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KEY=OF - BRYNN SIMPSON

FROM AN ONTOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW

Oxford University Press on Demand **Is the world hierarchically arranged, incorporating 'levels' of reality? What is the nature of objects and properties? What does 'realism' about ordinary objects or states of mind demand? When an assertion is true, what makes it true? Are natural properties best regarded as qualities or powers or some combination of these? What are colours? What explains the 'projective' character of intentionality? What is the nature of consciousness, and what relation do conscious experiences bearto material states and processes?From an Ontological Point of View endeavours to provide answers to such questions through an examination of ground-floor issues in ontology. The result is an account of the fundamental constituents of the world around us and an application of this account to problems dominating recent work in the philosophy of mind and metaphysics.The book, written in an accessible, non-technical style, is intended for non-specialists as well as seasoned metaphysicians.**

FROM AN ONTOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW

Clarendon Press **Is the world hierarchically arranged, incorporating 'levels' of reality? What is the nature of objects and properties? What does 'realism' about ordinary objects or states of mind demand? When an assertion is true, what makes it true? Are natural properties best regarded as qualities or powers or some combination of these? What are colours? What explains the 'projective' character of intentionality? What is the nature of consciousness, and what relation do conscious experiences bear to material states and processes? From an Ontological Point of View**

endeavours to provide answers to such questions through an examination of ground-floor issues in ontology. The result is an account of the fundamental constituents of the world around us and an application of this account to problems dominating recent work in the philosophy of mind and metaphysics. The book, written in an accessible, non-technical style, is intended for non-specialists as well as seasoned metaphysicians.

FROM AN ONTOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW [EBOOK]

This text is a highly original and accessible exploration of fundamental questions about what there is, and issues discussed include whether the world includes levels of reality, the nature of objects and properties, the demands of realism, and what makes things true.

JOHN HEIL

SYMPOSIUM ON HIS ONTOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW

Walter de Gruyter **Fifty years after Willard Van Orman Quine published From a logical point of view (1953), John Heil brought out his book 'From an ontological point of view' (2003). The title expresses the shift in contemporary philosophy from logical and epistemological concerns to metaphysics. The papers of this symposium discuss that shift, focussing on what John Heil calls 'ontological seriousness', truth-making, levels of being, properties, powers, and reductionism. Each paper is followed by a comment from John Heil. The volume covers a number of the most hotly debated issues in today's metaphysics and moves the discussion on in several important aspects. 'It would be difficult to imagine a collection of more astute, penetrating, and philosophically hard-hitting discussions of the kind of metaphysical realism articulated in 'From an Ontological Point of View'. Symposium participants deploy an impressive range of analytical skills in a way that illuminates connections among metaphysical positions that too often escape notice.' (John Heil)**

FROM A LOGICAL POINT OF VIEW

NINE LOGICO-PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAYS, SECOND REVISED EDITION

Harvard University Press **This volume of essays has a unity and bears throughout the imprint of Quine's powerful and original mind. It is written with the felicity in the choice of words which makes everything that Quine writes a pleasure to read, and which ranks him among the best contemporary writers on abstract subjects.**

FORMAL ONTOLOGY IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE (FOIS 2006)

<u>IOS Press</u> **Researchers in areas such as artificial intelligence, formal and computational linguistics, biomedical informatics, conceptual modeling, knowledge engineering and information retrieval have come to realise that a solid foundation for their research calls for serious work in ontology, understood as a general theory of the types of entities and relations that make up their respective domains of inquiry. In all these areas, attention is now being focused on the content of information rather than on just the formats and languages used to represent information. The clearest example of this development is provided by the many initiatives growing up around the project of the Semantic Web. And, as the need for integrating research in these different fields arises, so does the realisation that strong principles for building well-founded ontologies might provide significant advantages over ad hoc, case-based solutions. The tools of formal ontology address precisely these needs, but a real effort is required in order to apply such philosophical tools to the domain of information systems. Reciprocally, research in the information sciences raises specific ontological questions which call for further philosophical investigations. The purpose of FOIS is to provide a forum for genuine interdisciplinary exchange in the spirit of a unified effort towards solving the problems of ontology, with an eye to both theoretical issues and concrete applications. This book contains a wide range of areas, all of which are important to the development of formal ontologies.**

ONTOLOGY ALIGNMENT USING BIOLOGICALLY-INSPIRED OPTIMISATION ALGORITHMS

<u>KIT Scientific Publishing</u> **It is investigated how biologically-inspired optimisation methods can be used to compute alignments between ontologies. Independent of particular similarity metrics, the developed techniques demonstrate anytime behaviour and high scalability. Due to the inherent parallelisability of these population-based algorithms it is possible to exploit dynamically scalable cloud infrastructures - a step towards the provisioning of Alignment-as-a-Service solutions for future semantic applications.**

