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 Le jugement d'existence chez Aristote
 Mnemosyne
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 Aristotle's Concept of Dialectic
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ALIJAH MATHEWS

Die Prinzipien der Aristotelischen Topik BRILL
 No Marketing Blurb
Le jugement d'existence chez Aristote C.H.Beck
 This book provides a systematic account of Aristotle's theory of dialectic.
Mnemosyne Springer
 Die Beiträge zur Altertumskunde enthalten Monographien, Sammelbände, Editionen, Übersetzungen und Kommentare zu Themen aus den Bereichen Klassische, Mittel- und Neulateinische Philologie, Alte Geschichte, Archäologie, Antike Philosophie sowie Nachwirken der Antike bis in die Neuzeit. Dadurch leistet die Reihe einen umfassenden Beitrag zur Erschließung klassischer Literatur und zur Forschung im gesamten Gebiet der Altertumswissenschaften.
The Logical Syntax of Greek Mathematics Cambridge University Press

After Plato's Forms, and Aristotle's substances, the Stoics posited the fundamental reality of lekta - the meanings of sentences, distinct from the sentences themselves. This is the first time in the tradition of Western philosophy that what is signified is properly distinguished from signs and signifiers. The Stoics on Lekta offers a synoptic treatment of the many implications of this distinction, which grants an existential autonomy to lekta: language can only ever express meanings, but what happens to meanings which are there, ready to be said, but which are never actually expressed? It analyses the deep shift in ontological paradigm required by the presence of lekta in reality, and reveals a truly unique, complex, and consistent cosmic view in which lekta are the keystones of the structure of reality. According to this view, we cannot not speak or think in terms of lekta, and for this reason, they are in fact all there is to say. The Stoics' position ignited many fiery debates in antiquity and continues to do so in the modern era: they were the first to be concerned with questions about language and grammar, and the first to put the relation of language to reality at the heart of the enquiry into human understanding and the place of man in the cosmos. Such

questions remain central to life and philosophy to this day, and by explicitly comparing and contrasting the themes and topics discussed to twentieth-century treatments of the status of the proposition, propositional structure, speech act theory, and the relation of attribution of the predicate to a subject-term, this volume seeks to demonstrate the enduring value of a direct Stoic contribution to the contemporary debate.

Aristotle's Concept of Dialectic Vrin

This volume explores the tremendous influence of Plato's Phaedrus on the philosophical, religious, scientific and literary discussions in the West. Ranging from Plato's first readers, over the Church Fathers and the Platonic commentators, to Byzantine and Renaissance thinkers, the papers collected here introduce the reader to the first two millennia of the dialogue's reception history. Thirteen contributions by both junior and established scholars study the engagement with the Phaedrus by such major figures as Aristotle, Galen, Origen, Clemens of Alexandria, Plotinus, Augustine, Proclus, Psellus, Ficino, Erasmus, and many others. Together, they cover the wide range of topics discussed in the dialogue: the value of myth and allegory, religion and theology, love and beauty, the soul and its immortality, teaching and learning, metaphysics and epistemology, rhetoric and dialectic, as well as the role and the limits of writing. By placing the dialogue in this broad perspective, the volume will appeal to readers interested in the Phaedrus itself, as well as to classicists, literary theorists, and historians of philosophy, science and religion concerned with the dialogue's reception history and its main protagonists.

The Rhetoric of the New Testament Cambridge University Press

This volume brings together, for the first time, experts on Greek, Syriac, and Arabic traditions of doxography, in order to investigate and present shared contexts and questions, and to initiate future collaboration among the fields of classics, Arabic studies, and the history of philosophy.

The Reception of Plato's ›Phaedrus‹ from Antiquity to the Renaissance Bristol Classical Press

Aristotle's Topics is about dialectic, which can be understood as a debate between two people or the inner debate of one thinker with himself. Its purposes range from philosophical training to discovering the first principles of thought. Its arguments concern the four predicables (definition, property, genus and accident). Aristotle explains how these four fit into his ten categories, and in Book 1 begins to outline strategies for debate, such as the definition of ambiguity. Alexander's commentary on Book 1 discusses how to define Aristotelian syllogistic argument, why it stands up against the rival Stoic theory of interference, and what is the character of inductive interference and of rhetorical argument. He distinguishes inseparable accidents such as the whiteness of snow from defining differentiae such as its being frozen, and considers how these fit into the scheme of categories. He speaks of dialectic as a stochastic discipline in which success is to be judged not by victory but by skill in argument, a view parallel to that sometimes taken in antiquity of medical practice. And he investigates the subject of ambiguity which had also been richly developed since Aristotle by the rival Stoic school.

Categories Luis Marchili

Cicero's so-called *Academica* is a significant text for European cultural and intellectual history: as a substantial and self-contained body of evidence for one of the two varieties of scepticism in antiquity, as evidence for Stoic thought presented on its own terms and in interaction with objections, as a key text in a broader tradition which is devoted to the possibility of knowledge arising from perceptual experience, and as evidence for the fate of Plato's Academy in its final phase as a functioning school. This volume is the first detailed commentary on this set of

texts since Reid's, published in 1885. It takes full account of the scholarly debate to date and seeks to elucidate the dialogues and fragmentary remains from a philosophical, historical, literary, and linguistic point of view.

