

Philosophy: Revisiting Secular Understanding

Mostafa Malekiyan

What follows is mainly a report on the viewpoint of the renowned British philosopher (1958-1873), George Edward Moore, about the essence of philosophy. The present report is basically based on the first chapter of his book, *Some Main Problems of Philosophy*, entitled: *What is Philosophy?*

Sometimes described as "realism in agreement with secular understanding", Moore's philosophy is mainly based on two points: first, idealism is incorrect and the pillars of the theory of philosophical realism are defensible, for the analysis of the verb to know entails a conceptual and self action and also necessitates an object of science which is independent of it; secondly, man is aware of many facts, but cannot offer a "correct analysis" of them; man cannot even offer a correct analysis of the method of putting forth a correct analysis.

The Concept of Estrangement in Mysticism of Muhyeddin Ibn Arabi

Atef Judat Nasr

The present study analyzes the concept of gnostical estrangement and its meanings in the mysticism of Muhyeddin al-Arabi. It briefly alludes to the treatise of estrangement written by Abu Hayyan Towhidi. The said treatise discusses the differences between journey, escape, and estrangement in the writings of Ibn Arabi and analyzes another kind of estrangement, which is estrangement from the Lord that makes man selfless.

Keywords: estrangement, gnostical estrangement, estrangement from the Lord

Scepticism

Morteza Qarai

The first step in epistemology is investigation about the possibility of knowledge which is ensued by forwarding reasons in favor or against scepticism. In this regard one may study various kinds of scepticism from the earliest to the contemporary era.

Keywords: scepticism, methodological scepticism, comprehensive skepticism, true skepticism

Phenomenalism and Untranslatability of Thing Statements

Abdorasool Kashfi

Phenomenalism is the thesis that physical objects are logical constructions out of sense-data. According to this view, when we talk about physical objects we are really talking about sense-data.

Talking about physical objects and talking about sense-data are said to be like two different languages / and statements of the former language are supposed to be translatable / or reducible to / statements of the latter without loss of meaning. In other words / everything we can say in the thing language / it is claimed / we can say in the sense-datum language.

In this research we prove that thing statements are not reducible or totally translatable into sense-datum statements, thus, phenomenalism is inconsistent.

Key words: phenomenalism, physical object (thing) statements, sense-datum statements

Scepticism

Stewart Cohen

Tr. By Mohammad Ali Ramezani Farani

Scepticism is the view that we fail to know anything. More generally, the term scepticism refers to a family of views, each of which denies that some term of positive epistemic appraisal applies to our beliefs. Hence no epistemological school can evade scepticism. The present article in the first place defines scepticism and then alluding to some kinds of scepticism, concentrates on philosophical scepticism.

Keywords: scepticism, demonstrative scepticism, skeptical alternatives

Quine on Analytic Propositions

Mohammad Sadeq Zahedi

The study of the differences between analytic and synthetic propositions are among the significant contemporary epistemological issues. The present article tries to study the viewpoints of Quine on analytic and synthetic propositions. Quine argues that there are not criteria to classify propositions into analytic and synthetic and consequently he concludes that there is no proposition whose truth does not depend on language. The present article also discusses the viewpoints of some other philosophers on the critique of Quine's ideas.

Keywords: meaning, analytic and synthetic



English Abstracts of Essays

مرکز تحقیقات کامپیوتر علوم اسلامی

Civil and Penal Responsibility of Physician

Seyed Mohammad Moosavi Bojnourdi

The present article in the first place discusses the viewpoints of grand Shiite or Sunnite jurists on the observation of some conditions about two principles, that is, "medical practice is general obligation; and the rule of benevolence. The author also alludes to the responsibility of the physician from the viewpoint of the definition of this concept, its legal articles, etc.

It also studies the ideas of the grand jurists about civil responsibility and the conditions for lack of medical responsibility.

Keywords: rule of benevolence, medical practice is a general obligation, medical responsibility, deliverance, civil and penal responsibility