NATURALISM, REFERENCE, AND ONTOLOGY

ESSAYS IN HONOR OF ROGER F. GIBSON

<u>Peter Lang</u> **Naturalism, Reference, and Ontology is a collection of twelve original essays honoring Roger F. Gibson, who has been a leading proponent and defender of W. V. Quine's philosophy for nearly thirty years. The essays address a wide range of topics, including normativity and naturalized epistemology, holism, consciousness, the philosophy of logic, perception, value theory, and the arts. The contributors are an international group of prominent philosophers as well as rising scholars including: Robert Barrett, Lars Bergström, Richard Creath, David**

Henderson, Terence Horgan, Ernest Lepore, Pete Mandik, Alex Orenstein, Kenneth Shockley, J. Robert Thompson, Josefa Toribio, Joseph Ullian, Josh Weisberg, and Chase B. Wrenn.

ONTOLOGY MAKES SENSE

ESSAYS IN HONOR OF NICOLA GUARINO

IOS Press **Nicola Guarino is widely recognized as one of the founders of applied ontology. His deep interest in the subtlest details of theoretical analysis and his vision of ontology as the Rosetta Stone for semantic interoperability guided the development and understanding of this domain. His motivations in research stem from the conviction that all science must be for the benefit of society at large, and his motto has always been that ontologies are not just for making information systems interoperable, but – more importantly – for ensuring that systems' users understand each other. He was among the first to recognize that applied ontology must be an interdisciplinary enterprise if it is to capture the intended meaning of the terms used by an information system. This book is a collection of essays written in homage to Nicola Guarino; a tribute to his many scientific contributions to the discipline of applied ontology. The papers presented here reflect the wide variety of research topics that marked Nicola's impact on the applied ontology community. They are grouped according to the five general areas addressed by Nicola in his career: what is an ontology; knowledge engineering; ontologies and language; ontological categories and relationships; and ontologies and applications. Nicola Guarino's work and dedication will undoubtedly continue to influence the applied ontology community, and this book will be of interest to the many researchers aiming to establish ontologically sound bases for their research areas.**

THE SCIENCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL: LEIBNIZ'S ONTOLOGY OF INDIVIDUAL SUBSTANCE

Springer Science & Business Media **In his well-known Discourse on Metaphysics, Leibniz puts individual substance at the basis of metaphysical building. In so doing, he connects himself to a venerable tradition. His theory of individual concept, however, breaks with another idea of the same tradition, that no account of the individual as such can be given. Contrary to what has been commonly accepted, Leibniz's intuitions are not the mere result of the transcription of subject-predicate logic, nor of the uncritical persistence of some old metaphysical assumptions. They grow, instead, from an unprejudiced inquiry about our basic ontological framework, where logic of truth, linguistic analysis, and phenomenological experience of the mind's life are tightly interwoven. Leibniz's struggle for a concept capable of grasping concrete individuals as such is pursued in an age of great paradigm changes – from the Scholastic background to Hobbes's nominalism to the Cartesian 'way of ideas' or Spinoza's**

substance metaphysics – when the relationships among words, ideas and things are intensively discussed and wholly reshaped. This is the context where the genesis and significance of Leibniz's theory of 'complete being' and its concept are reconstrued. The result is a fresh look at some of the most perplexing issues in Leibniz scholarship, like his ideas about individual identity and the thesis that all its properties are essential to an individual. The questions Leibniz faces, and to which his theory of individual substance aims to answer, are yet, to a large extent, those of contemporary metaphysics: how to trace a categorial framework? How to distinguish concrete and abstract items? What is the metaphysical basis of linguistic predication? How is trans-temporal sameness assured? How to make sense of essential attributions? In this ontological framework Leibniz's further questions about the destiny of human individuals and their history are spelt out. Maybe his answers also have something to tell us. This book is aimed at all who are interested in Leibniz's philosophy, history of early modern philosophy and metaphysical issues in their historical development.

ONTOLOGY, MODALITY, AND MIND

THEMES FROM THE METAPHYSICS OF E. J. LOWE

Oxford University Press, USA **This book explores a range of traditional and contemporary metaphysical themes that figure in the writings of E. J. Lowe, whose powerful and influential work was still developing at the time of his death in 2015. During his forty-year career, he established himself as one of the world's leading philosophers, publishing eleven single-authored books and well over two hundred essays. His scholarship was strikingly broad, ranging from early modern philosophy to the interpretation of quantum mechanics. His most important and sustained contributions were to philosophy of mind, philosophical logic, and above all metaphysics. E. J. Lowe was committed to a systematic, realist, and scientifically informed neo-Aristotelean approach to philosophy. This volume presents a set of new essays by philosophers who share this commitment, addressing interrelated themes of his work. In particular, these papers focus upon three closely connected topics central not only to Lowe's work, but to contemporary metaphysics and philosophy of mind in general: ontology and categories of being; essence and modality, and the metaphysics of mental causation.**

