

REVISTA DE FILOSOFIE

TOMUL LXI

Nr. 1

2014

ABSTRACTS

STRUCTURA CATEGORIAL-JUDICATIVĂ A PERSONALISMULUI ENERGETIC

VIOREL CERNICA

Abstract. The Categorical-Judicative Structure of the Energetic Personalism. The author argues that the energetic personalism, Rădulescu-Motru's philosophy, is based on the idea that reality is an energetic personalism. But this idea is related to four concepts: energy, evolution, finality, and personality. In fact, all these concepts are structured around the idea of the "determinism with finality", which explains both the structural identity between "nature" and man, and the possibility of the latter to know the reality. The theory of the determinism with finality is, finally, a judicative philosophy. Nevertheless, a way towards the pre-judicative elements remains open in order to research this philosophy.

Keywords: hypothesis of the energetic personalism, categorial matrix of the energetic personalism, determinism with finality, constitutive judicative.

CRITERIUL REALITĂȚII: METAFIZICĂ ȘI ȘTIINȚĂ ÎN ȘCOALA LUI MAIORESCU

MONA MAMULEA

Abstract. The Test of Reality: Metaphysics and Science in Măiorescu's School. At the dawn of the 20th century, the Romanian philosophers seemed to have a serious common concern: the defence of metaphysics. One could hardly find among them a philosopher who did not write at least one paper on this subject. The interest is not surprising given the spirit of Măiorescu's school, influenced by the classical German philosophy and filled with enthusiasm for the great metaphysical systems of the past. What is surprising is the fact that they wittingly employed an understanding of metaphysics that Western philosophy had just got rid of. Metaphysics understood as a cognitive discipline that goes beyond experience began its career in Romanian thinking precisely at the time the Western thinking found it "dead". This state of affairs, as well as the idea of "scientific metaphysics" proposed by some of Măiorescu's disciples, deserves further examination and discussions.

Keywords: metaphysics vs. science, end of metaphysics, test of reality, limits of knowledge, Romanian philosophy.

POEZIA ȘI EONUL EXTATIC. ETICA OMULUI TRAGIC ÎN ÎNDREPTAR PĂTIMAȘ DE EMIL CIORAN

HORIA PĂTRAȘCU

Abstract. Poetry and the Ecstatic Aeon. The Tragic Man's Ethic in Îndreptarpătimaș (The Passionate Handbook) by Emil Cioran. In this article I have tried to analyze the practical implications that Cioran's philosophy has, as it is exposed in one of the last books written in Romanian, *Îndreptar pătimaș*. While it has been spoken about the therapeutic effects of the Cioranian way of thought, the discussion remained, mostly, unexplored in depth, as long as the fundamental therapeutic intention of this way of thought was ignored. In other words, the practical side of Cioran's vision is in no way added, derived from any previous theoretical assumptions, it actually is intimately linked to his "theoretical" vision. The question I am trying to answer throughout this article is whether we could talk about the ethics of the Cioranian tragic man. How could/should this man behave, which could be the principles and rules this "follower" of the Cioranian philosophy had to adhere to? The poetry and ecstasy show themselves as main methods of living the life of a tragic man. Cioran's solution reminds us of Martin Heidegger and Richard Rorty and of the "poetic face that man inhabits".

Keywords: tragic man, nihilism, futility, poetry, ecstasy, creation, self-fulfilment.

TIMPUL CREAȚIEI SACRE ÎN SACROSANCTAE SCIENTIAE INDEPINGIBILIS IMAGO DE DIMITRIE CANTEMIR

DRAGOȘ POPESCU

Abstract. Time of Sacred Creation in Sacrosanctae scientiae indepingibilis imago by Dimitrie Cantemir. The study analyses the structure and the symbolism of The Second Part (*Sacra Universi Creatio*) of *Sacrosanctae scientiae indepingibilis imago*, one of the early works of Dimitrie Cantemir (1673–1724), prince of Moldavia. *Sacrosanctae scientiae indepingibilis imago* was written in Latin, around the year 1700, at Constantinople, where Cantemir was a hostage of the Sultan. Unfortunately, the work remained unpublished for 200 years. Its goal was to defend the Christian Orthodox religion in front of the various attempts to infiltrate in it several ideas taken from Catholicism at that time. Those ideas of Western Scholasticism, referring to time and nature, were inspired by Aristotle. With the purpose of rejecting that transfer from an unchristian doctrine to Christianity, transfer which was unacceptable for the Church Fathers, Cantemir made use of the work of Jan Baptist Van Helmont, Protestant thinker, who was openly against Aristotle. We argue that Dimitrie Cantemir strictly utilized the terminology of Van Helmont, not the substance of his thinking. The purpose of the borrowed terminology was to avoid using the Aristotle's terms in a Christian explanation of the Holy Creation.

Keywords: The Six Days of Creation (Hexaemeron), Aristotelianism, Scholasticism, Christian Orthodox theology, time and duration.

ESTETICĂ ȘI DIALECTICĂ LA ADORNO

PETRU VAIDA

Abstract. Aesthetics and Dialectics by Adorno. At Adorno dialectics and dialectic logic attempt to overcome formal logic. The essence of dialectics is, at Adorno, contradiction: dialectics does not recognize the principle of non-contradiction in logic. The dialectics subject-object in the reception of the work of art describes, in Adorno's conception, a complicated movement. The essence of this movement is the selfestrangement of the subject and its return to the subject to its self, enriched with the content of truth of the work.

Keywords: Adorno, dialectics, aesthetics, subject, object.

SENSUL ETIC AL UITĂRII

CORNELIA MARGARETA GĂȘPĂREL

Abstract. Ethical Meaning of Forgetting. We are concerned with the study on the mechanism of forgetting, of its structures, and in direct connection to the ethical value of life that might take place in the total absence or presence of the painful permanence of memory – over an ordinary life or over different neurological pathologies for very long time. Between these moments and the ethical meanings of forgetting, the memory state individuality of the former political prisoners plays a special role. We think that the study of forgetting phenomenon of the contemporary meanings of what we call forgetting and what could actually mean recollection, according to Plato's terminology, we say that this study is absolutely necessary to knowledge and ignorance as well as to investigation in terms of a priori customs, because this has to do with time/duration and the concept of space. The forgetting structures that we do refer are subjected to selections in order to adapt to an environment that largely suppressed the moral and spiritual values, which are required to be reactivated because they are specific necessary to human and social life. This world to which we refer is not a world of acknowledging the truths, but a world of denying the errors such as Karl Popper said.

Keywords: ethics, memory, recollection, forgetting, experience, communism, political detention.