Endangered Excellence Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG
L'ethos (caractere) apparait dans la Rhetorique d'Aristote comme une notion heteroclitite. Designant l'un des trois moyens de persuasion techniques (avec l'argumentation et les passions), il renvoie a l'image persuasive, vertueuse, que l'orateur doit construire dans son discours pour emporter l'adhesion de ses auditeurs; etudie dans le traite des caracteres selon les ages et les conditions de fortune, c'est un outil d'analyse psychologique fonde sur le vraisemblable qu'on peut employer pour adapter son discours aux attentes d'un auditoire. Devant les diverses tentatives des Antiquisants pour envisager l'ethos comme un concept univoque, cette etude part d'un double constat: la particularite semantique du mot grec, qui procede a un decoupage du reel ne coincidant avec celui d'aucune autre langue, et la specificite de la pensee aristotelicienne dont l'unite n'est pas celle d'un systeme. Cette etude se divise en trois moments. Une analyse linguistique et semantique du mot ethos dans la litterature anterieure a Aristote se propose de cerner la singularite des emplois de ce terme dans la langue grecque. La matrice des significations d'ethos ainsi degagee, on voit comment Aristote a recueilli cet heritage et donne a ce terme une precision et une specialisation extremes. La derniere section consacree a la Rhetorique etudie la facon dont Aristote a reinterpreté la notion d'ethos telle qu'elle etait definie et utilisee dans les autres traites pour l'adapter a la perspective propre de la rhetorique.

Received Opinions: Doxography in Antiquity and the Islamic World Lulu.com

Al-Fārābī and Aristotelian Syllogistics deals with an important chapter in the history of Aristotelian logic in early medieval Islam and offers a unique and comprehensive analysis of the writings of the outstanding Muslim philosopher Abū Nasr al-Fārābī (d. 950/51). The first part focuses on a wide range of subjects relating to syllogistic theory proper; the second part deals with its application in the context of Islamic law and theology, and concludes with an in-depth analysis of the way in which Aristotelian logic came to be integrated into Muslim political thought. The sections on syllogistic theory proper are especially important for those interested in the history of Arabic logic; the remaining sections are required reading for historians of Islamic law, theology, and Islamic political philosophy.

Philosophie Antique n°3 - Enjeux de la dialectique Cambridge University Press

D'une interprétation radicale de l'aporie socratique à la redécouverte de la dialectique aristotélicienne par l'humanisme renaissant, ce numéro présente une diversité d'approches de la dialectique et de ses usages philosophiques. À ce dossier s'ajoutent des études sur le concept aristotélicien de puissance, la lecture du Banquet de Platon par Marsile Ficin ou l'arrière-plan philosophique de la façon injurieuse dont le précepteur de Tibère ou celui de Néron, suivant les sources, aurait qualifié son élève.

Al-Fārābī and Aristotelian Syllogistics A&C Black

Soumis à différentes critiques, déconstruction, suspicions, le droit ne sera jamais le même. Il a été présenté, à raison, dans maints cas, comme « discours de légitimation » ou « ordre de coaction », et les solutions proposées pour le sauver ont été très timides. Mais une réalité s'impose de nos jours : le phénomène « droit » est, dans une très large mesure, une question de mots, de langage, de récit et même de récit mythique. Ce livre présente une méthodologie de cet art des textes et des récits ; il analyse les récits juridiques les plus saisissants, le pénal et le

constitutionnel, et il termine par une invitation à une rhétorique juridique

GUÍA COMARES DE ARISTÓTELES Oxford University Press

The aim of this monograph is to describe Greek mathematics as a literary product, studying its style from a logico-syntactic point of view and setting parallels with logical and grammatical doctrines developed in antiquity. In this way, major philosophical themes such as the expression of mathematical generality and the selection of criteria of validity for arguments can be treated without anachronism. Thus, the book is of interest for both historians of ancient philosophy and specialists in Ancient Greek, in addition to historians of mathematics. This volume is divided into five parts, ordered in decreasing size of the linguistic units involved. The first part describes the three stylistic codes of Greek mathematics; the second expounds in detail the mechanism of "validation"; the third deals with the status of mathematical objects and the problem of mathematical generality; the fourth analyzes the main features of the "deductive machine," i.e. the suprasentential logical system dictated by the traditional division of a mathematical proposition into enunciation, setting-out, construction, and proof; and the fifth deals with the sentential logical system of a mathematical proposition, with special emphasis on quantification, modalities, and connectors. A number of complementary appendices are included as well.