ONTOLOGY-BASED QUERY PROCESSING FOR GLOBAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Springer Science & Business Media **This work is a revision of the doctoral dissertation of Eduardo Mena pre sented to the Department of Computer Science and System Engineering at the University of Zaragoza (Spain) in November 1998 [Mena 98]. The OBSERVER system was developed as a**

result of this Ph.D. thesis. This book is composed of eight chapters. In Chapter 1 we introduce our rationale for writing a book about systems that process queries in global information systems. Then in Chapter 2 we review the techno logical context for our work, including distributed and heterogeneous environments and the use of ontologies. We also compare related work to our own. Chapter 3 presents our proposed global system architecture for query processing in global information systems. The main modules in the architecture and the main steps given to process a query are briefly introduced. Chapters 4 through 7 provide a detailed description of each query processing step. In Chapter 4 we detail the steps needed to access the data corre sponding to a query formulated over an ontology. All the aspects related to distribution, structural and semantic heterogeneity, and restricted query capabilities of the underlying data repositories are considered in this chapter. The main features of the mapping information that relates ontologies and data repositories are also described. Finally, we show the process of generating appropriate plans to access each involved reposi tory and the correlation of the answers coming from different reposito ries.

UNIVERSAL ONTOLOGY OF GEOGRAPHIC SPACE: SEMANTIC ENRICHMENT FOR SPATIAL DATA

SEMANTIC ENRICHMENT FOR SPATIAL DATA

IGI Global **A universal approach to the ontology of geographic space has already been, and is going to be, a comprehensive task for establishing more effective spatial models. The concept of a universal spatial ontology should be independent of location, culture, and time. It should be fundamental and universal in the same way that the number p defines the ratio between the diameter and the circumference of a circle. The term "universal" therefore means all-embracing and for general propose. Universal Ontology of Geographic Space: Semantic Enrichment for Spatial Data aims to escalate the current scope of research to support the development of semantically interoperable systems of geographic space. This reference will aid university lecturers and professors, students, researchers, developers of spatial applications.**

FICTIONAL POINTS OF VIEW

Cornell University Press **In Fictional Points of View, Lamarque offers new examinations of fundamental concepts in the philosophy of literature and criticism. He questions the nature of a fictional character and the relation of fiction to reality. He ask whether truth exists in literature and whether "works" or "texts" have logical priority. The volume focuses on a wide range of thinkers, including Iris Murdoch on truth and art, Stanley Cavell on tragedy, Roland Barthes and Michel Foucault on "the death of the author," and Kendall Walton on fearing fictions. Also included is a**

consideration of the fifteenth-century Japanese playwright and drama teacher Zeami Motokiyo, the founding father of Noh theather. Lamarque demonstrates a careful analytical methodology and clear language, reflecting his conviction that obfuscation is inimical to humanistic study.

ONTOLOGY IN INFORMATION SCIENCE

BoD – Books on Demand **The book on Ontology in Information Science explores a broad set of ideas and presents some of the state-of-the-art research in this field concisely in 12 chapters. This book provides researchers and practitioners working in the field of ontology and information science an opportunity to share their theories, methodologies, experiences, and experimental results related to ontology development and application in various areas. It also includes the design aspects of domain ontologies considering the architecture, development strategy, and selection of tools. The intended audience of this book will mainly consist of researchers, research students, and practitioners in the field of ontology and information science.**

LANGUAGE AND ONTOLOGY

Northern Book Centre **The book highlights the concept of ontology, relationship between language and ontology, the distinction between ontology and reality, the role of linguistic philosophers in dealing with ontology etc. Apart from these, the eminent scholars address themselves with the ontology behind the value of valuation, exclusion and discrimination, inter-religious dialogue, Indian theories of language, values in cinema, poetic language etc.**

LEGAL ONTOLOGY ENGINEERING

METHODOLOGIES, MODELLING TRENDS, AND THE ONTOLOGY OF PROFESSIONAL JUDICIAL KNOWLEDGE

Springer Science & Business Media **Enabling information interoperability, fostering legal knowledge usability and reuse, enhancing legal information search, in short, formalizing the complexity of legal knowledge to enhance legal knowledge management are challenging tasks, for which different solutions and lines of research have been proposed. During the last decade, research and applications based on the use of legal ontologies as a technique to represent legal knowledge has raised a very interesting debate about their capacity and limitations to represent conceptual structures in the legal domain. Making conceptual legal knowledge explicit would support the development of a web of legal knowledge, improve communication, create trust and enable and support open data, e-government and e-democracy activities. Moreover, this explicit knowledge is also relevant to the formalization of software agents and the shaping of virtual institutions and multi-agent systems or environments. This book**

explores the use of ontologism in legal knowledge representation for semantically-enhanced legal knowledge systems or web-based applications. In it, current methodologies, tools and languages used for ontology development are revised, and the book includes an exhaustive revision of existing ontologies in the legal domain. The development of the Ontology of Professional Judicial Knowledge (OPJK) is presented as a case study.

