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カントの超越論的観念論についての集中講義 Kant's Transcendental Idealism in Focus

7

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Kant maintained that in order to know objects, there needs to be co-operation between the discursive and intuitive faculties of human cognition. Although this is one of his key doctrines, many commentators, including our guest Dr. Lucy Allais from the University of Sussex, UK are convinced that he is not just presenting an epistemology, i.e. a theory of knowledge, but also a metaphysical theory in that he makes claims about the fundamental structure of what there is. At the heart of this reading of Kant is his transcendental idealism.

Kant's transcendental idealism is as famous as it is controversial. According to Kant's official definition appearances are mere representations, and if there are appearances there must be things in themselves as well. Moreover, whereas appearances are spatio-temporal, things in themselves are not. There are basically two tasks Kant scholarship needs to accomplish: a) finding an interpretation which does justice to all the pertinent passages in Kant's works, and b) evaluating Kant's arguments for this position. In her first lecture, Dr. Allais was concerned with Kant's so-called direct argument for transcendental idealism. According to her, this argument proceeds in the pattern of an inference to the best explanation: What Kant wishes to explain clearly has to do with true mathematical judgments; but according to Allais it is not their justification, but how they can have objects or be about something in the first place. Her second lecture was concerned with the infamous doctrine of things in themselves; unlike many commentators she does not think Kant's claim is merely conceptual, i.e. that we have a concept of how things are in themselves; for her Kant is committed to something more robust, namely the claim that there really are things in themselves. This, of course, raises the question of the relationship between things in themselves and appearances; in her opinion there are not two separate worlds, but one world in Kant. (Wolfgang Ertl)

カントは認識論を提出しているだけでなく、存在の基本的構造についての形而上学的理論をも提示しているというのが、Dr. Lucy Allais の主張であり、カントのこうした読み方の核心にはカントの超越論的観念論がある。これは、有名であるだけでなく、問題をはらむものでもある。Dr. Allais は、初回の講義において、超越論的観念論への「直接的議論」について論じた。他方、2回目の講義では、物自体と現象の間の関係が論じられた。カントにおいては、2つの別々の世界が存在するのではなく、単一の世界が存在するというのが、彼女の意見である。(抄訳:鈴木康則)