Logical Modalities from Aristotle to Carnap Springer Nature

In *Endangered Excellence*, Pierre Pellegrin provides a fresh interpretation of Aristotle's *Politics*, revealing the extent to which Aristotle diverged from other ancient writers on politics, and the extent to which many of his positions resemble modern attitudes in political philosophy. Pellegrin highlights a number of strikingly original positions in his thought. Aristotle took humans to be inherently political, for example, even as he believed this characteristic developed more completely in men than in women, and in Greeks more than in barbarians. He maintained a nuanced and flexible conception of the way that cities ought to develop their constitutions, one that would be responsive to their particular social and historical contexts. Realist enough to recognize that virtuous men are rare and that class conflict is inevitable, Aristotle envisioned a political system that would be resilient in navigating the choppy waters of civic life. With this original approach to Aristotle's *Politics*, and incorporating key developments in European and English-language scholarship on the subject, Pellegrin demonstrates Aristotle's important and often unrecognized innovations in understanding political life.

The Aporetic Tradition in Ancient Philosophy BRILL

Das Nachdenken über die Kategorien markiert einen grundlegenden Übergang in der Geschichte der Philosophie. Durch die Theoretisierung dieses Problems erhält die Philosophie jenen metareflexiven Charakter, der wahrscheinlich eines der typischeren Merkmale philosophischen Wissens und ihrer Methode darstellt. Das Kategorienproblem wurde im Laufe der Geschichte der Philosophie schrittweise durchdrungen, aber nie endgültig gelöst. In dieser Hinsicht kann die Geschichte der Kategorien im Rahmen der Philosophie nicht als abgeschlossen gelten: tatsächlich wird das Kategorienthema vom Altertum bis in die Gegenwart hinein analysiert und diskutiert, ohne dass seine theoretische Fruchtbarkeit bereits erschöpft wäre. Die aktuelle Kategorienforschung muss sich unweigerlich mit der Geschichte der Kategorien befassen, wenn sie Fortschritte erzielen und bereits in der Vergangenheit begangene Fehler vermeiden will. Hieraus ergibt sich eine der Aufgaben des vorliegenden Bandes, der von dem Bedürfnis ausgeht, Perspektiven und Wege der Kategoriengeschichte aufzuzeigen. Das Ergebnis ist nicht

erschöpfend; vielmehr wird ein erster und partieller Beitrag zu einem ausgedehnteren Projekt vorgelegt. The reflection upon the categories leaves a fundamental mark in the history of philosophy. By theorizing such issue, philosophy gains a meta-reflexive feature, which is probably one of the most distinguishing traits of this kind of knowledge, including its method. In the history of philosophy, the question of the categories has been gradually investigated and clarified but it still remains to be solved. Therefore, from a philosophical perspective, the history of the categories is far from coming to an end: since ancient times, it has been debated and discussed, thus revealing all its theoretical potential. Such a broad history should be taken into account by any present study that wants to represent a real progress in the research, in order to avoid repeating errors that have been already made in the past. Among other things, this is one of the objectives of the present volume, which comes from the will to describe some paths and perspectives of this history, without claiming to deliver an exhaustive overview and rather representing the first partial contribution to a wider project.

Speusippus of Athens Walter de Gruyter

The art of legislation, that had got lost, is reborn in this book from the classic tradition, which conceives the laws like wise and eloquent civic speeches, and the rhetoric as its basic method, of a such way, that the return to the ancient will be a true progress. *On Aristotle's "Topics 1"* Georg Olms Verlag

Ce livre constitue la première étude du rôle de la génération dans les systèmes philosophiques d'Aristote et d'Averroès (1126-1198). En s'appuyant sur de nombreux textes traduits du grec, de l'arabe et du latin, l'auteur propose une nouvelle lecture de la théorie aristotélicienne de la génération, ainsi qu'une interprétation de son renouvellement par le Commentateur. Les traités majeurs consacrés par Averroès à la physique générale, à la théorie des éléments et à la biologie d'Aristote sont, pour la première fois, examinés dans leur rapport mutuel et dans celui qu'ils entretiennent à la métaphysique. Cette étude transversale révèle les nouveaux enjeux philosophiques et épistémologiques au fondement du système d'Averroès : dans la lignée de l'aristotélisme essentialiste d'Alexandre d'Aphrodise et tout en réfutant la doctrine créationniste de certains théologiens de l'Islam, le philosophe cordouan établit le fondement a posteriori de tout savoir humain. La philosophie d'Averroès est ainsi réinterprétée comme un jalon fondamental d'une histoire qui, du monde grec à la modernité, scelle le destin commun de la philosophie naturelle et de la métaphysique.

Génération et Substance Oxford University Press

The first comprehensive study of the function and value of *aporia*, or puzzlement, as a key tool in ancient philosophical enquiry.

Cicero's Academic Libri and Lucullus Vrin

"Alexander's commentary on Book 1 concerns the definition of Aristotelian syllogistic argument; its resistance to the rival Stoic theory of inference; and the character of inductive inference and of rhetorical argument. Alexander distinguishes inseparable accidents, such as the whiteness of snow, from defining differentiae, such as its being frozen, and considers how these differences fit into the schemes of categories. He speaks of dialectic as a stochastic discipline in which success is to be judged not by victory but by skill in argument. Alexander also investigates the subject of ambiguity, which had been richly developed since Aristotle by the rival Stoic school."--BOOK JACKET.

How to legislate with wisdom and eloquence Peeters France
Introduces readers to the history of necessity and possibility, two modal concepts which play a key role in philosophy.