THE ONTOLOGY OF THE ANALYTIC TRADITION AND ITS ORIGINS

REALISM AND IDENTITY IN FREGE, RUSSELL, WITTGENSTEIN, AND QUINE

Rowman & Littlefield **The analytic movement advertised its 'linguistic turn' as a radical break from the two-thousand-year-old substance tradition. But this is an illusion. On the fundamental level of ontology, there is enough reformulation and presupposition of traditional 'no entity without identity' themes to analogize Frege, Russell, Wittgenstein, and Quine to Aristotle as paradigmatic of modified realism. Thus the pace of ontology is glacial. Frege and Russell, not Wittgenstein and Quine, emerge as the true analytic progenitors of 'no entity without identity, ' offering between them at least twenty-nine private language arguments and sixty-four 'no entity without identity' theories**

METAPHYSICS OR ONTOLOGY?

BRILL **This volume treats the evolution of the object of metaphysics from being to the concept of being to, finally, the object. It examines metaphysics and ontology, and the history of these terms. It is relevant to scholars and philosophers.**

IDEA AND ONTOLOGY

AN ESSAY IN EARLY MODERN METAPHYSICS OF IDEAS

Penn State Press **"A wide-ranging study of the 'way of ideas' and its metaphysics, culminating in a bold reinterpretation of Berkeley."**

ESSAYS IN LOGIC AND ONTOLOGY

BRILL **The aim of this book is to present essays centered upon the subjects of Formal Ontology and Logical Philosophy. The idea of investigating philosophical problems by means of logical methods was intensively promoted in Torun by the Department of Logic of Nicolaus Copernicus University during last decade. Another aim of this book is to present to the philosophical and logical audience the activities of the Torunian Department of Logic during this decade. The papers in this volume contain the results concerning Logic and Logical Philosophy, obtained within the confines of the projects initiated by the Department of Logic and other**

research projects in which the Torunian Department of Logic took part.

EPISTEMOLOGY VERSUS ONTOLOGY

ESSAYS ON THE PHILOSOPHY AND FOUNDATIONS OF MATHEMATICS IN HONOUR OF PER MARTIN-LÖF

Springer Science & Business Media **This book brings together philosophers, mathematicians and logicians to penetrate important problems in the philosophy and foundations of mathematics. In philosophy, one has been concerned with the opposition between constructivism and classical mathematics and the different ontological and epistemological views that are reflected in this opposition. The dominant foundational framework for current mathematics is classical logic and set theory with the axiom of choice (ZFC). This framework is, however, laden with philosophical difficulties. One important alternative foundational programme that is actively pursued today is predicativistic constructivism based on Martin-Löf type theory. Associated philosophical foundations are meaning theories in the tradition of Wittgenstein, Dummett, Prawitz and Martin-Löf. What is the relation between proof-theoretical semantics in the tradition of Gentzen, Prawitz, and Martin-Löf and Wittgensteinian or other accounts of meaning-as-use? What can proof-theoretical analyses tell us about the scope and limits of constructive and predicative mathematics?**

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF A. N. PRIOR'S ONTOLOGY

Vydavatelství Filozofické fakulty Univerzity Palackého v Olomouci **Although the first analytic philosophers were primarily focused on the logical analysis of language, some of their initial works also contained ontological discussions. One of the most distinct ontological positions of the twentieth century was defended by Arthur Norman Prior. The unusual nature of the position could be demonstrated by the fact that he was ascribed to such divergent positions as nominalism and platonism. This might have been caused by his atypical combination of ontological views. He was, on the one hand, a nominalist in his mature works. On the other hand, he advocated intensional logic and presentism. The aim of this study is to reconstruct the ideas which influenced him as he formulated his ontological positions. Not only are Prior's ideas introduced, but also the ideas of his precursors and contemporaries who influenced him. In contrast, the ideas of logicians and philosophers who Prior opposed are also presented. The dissertation consists of four parts which deal with Prior's concepts of possible worlds, theories of quantifications, propositions and individuals. It is a historical study and therefore the polemics which arose after Prior's death are not discussed.**

