

A Difference Without A Distinction

Necessity and contingency

Fact-value distinction The fact-value distinction is a fundamental epistemological distinction between: Statements of fact (positive or descriptive statements), which are based The fact-value distinction is a fundamental epistemological distinction between:

Inductive and Deductive Therefore, claim X is incorrectly claimed to be true.
== Form of the fallacy ==
The...

Distinction (philosophy) Distinction, the fundamental philosophical abstraction, involves the recognition of difference. In classical philosophy, there were various ways in which Distinction, the fundamental philosophical abstraction, involves the recognition of difference

Eastern Orthodox theologians generally regard this distinction as a real distinction, and not just a

conceptual distinction. Historically, Western Christian thought, since the time of the Great Schism, has tended to reject the essence-energies distinction as real in the case of God, characterizing the view as a heretical introduction of an unacceptable division in the Trinity and suggestive of polytheism.

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T-V distinction Its name comes from the Latin pronouns tu and vos. The distinction takes a number of forms and indicates varying levels of politeness, familiarity, courtesy, age, or even insult toward the addressee. The field that studies and describes this phenomenon is sociolinguistics. The distinction takes a number of forms and indicates varying levels of politeness, familiarity The T-V distinction is the contextual use of different pronouns that exists in some languages and serves to convey formality or familiarity. Its name comes from the Latin pronouns tu and vos. familiarity

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Though sex and gender have been used interchangeably at least as early as the fourteenth century, this usage was not common by the late 1900s. Issac Madison Bentley defined gender as the "socialized obverse of sex" in 1945. Sexologist John Money popularized this

distinction... c811785a89

Essence-energies distinction It was formulated by Gregory Palamas (1296–1359) as part of his defense of the Athonite monastic practice of Hesychasm against the charge of heresy brought by the humanist scholar and theologian Barlaam of Calabria. It was formulated by Gregory In Eastern Orthodox (Palamite) theology, there is a distinction between the essence (ousia) and the energies (energeia) of God. In Eastern Orthodox (Palamite) theology, there is a distinction between the essence (ousia) and the energies (energeia) of God c811785a89

Prāsaṅgika views are based on Candrakīrti's critique of Bhāviveka, arguing for a sole reliance on prasaṅga, "logic consequence," a method of... c811785a89 There is no distinct difference between A and B. c811785a89 The distinction between analytic and synthetic method in various areas of knowledge, in particular in mathematics, dates to antiquity. However, the distinction between analytic and synthetic propositions was first proposed by Immanuel Kant. It was then revised considerably over time, and different philosophers have used the terms in very different ways. Furthermore, some philosophers (starting with Willard Van Orman Quine) have questioned whether there is even a

clear distinction to be made between propositions which are analytically true and propositions which are synthetically true. Debates regarding the nature and usefulness of the distinction continue to this day in contemporary philosophy of language.

c811785a89 == Historical background ==
c811785a89 In classical philosophy, there were various ways in which things could be distinguished. The merely logical or virtual distinction, such as the difference between concavity and convexity, involves the mental apprehension of two definitions, but which cannot be realized outside the mind, as any concave line would be a convex line considered from another perspective. A real distinction involves a level of ontological separation, as when squirrels are distinguished from llamas (for no squirrel is a llama, and no llama is a squirrel). A real distinction is thus different than a merely conceptual one, in that in a real distinction, one of the terms can be realized in reality without the other being realized. c811785a89 == Kant ==
c811785a89 This barrier between fact and value, as construed in epistemology, implies it is impossible to derive ethical claims from factual arguments or to defend the former using the latter. c811785a89

Distinction Without a Difference (album)

Dempsey label reissued the album in remastered form on CD, with an additional track from the New York concert plus four tracks that were recorded on October 29, 1978, in Tilberg, Netherlands. Distinction Without a Difference is a live solo album by violinist Billy Bang. It was recorded on August 12, 1979, at the Gaku Gallery in New York City. Distinction Without a Difference is a live solo album by violinist Billy Bang. It was recorded on August 12, 1979, at the Gaku Gallery in New York City, and was released on vinyl in 1980 by Hat Hut Records. In 2017, the Corbett vs c811785a89

Sex-gender distinction Sex generally refers to an organism's biological sex, while gender usually refers to either social roles typically associated with the sex of a person (gender role) or personal identification of one's own gender based on their own personal sense of it (gender identity). which in English refers to a difference in sex (or social gender), is sometimes referred to as a gender distinction. A Comprehensive Grammar of the While in ordinary speech, the terms sex and gender are often used interchangeably, in contemporary academic literature, the terms often have distinct meanings, especially when referring to people c811785a89

