

ALEXANDRU BOBOC
Academia Română

The paper presents von Humboldt's theory of *speech and thought* starting from a clarification of the relation between *language* and *speech*, based on the idea that the primary element of his conception is *spirit*. As follows, the author offers a Romanian translation of W. Von Humboldt's paper *Über Denken und Sprechen*.

Key terms: Language, Speech, Study of language, W. Von Humboldt.

IS HUMAN MIND FULLY ALGORITHMIC? REMARKS ON KURT GÖDEL'S INCOMPLETENESS THEOREMS

MIRCEA DUMITRU
Academia Română • Universitatea din București

In this paper, I shall address an issue in philosophy of mind related to philosophy of mathematics, or more specifically to the nature of mathematical knowledge and reasoning. The issue concerns whether the human mind is fully algorithmic. I shall develop my answer against the background which is created by Kurt Gödel's celebrated incompleteness theorems. In what follows: (i) I shall first sketch the main programs and responses to the mind-body problem in philosophy of mind; (ii) then, I shall provide an informal overview of the two Gödelian incompleteness theorems; (iii) finally, I shall present and comment upon some of the main views advocated by Gödel about minds and machines, mind and matter, and the contrast between Turing machines and the so-called Gödel minds. In the process, Gödel's very unorthodox and unfashionable views against computabilism, neuralism, physicalism, psychoneural parallelism, and even against the underlying philosophical presuppositions of the Turing machines will emerge. Shocking as they, understandably, are, as compared to the standard psychological and philosophical orthodoxy underlying the received computabilistic views on mind, Gödel's own views are worth exploring and they fully deserve our

undivided philosophical attention. Gödel is, after all, the founding father and one of the essential inspiring sources for the whole domain and range of topics that I address in my paper.

Key terms: Philosophy of Mathematics; Gödelian Incompleteness Theorems; Computabilism; Neutralism; Physicalism; Psychoneural Parallelism.

THREE MODELS OF NEOSOPHISTIC

MARIUS DOBRE

Institutul de Filosofie și Psihologie „Constantin Rădulescu-Motru” al Academiei Române

At present – a time of debate and persuasion – one needs some guidance of reasoning in order to win the debate by means of the discourse. This is why we bring to attention three models of sophistic argumentation, which were (paradoxically, somehow) created precisely to help the public protect itself against professional manipulators. Even if they are meant to provide intellectual self-defense, they can still be grasped under the term neosophistic, because of their titles and content.

Key terms: Sophistic, Neosophistic, Belief, Manipulation.

ANTITHETICS AND DIALECTICS DURING THE TIMES OF GERMAN IDEALISM

ȘTEFAN-DOMINIC GEORGESCU

Institutul de Filosofie și Psihologie „Constantin Rădulescu-Motru” al Academiei Române

The paper deals with the main aspects of antithetics and dialectics throughout the German Idealism period. The main point is that antithetical and dialectical issues were approached upon by the four main thinkers of that philosophical stream – Kant, Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel – as they were interested into revealing the very nature of dialectical-speculative manner of thinking. One can notice that there is an evolution of dialectical-speculative thinking between Kant and Hegel – meaning that the antithetical approach represents the beginning of this process, while the dialectical-speculative one is the completion of German Idealism’s philosophy.

Key terms: Dialectical, Antithetical, Speculative, Understanding, Reason.

GENERALIZED SYLLOGISM

IONEL NARIȚA

Universitatea de Vest, Timișoara

One classifies reasonings, defined as elements of the Cartesian product $Pr \times Pr$, where Pr is the set of all sentences simultaneously taken. For example, the pair $R = (p, q)$ is a reasoning if the truth-values of the two sentences are related to the same context. In this case, q is the *conclusion* of the reasoning R , while p is a sentence or a conjunction of sentences called *premises*. About the reasoning R one says it is *deductively sound* if and only if, in all contexts when p is true, then q is also true.