MAXIMAL GOD

A NEW DEFENCE OF PERFECT BEING THEISM

Oxford University Press **Yujin Nagasawa presents a new, stronger version of perfect being theism, the conception of God as the greatest possible being. Although perfect being theism is the most common form of monotheism in the Judeo-Christian-Islamic tradition its truth has been disputed by philosophers and theologians for centuries. Nagasawa proposes a new, game-changing defence of perfect being theism by developing what he calls the 'maximal concept of God'. Perfect being theists typically maintain that God is an omniscient, omnipotent, and omnibenevolent being; according to Nagasawa, God should be understood rather as a being that has the maximal consistent set of knowledge, power, and benevolence. Nagasawa argues that once we accept the maximal concept we can establish perfect being theism on two grounds. First, we can refute nearly all existing arguments against perfect being theism simultaneously. Second, we can construct a novel, strengthened version of the modal ontological argument for perfect being theism. Nagasawa concludes that the maximal concept grants us a unified defence of perfect being theism that is highly effective and economical.**

THEORY AND APPLICATIONS OF ONTOLOGY: PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVES

Springer Science & Business Media **Ontology was once understood to be the philosophical inquiry into the structure of reality: the analysis and categorization of 'what there is'. Recently, however, a field called 'ontology' has become part of the rapidly growing research industry in information technology. The two fields have more in common than just their name. Theory and Applications of Ontology is a two-volume anthology that aims to further an informed discussion about the relationship between ontology in philosophy and ontology in information technology. It fills an important lacuna in cutting-edge research on ontology in both fields, supplying stage-setting overview articles on history and method, presenting directions of current research in either field, and highlighting areas of productive interdisciplinary contact. Theory and Applications of Ontology: Philosophical Perspectives presents ontology in philosophy in ways that computer scientists are not likely to find elsewhere. The volume offers an overview of current research traditions in ontology, contrasting analytical, phenomenological, and hermeneutic approaches. It introduces the reader to current philosophical research on those categories of everyday and scientific reasoning that are most relevant to present and future research in information technology.**

AN EXAMINATION TO SOME ONTOLOGICAL PROBLEMS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF FRANZ BRENTANO

NATURALIZING CRITICAL REALIST SOCIAL ONTOLOGY

Routledge **This important book provides detailed critiques of the method of transcendental argumentation and the transcendental realist account of the concept of causal power that are among the core tenets of the bhaskarian version of critical realism. Kaidesoja also assesses the notions of human agency, social structure and emergence that have been advanced by prominent critical realists, including Roy Bhaskar, Margaret Archer and Tony Lawson. The main line of argument in this context indicates that the uses of these concepts in critical realism involve ambiguities and problematic anti-naturalist presuppositions. As a whole, these arguments are intended to show that to avoid these ambiguities and problems, critical realist social ontology should be naturalized. This not only means that transcendental arguments for ontological doctrines are firmly rejected and the notion of causal power interpreted in a non-transcendental realist way. Naturalization of the critical realist social ontology also entails that many of the core concepts of this ontology should be modified so that attention is paid to the ontological presuppositions of various non-positivist explanatory methods and research practices in the current social sciences as well as to new approaches in recent cognitive and neurosciences. In addition of providing a detailed critique of the original critical realism, the book develops a naturalized version of the critical realist social ontology that is relevant to current explanatory practices in the social sciences. In building this ontology, Kaidesoja selectively draws on Mario Bunge's systemic and emergentist social ontology, William Wimsatt's gradual notion of ontological emergence and some recent approaches in cognitive science (i.e. embodied, situated and distributed cognition). This naturalized social ontology rejects transcendental arguments in favor of naturalized arguments and restricts the uses of the notion of causal power to concrete systems, including social systems of various kinds. It is also compatible with a naturalized version of scientific realism as well as many successful explanatory practices in the current social sciences. By employing the conceptual resources of this ontology, Kaidesoja explicates many of the basic concepts of social ontology and social theory, including social system, social mechanism, social structure, social class and social status.**

UNICIST ONTOLOGY OF HISTORY

Blue Eagle Group **The unicist ontology of history set a breakthrough in historical research. Nowadays there are two models to structure the logic of historical information: the dialectic and the unicist double dialectic. The unicist approach to history seeks for the natural roots of cultural evolution and avoids ideological contamination in history. This book provides the Unicist Methodology for Historical Research. It includes the unicist ontology of history that has been researched to understand the nature of evolution. History is supposed to deliver secure knowledge to be aware of**

the reality one is living in, in order to be able to live in an adapted way. The unicist approach to history besides delivering the ontology for historical research, demonstrates the fallacy of the dialectic model. The unicist historical research model is based on the unicist ontology of evolution considering that the structure "thesis-antithesis-synthesis" is inexistent and that the "simple" dialectic is an over-simplification to foster voluntarism. The unicist ontology of evolution considers that natural evolution is ruled by a double dialectic behavior: 1) Thesis-antithesis and 2) Thesis-homeostasis. The integration of both dialectics defines the ontological structure of a given reality. The unicist methodology of historical research is based on the analysis of events and their inclusion in an ontological structure. This explains history integrating the descriptive, interpretative, anthropological and ontological approaches. This methodology considers ideologies as a part of the structure, but avoids ideological contamination in history.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE PHENOMENOLOGY AND THE ONTOLOGY OF THE WORK OF ART

WHAT ARE ARTWORKS AND HOW DO WE EXPERIENCE THEM?