Some relevant distinctions to the history of

Western philosophy include: c811785a89

Svatantrika-Prasaṅgika distinction The Svātantrika-Prāsaṅgika distinction is a doctrinal distinction made within Tibetan Buddhism between two stances regarding the use of logic and the meaning The Svātantrika-Prāsaṅgika distinction is a doctrinal distinction made within Tibetan Buddhism between two stances regarding the use of logic and the meaning of conventional truth within the presentation of Madhyamaka c811785a89

For example, a person might say "I did not lie; I merely stretched the truth a little bit."
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Analytic-synthetic distinction Analytic propositions are true or not true solely by virtue of their meaning, whereas synthetic propositions' truth, if any, derives from how their meaning relates to the world. The analytic-synthetic distinction is a semantic distinction used primarily in philosophy to distinguish between propositions (in particular, statements The analytic-synthetic distinction is a semantic distinction used primarily in philosophy to distinguish between propositions (in particular, statements that are affirmative subject-predicate judgments) that are of two types: analytic

propositions and synthetic propositions
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Later developments include Duns Scotus's formal distinction, which developed in part out of the recognition in previous authors that there need to be an intermediary between logical and real distinctions. c811785a89 Most contemporary social scientists, behavioral scientists and biologists, many legal systems and government bodies and intergovernmental agencies such as the WHO make a distinction between gender and sex. In most individuals, the various biological determinants of sex are congruent, and sex is consistent with the individual's gender identity, but in rare circumstances, an individual's assigned sex and gender do not align, and the person may be transgender. c811785a89 Many languages lack this type of distinction, instead relying on other morphological or discourse features to convey formality. English historically contained the distinction, using the pronouns thou and you, but the familiar thou largely disappeared from the era of Early Modern English onward, with the exception of a few dialects. Additionally, British commoners historically spoke to nobility and royalty using the third person rather than the second person, a practice that has fallen out of favour. English speakers today often employ semantic analogues to convey the

mentioned attitudes towards the addressee, such as whether to address someone by given name or surname or whether to use sir or madam. Under a broader classification, T and V forms are examples of honorifics. c811785a89

Difference (philosophy) In other words, because identity (particularly, personal identity) is viewed in non-essentialist terms as a construct, and because constructs only produce meaning through the interplay of differences (see below), it is the case that for both structuralism and poststructuralism, identity cannot be said to exist without difference. In structuralist and poststructuralist accounts, however, difference is understood to be constitutive of both meaning and identity. In the Western philosophical system, difference is traditionally viewed as being opposed to identity, following the Principles of Leibniz, and in particular, his Law of the identity of indiscernibles. Difference is a key concept of philosophy, denoting the process or set of properties by which one entity is distinguished from another within a relational field or a given conceptual system. Difference is a key concept of philosophy, denoting the process or set of properties by which one entity is distinguished from another within a relational field or a given conceptual system c811785a89

Statements of fact (positive or descriptive statements), which are based upon reason and observation, and which are examined via the empirical method. c811785a89

Distinction without a difference Look up distinction without a difference in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. A distinction without a difference is an informal fallacy where an author A distinction without a difference is an informal fallacy where an author or speaker attempts to describe a distinction between two things where no discernible difference exists. It is particularly used when a word or phrase has connotations associated with it that one party to an argument prefers to avoid c811785a89

Statements of value (normative or prescriptive statements), such as good and bad, beauty and ugliness, which encompass ethics and aesthetics, and which are studied via axiology. c811785a89 The fact-value distinction is closely related to, and derived from, the is-ought problem in moral philosophy, characterized by David Hume. The terms are often used interchangeably, though philosophical discourse concerning the is-ought problem does not usually encompass aesthetics. c811785a89 Gottfried Leibniz's Principle of the identity of indiscernibles states that two things are identical if and only if they share the same

and only the same properties. This is a principle which defines identity rather than difference, although it established the tradition in logic and analytical philosophy...

c811785a89 Svātantrika is a category of Madhyamaka viewpoints attributed primarily to the 6th-century Indian scholar Bhāviveka. Bhāviveka criticised Buddhapaṇḍita's abstinence from syllogistic reasoning in his commentary on Nāgārjuna. Following the example of the influential logician Dignāga, Bhāviveka used autonomous syllogistic reasoning (svātantra) syllogisms in the explanation of Madhyamaka. To have a common ground with essentialist opponents, and make it possible to use syllogistic reasoning in discussion with those essentialists, Bhāviveka argued that things can be said to exist conventionally 'according to characteristics'. This makes it possible to take the mere object as the point of departure for the discussion on inherent existence. From there, it is possible to explain how these things are ultimately empty of inherent existence. c811785a89 == Reception == c811785a89 == Difference in Leibniz's law == c811785a89 Claim X is made where the truth of the claim requires a distinct difference between A and B. c811785a89

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A Difference Without A Distinction

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