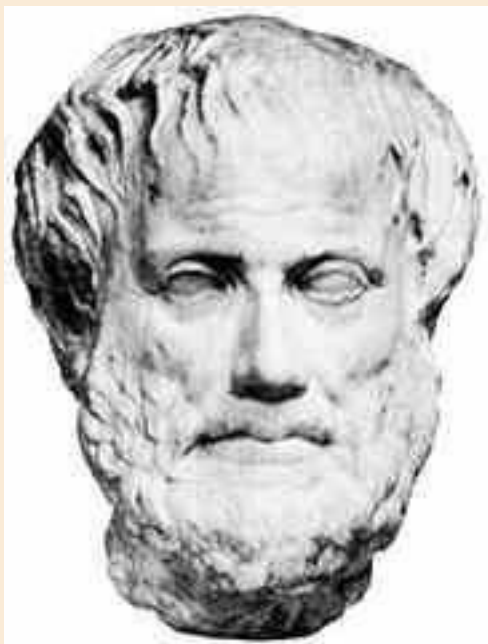


PHIL 204
Greek Philosophy
Lecture 6



Aristotle 384-322 BCE

The *Categories*

Some basic distinctions:

Equivocals (= Homonyms) = Things called by the same name but having different definitions.

Examples: real man and a picture of a man.

A good cobbler and a good soldier.

The word 'good' names them equivocally.

Univocals (= Synonyms) = Things called by the same name and having the same definition.

Example: a man and an ox and are both animals.

The word 'animal' names them univocally.

Derivatives (= Paronyms) = Things called by related names.

Example: (a) just (man) and justice.

Predication.

‘Socrates is human’.

Subject = ‘Socrates’

Predicate = ‘Human’

S(ubject) is **P**(redicate).

If ‘S is P’ is true, we say that

‘P’ is predicable of ‘S’.

The Ontology of the *Categories*

	Not in a subject (Substance)	In a Subject (Accident)
Said of a subject (Secondary)	Human Being (a natural kind)	White (a kind of accident)
Not said of a subject (Primary)	Socrates (an individual substance)	This White (an individual accident)

The four kinds of things that exist.

The 10 categories (kinds of predicates):

**1. Ultimate realities = substances = beings
in the most fundamental sense.**

Answer the question ‘what is it?’

2. Accidental = supported beings:

(2.1) Quantity - (being) two feet long.

(2.2) Quality, or qualification - (being) white.

(2.3) Relation or relative to - (being) double.

(2.4) Place - (being) in the lyceum.

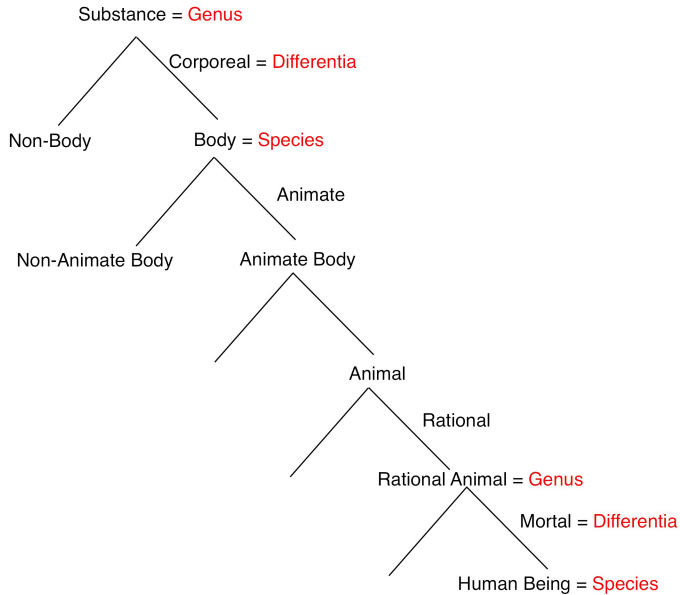
(2.5) Time - (being) yesterday.

(2.6) Position - (being) seated.

(2.7) Habit - having shoes on.

(2.8) Action (doing) - cutting.

(2.9) Passion (being done to) - (being) cut.



The Category of Substance

Properties of Substances.

- 1. Most properly real.**
- 2. All are equally real and entirely independent of one another.**
- 3. Existence of secondary substances depends on them.**

4. Secondary substances are predicated synonymously of primary substances.

(e.g. 'human' and 'mortal rational animal' are predicated of Socrates.)

5. Everything else is either in a primary substance or said of a primary substance.

6. 'Every substance appears to signify that which is individual' (a this-something).

7. Being a substance is not a matter of degree.

- 8. Most important: substances are numerically one and able to support contrary accidents.**

Substances remain the same while undergoing change.