Springer **This book investigates the nature of aesthetic experience and aesthetic objects. Written by leading philosophers, psychologists, literary scholars and semioticians, the book addresses two intertwined issues. The first is related to the phenomenology of aesthetic experience: The understanding of how human beings respond to artworks, how we process linguistic or visual information, and what properties in artworks trigger aesthetic experiences. The examination of the properties of aesthetic experience reveals essential aspects of our perceptual, cognitive, and semiotic capacities. The second issue studied in this volume is related to the ontology of the work of art: Written or visual artworks are a specific type of objects, containing particular kinds of representation which elicit a particular kind of experience. The research question explored is: What properties in artful objects trigger this type of experience, and what characterizes representation in written and visual artworks? The volume sets the scene for state-of-the-art inquiries in the intersection between the psychology and ontology of art. The investigations of the relation between the properties of artworks and the characteristics of aesthetic experience increase our insight into what art is. In addition, they shed light on essential properties of human meaning-making in general.**

THE UNICIST ONTOLOGY OF EVOLUTION

Blue Eagle Group **The ontology of evolution unveiled the nature of evolution. It covers from the evolution of living beings to the evolution of cultures. The ontological structure of evolution and the evolution laws discovered set the basis for grounded forecasts. It describes the ontological logical**

structure of human evolution and its deeds. The Unicist Ontology of Evolution is an approach to nature's "operational system." It describes the metamodel of nature which is abstract, fuzzy and law-driven. The discovery of the Ontogenetic Intelligence set the grounds for the natural evolution laws that changed the paradigms in the understanding of human nature. Ontogenetic intelligence provides the basic rules to adapt to an environment. It sustains the living being's unstable equilibrium. When, for any reasons, the ontogenetic intelligence is inhibited, the living being loses its equilibrium and its survival is endangered. The unicist ontology of evolution explains and predicts the evolution of living beings, their produces and their actions in a unified field, ruled by concepts and their natural laws. The research of the unicist ontology of evolution did not enter the field of the origin of life or the origin of the universe. The purpose of the research was to discover the origin of the rules of evolution, to diagnose and influence it. The development of this theory started in 1976 and ended in 2003 with the discovery of the origin of fallacies. Fallacies have been and remain a major obstacle to overcome for the understanding of institutions, countries and individuals. The discovery of the unicist laws of evolution opened new frontiers in the field of diagnoses and prognoses of individuals, institutions andcountries by using logical inference models. This theory enables the analysis of and influence upon complex realities. Its reliability has been proven in its application during the last three decades.

FORMAL ONTOLOGY IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE (FOIS-2004)

IOS Press **Just as ontology developed over the centuries as part of philosophy, so in recent years ontology has become intertwined with the development of the information sciences. Researchers in such areas as artificial intelligence, formal and computational linguistics, biomedical informatics, conceptual modeling, knowledge engineering and information retrieval have come to realize that a solid foundation for their research calls for serious work in ontology, understood as a general theory of the types of entities and relations that make up their respective domains of inquiry. In all these areas, attention has started to focus on the content of information rather than on just the formats and languages in terms of which information is represented. A clear example of this development is provided by the many initiatives growing up around the project of the Semantic Web. And as the need for integrating research in these different fields arises, so does the realization that strong principles for building well-founded ontologies might provide significant advantages over ad hoc, case-based solutions. The tools of Formal Ontology address precisely these needs, but a real effort is required in order to apply such philosophical tools to the domain of Information Systems. Reciprocally, research in the**

information science raises specific ontological questions which call for further philosophical investigations.