Key terms: Categorical reasoning, sound modes, positive modes.

TRACTATUS LOGICO-PHILOSOPHICUS – INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CONTRADICTIONS, AND TRANSLATION ISSUES

IULIAN GRIGORIU

Wittgenstein's philosophy creates reception syncope due to endogenous and exogenous causes, closely related to different translations choices, especially for basic terms, such *Sachlage*, *Tatsache*, *Sachverhalt*. In this article, I propose that there is a meaning (be it infringing) to the *Tractatus*, that needs to be exegetically integrated along with the natural hesitations or perplexity given by the text, towards a unitary vision of Wittgenstein's philosophy. For this I shall recount the attributes of a new type of reading proposed by some, the so-called *resolute reading*, and I join those who think there cannot be a case of upheaval or ruptures in Wittgenstein's philosophy. I plead for a metaphilosophical meaning of the *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* characteristic for the whole Wittgensteinian philosophy. I uncover the primary terms of the *Tractatus* also with the intentions of reconstructing a unitary concept of Wittgensteinian philosophy of mathematics, opposed by some interpreters. This article aims to highlight the translations errors (intrinsically tied to the interpretation errors) of the 2001 Romanian edition of the *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*.

Key terms: sense–nonsense, resolute reading, representationism (propositional), intensional realism, logical-ontological units.

TYPES OF PROOFS IN ARISTOTLE'S *DE CAELO*

ȘERBAN N. NICOLAU

Institutul de Filosofie și Psihologie „Constantin Rădulescu-Motru” al Academiei Române

De Caelo includes a series of proofs that are the foundation of the two theories that support the entire astronomical conception of Aristotle: the theory of the sky, and the theory of the elements. The proofs used by the *De Caelo* are most the time direct ones, i.e. they do not rely on non-direct methods, such as *reductio ad impossibile* or *reductio ad absurdum*. The author of the paper analyses the variety of the proofs used by Aristotle in *De Caelo*.

Key terms: De Caelo, Aristotle, proof, classification of proofs.

THE LOGICAL EXPANSION. THE LOGICAL INITIATION OF THINKING (I)

CEZAR ROȘU

Institutul de Filosofie și Psihologie „Constantin Rădulescu-Motru” al Academiei Române

The paper presents Constantin Noica's theory regarding the logical expansion, defined as the process which installs the primordial order (the Beginning). By contrast, the logical contraction organizes the products of thinking, while real logic is the order of the products of thinking. Noica's theory does not argue against formal logic, yet includes it in a dialectical process, as a moment of the real logic.

Key terms: Constantin Noica, logical expansion, ontology.

MATHEMATICAL PROOF AND SPECULATIVE PROOF. SOME GUIDELINES

DRAGOȘ POPESCU

Institutul de Filosofie și Psihologie „Constantin Rădulescu-Motru” al Academiei Române

The paper presents the *fundamental components* of mathematical proof, as understood by some important mathematicians and philosophers (among whom some were also mathematicians, while some were not), relying on some of their papers. In parallel, one also presents the way in which the character of mathematical argumentation and that of the philosophical one was conceived by a representative of the viewpoint according to which mathematical proof is not a model for philosophy (Hegel), starting from some of his papers.

Key terms: Euclid, Aristotle, Descartes, Hegel, Proof.

IN FOCUS: TITU MAIORESCU'S LOGIC

TITUS LATES

Institutul de Filosofie și Psihologie „Constantin Rădulescu-Motru” al Academiei Române

In this bibliography, I chronologically present, through direct examples (quotes), critical references and appreciations regarding T. Maiorescu's *Logic* since its first editing in 1876 until today. Thus, I frame the image of the most famous Romanian manual on logic, which, besides its intrinsic value, also had a significant influence on subsequent philosophical thinking in Romania.

Key terms: Titu Maiorescu's logic, Herbartian philosophy, Methodology, Traditional logic, Formalism, Syllogism.