Husserlian Logic

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I. Pure Logic

A. object: formal conditions of rationality underlying justified true belief

B. conditions:

1. to rule out nonsense (*Unsinn*), individual judgments must be both well-formed and significant (= investigation of pure forms of possible judments)

a. formal categories of meaning: (e.g, proposition, concept, variable, etc.)

b. formal categories of objects (="formal ontology") (e.g, object, state of affairs, aggregate, etc)

2. to rule out absurdity (*Widersinn*), each judgment must be grounded by adherence to formal laws of evidence, verification, proof

a. meaning: e.g., law of contradiction

b. objects: e.g., law relating part/whole

3. to ensure systematic rationality, a complete, consistent and axiomatic theory is telos

a. meaning: formal properties of theories (consistency, etc.)

b. objects: manifold field of knowledge

II. Philosophical Logic

A. object: subjective conditions and material aspects of rational thought

B. areas:

1. material content of beliefs (perception, intuition, experience... as sources)

2. evidence (justification of beliefs)

a. transitive

b. reflexive (absolute grounding self-evidence)