SUPPORTING FORMAT MIGRATION WITH ONTOLOGY MODEL COMPARISON

University of Bamberg Press

EVERYDAY LEGAL ONTOLOGY

A PSYCHOLOGICAL AND LINGUISTIC INVESTIGATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF LEON PETRAŻYCKI'S THEORY OF LAW

LED Edizioni Universitarie **1. Everyday legal ontology as a challenge to normative solipsism 1.1. Normative solipsism – 1.2. Three open questions of Petrażycki's legal theory – 1.3. The subject-matter of this book – 1.4. The major ontological kinds and the way they are mirrored in naïve language 2. Ethical illusions produced by projective processes 2.1. Introduction – 2.2. What can projections explain? – 2.3. Petrażycki's projective process – 2.4. The degree of stability of projective qualities and its linguistic consequences – 2.5. Two constituents of the stability of projective qualities – 2.6. The connection of subjective stability and intersubjective diffusion with the psychological development of realism 3. Illusions produced by the features of the super-ego 3.1. The limits of Petrażycki's projective hypothesis – 3.2. The differentiae specificae of ethical emotions – 3.3. Why the explanation here proposed to the illusions of imperatives and prohibitions is different from Petrażycki's – 3.4. The illusions of norms and the role of the concept of norm as a basic theoretical concept – 3.5. Ethical emotions, aggressiveness and ethical sadism – 3.6. Shame, guilt, pride, anger and indignation – 3.7. Is the hypothesis of a super-ego falsifiable in Popper's sense? 4. Illusions produced by the features of legal emotions 4.1. Naïve legal entities – 4.2. Moral vs. legal experience – 4.3. Features associated to moral vs. legal experiences, respectively – 4.4. Kinds of legal relationships – 4.4.1. facere-accipere (obligatedness/obligatoriness) – 4.4.2. nonfacere-nonpati (prohibitedness) – 4.4.3. pati-facere (permittedness) – 4.4.4. pati-nonfacere (omissibility) – 4.4.5. Absence-of-ethical-phenomena and ethical indifference – 4.5. Pure attributive phenomena – 4.6. The degree of cognitive salience of the different kinds of legal relationship and the factors conducive to the detachment of debts – 4.6.1. Bilaterality – 4.6.2. Transferability – 4.6.3. Transitoriness – 4.6.4. Fungibility – 4.6.5. Transformability – 4.7. Duties – 4.8. Rights vs. powers? – 4.9. The factors conducive to the detachment of permittednesses/authoritativenesses into illusions of free-standing entities – 4.9.1. Bilaterality – 4.9.2. Transferability – 4.9.3. Transitoriness – 4.9.4-5. Fungibility and transformability – 4.10. Statutes, commands and the wishes of an autocrat – 4.11. The illusions of the amendment of a command/statute – 4.12. A case of undetachment: ownership Appendix: Moneyness as a naïve non-legal phenomenon**

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FORMAL ONTOLOGY IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE (FOIS 2010)

<u>IOS Press</u> **Ontology began life in ancient times as a fundamental part of philosophical enquiry concerned with the analysis and categorisation of what exists. In recent years, the subject has taken a practical turn with the advent of complex computerised information systems which are reliant on robust and coherent representations of their subject matter. The systematisation and elaboration of such representations and their associated reasoning techniques constitute the modern discipline of formal ontology, which is now being applied to such diverse domains as artificial intelligence, computational linguistics, bioinformatics, GIS, knowledge engineering, information retrieval and the Semantic Web. Researchers in all these areas are becoming increasingly aware of the need for serious engagement with ontology, understood as a general theory of the types of entities and relations making up their respective domains of enquiry, to provide a solid foundation for their work. The conference series Formal Ontology in Information Systems (FOIS) provides a meeting point for researchers from these and other disciplines with an interest in formal ontology, where both theoretical issues and concrete applications can be explored in a spirit of genuine interdisciplinarity. This volume contains the proceedings of the sixth FOIS conference, held in Toronto, Canada, during 11-14 May 2010, including invited talks by Francis Jeffry Pelletier, John Bateman, and Alan Rector and the 28 peer-reviewed submissions selected for presentation at the conference, ranging from foundational issues to more application-oriented topics.**

THE UNICIST ONTOLOGY OF THE NATURAL ORGANIZATION

<u>Blue Eagle Group</u> **Natural organizations evolve in the most effective way. The unicist technology to develop natural organizations is a meta-model, with its rules, to be applied based on the characteristics of a business and the environment. Natural Organization structures both the centrifugal and the centripetal forces of an organization: centrifugal forces to expand the market, and centripetal forces to expand its growth. It is a breakthrough in management towards simplicity and effectiveness. This book is a necessity for understanding the nature of businesses. It promotes the use of meta-models, as a GPS, to monitor organizational processes and the use of pilot testing integrating the "natural" organization with the "necessary" organization. This is not a book of recipes. This is a book to develop recipes. Unicist natural organization implies finding the organizational model that best fits the requirement of the business model. Organizational models are the operational description of the implicit or explicit business**

model. The nature of a business defines the essential organizational model to be applied. We named this model as a meta-model which replicates the natural organization of a specific business. The essential meta-model has three components: -The natural organization -The client centered management -The personalized organization This R&D e-book includes the unicist ontology of organizations that has been researched to influence their nature.

ONTOLOGY LEARNING FROM TEXT

METHODS, EVALUATION AND APPLICATIONS

IOS Press **The latest title in Black Library's premium line. Perturabo - master of siegecraft, and executioner of Olympia. Long has he lived in the shadow of his more favoured primarch brothers, frustrated by the mundane and ignominious duties which regularly fall to his Legion. When Fulgrim offers him the chance to lead an expedition in search of an ancient and destructive xenos weapon, the Iron Warriors and the Emperor's Children unite and venture deep into the heart of the great warp-rift known only as 'the Eye'. Pursued by a ragged band of survivors from Isstvan V and the revenants of a dead eldar world, they must work quickly if they are to unleash the devastating power of the Angel Exterminatus**

UNICIST BUSINESS THERAPEUTICS: ONTOLOGY BASED AND OBJECT DRIVEN THERAPEUTICS

Blue Eagle Group **These books were written as consultation books to be used to solve problems. They are essentially analogous to medical books for individuals who decided to manage the concepts and fundamentals of things in order to manage the root causes of problems. Here you will find all the fundamentals you need to manage when solving structural problems in businesses. It is usable by all those who can see organizations as entities with independent life from their members. It requires dealing with the needs of shareholders, stakeholders and the markets and considering these agents as interdependent entities.**

ONTOLOGY-BASED MULTI-AGENT SYSTEMS

Springer Science & Business Media **During the last two decades, the idea of Semantic Web has received a great deal of attention. An extensive body of knowledge has emerged to describe technologies that seek to help us create and use aspects of the Semantic Web. Ontology and agent-based technologies are understood to be the two important technologies here. A large number of articles and a number of books exist to describe the use individually of the two technologies and the design of systems that use each of these technologies individually, but little focus has been given on how one can - sign systems that carryout integrated use of the two different technologies. In this book we describe ontology and agent-based**

systems individually, and highlight advantages of integration of the two different and complementary te- nologies. We also present a methodology that will guide us in the design of the - tegrated ontology-based multi-agent systems and illustrate this methodology on two use cases from the health and software engineering domain. This book is organized as follows: • Chapter I, Current issues and the need for ontologies and agents, describes existing problems associated with uncontrollable information overload and explains how ontologies and agent-based systems can help address these - sues. • Chapter II, Introduction to multi-agent systems, defines agents and their main characteristics and features including mobility, communications and collaboration between different agents. It also presents different types of agents on the basis of classifications done by different authors.

KOTARBIŃSKI: LOGIC, SEMANTICS AND ONTOLOGY

Springer Science & Business Media **Tadeusz Kotarbinski is one of towering figures in contemporary Polish philosophy. He was a great thinker, a great teacher, a great organizer of philosophical and scientific life (he was, among others, the rector of the Uni versi ty of t6dz, the president of the Polish Academy of Sciences, and the president of the International Institute of Philosophy), and, last but not least, a great moral authority. He died at the age of 96 on October 3, 1981. Kotarbinski was active in almost all branches of philosophy. He made many significant contributions to logic, semantics, ontology, epistemology, history of philosophy, and ethics. He created a new field, namely praxiology. Thus, using an ancient distinction, he contributed to theoretical as well as practical philoso~hy. Kotarbinski regarded praxiology as his major philosophical "child". Doubtless, praxiology belongs to practical philosophy. This collection, howewer, is mainly devoted to Kotarbinski' s theoretical philosophy. Reism - Kotarbinski' s fundamental idea of ontology and semantics - is the central topic of most papers included here; even Pszczolowski' s essay on praxiology considers its ontological basis. ,Only two papers, namely that of Zarnecka-Bialy and that of Wolenski, are not linked with reism. However, both fall under the general label "Kotarbinski: logic, semantics and ontology". The collection partly consists of earlier published papers.**

ONTOLOGY ENGINEERING WITH ONTOLOGY DESIGN PATTERNS: FOUNDATIONS AND APPLICATIONS

IOS Press **The use of ontologies for data and knowledge organization has become ubiquitous in many data-intensive and knowledge-driven application areas, in science, industry, and the humanities. At the same time, ontology engineering best practices continue to evolve. In particular, modular ontology modeling based on ontology design patterns is establishing itself as an approach for creating versatile and extendable ontologies for data management and integration. This book is the very first**

comprehensive treatment of Ontology Engineering with Ontology Design Patterns. It contains both advanced and introductory material accessible for readers with only a minimal background in ontology modeling. Some introductory material is written in the style of tutorials, and specific chapters are devoted to examples and to applications. Other chapters convey the state of the art in research regarding ontology design patterns. The editors and the contributing authors include the leading contributors to the development of ontology-design-pattern-driven ontology engineering.