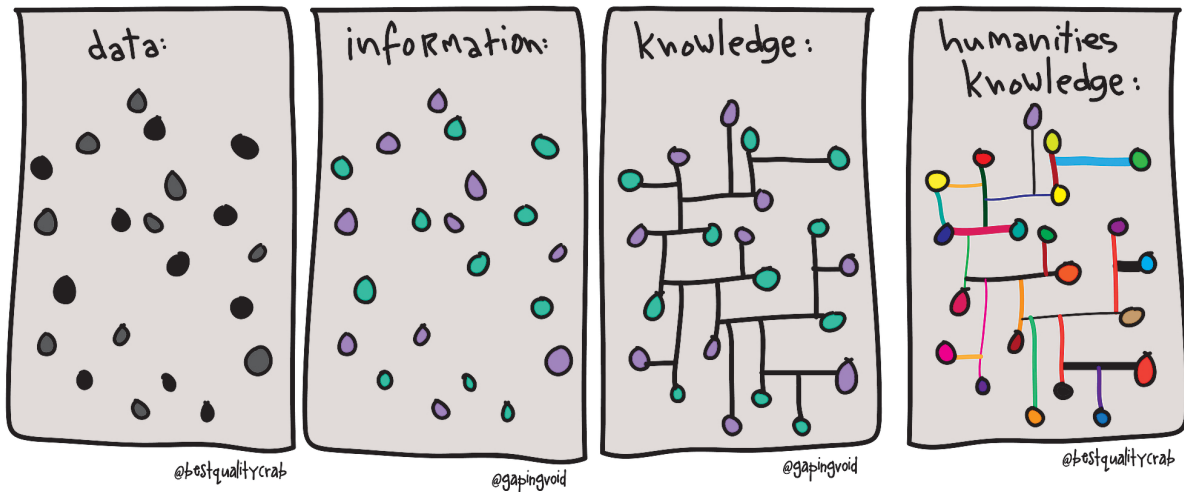


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**What is the epistemology?**

"The job of a judge, an army commander, a physicist (scientist), a farmer is only to evaluate the evidence and act in accordance with them" (John Stuart Mill).

This is what happens every day when deciding what to eat, to whom to trust, and what treatment to choose: to evaluate the evidence and act accordingly.



The increasing amount of knowledge (or information) required to sustain life increases the hunger of knowledge, that is, the demand for knowledge. As demand grows, not only more information (or knowledge) and research but also more false information / knowledge and pseudo-research become available.

So, it is vital to be able to separate knowledge with fake-/pseudo-knowledge.

It is vital to be able to identify the difference between true and false knowledge.

So, what is “the knowledge”? What is sought is a conceptual marker to enable a litmus test of knowledge.

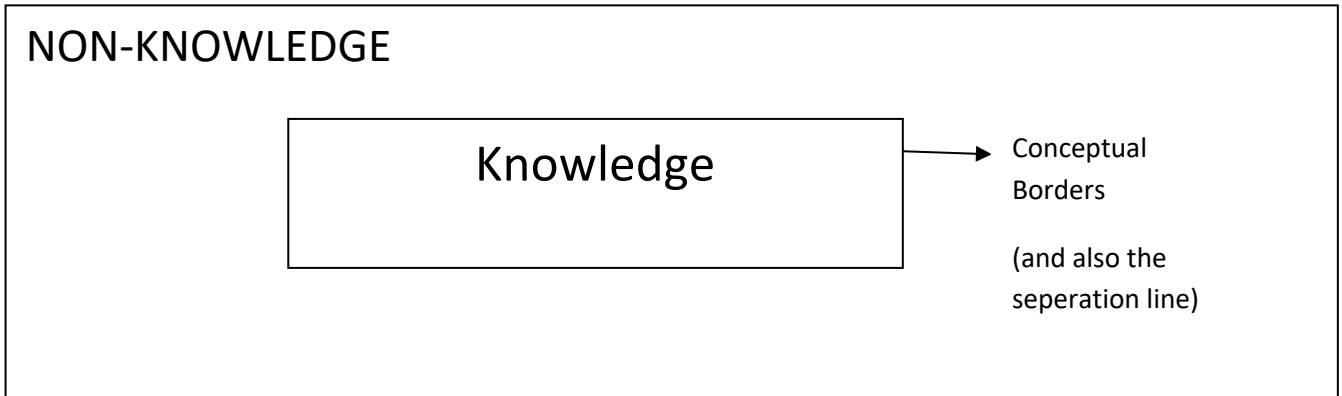
Like many other concepts people generally think that 'knowledge' is a self-explanatory concept. Until anybody's opinions on this subject are asked, people do not have any problems with this concept. In other words, in ordinary life, there is no problem with this concept until somebody asks a question about it. As long as you are not asked what the knowledge and to know is, you know exactly what the knowledge is.

We can apply the Marxist formulation of ideology to this situation. Marx’s understanding of ideology is summed up in the well-known phrase from his book *Capital*: “They do not know it,

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but they are doing it.” To know something is not an ideology but this approach is in accordance with the definition problem of the knowledge. To define something is to determine its conceptual borders. So, in figural, definition of the knowledge is something like below:



If the conceptual boundaries you have established correspond with the reality, it means that you have given a correct definition. But there is a problem here; how can you know that your borders correspond with reality? Do not forget that there is a difference between knowing the name of something and knowing something. All of us know something in various ways and we get some results. How and why does this mechanism (knowing something) works, and why those outside of it or those similar to it do not work?

#### **Now, let's ask some questions:**

Now, let's ask some questions and by this way begin to seek that what we know in fact?

A) What is the knowledge?

- What are the borders of knowledge? Are there any borders?
- What is the demarcation criteria of knowledge?

B) What is the source of the knowledge?

- What is to know something? Is it a process or immediate enlightenment?

C) What is the truth and what is its relationship with knowledge?

- What is the demarcation criteria of the truth?

So, the issue of what knowledge is –i.e. how best to define this notion / concept – is central to the epistemology.

## Theories of Truth: What is the truth criterion?

*“Unless you start thinking about it,  
EVERYONE KNOWS WHAT TRUTH MEANS!”*

The invention of the language, which is unique to the human, is connected with the ability to report and explain what happened. This sometimes leads to adornments of wishes. Stories begin to be told, and since they can sometimes contradict each other, the question of truth arises - the problem of truth or falsehood of a narrative or statement, for example, a statement about a hunt. A vital problem of truth begins with the question of whether the declaration is true or a fabricated fake (ie a tall story) with wishes.

### **"Do all truths in all languages share a common essence?"**

It can easily be seen that the purpose of a 'truth theory' is nothing more than determining the criteria to be used in determining the validity of different types of propositions.

So what's being discussed is "what makes a proposition right or wrong?" It is the question. This is, "In terms of any p proposition, what are the conditions in which" p (is true) "are present, and what are the conditions in which" is not p "? is the way of expression of the question. In other words, this is a way of asking how to determine the validity of propositions.

### **First Step:**

#### **TRUTH:**

The abstract noun “truth” has various uses. (a) It can be used to refer to the general relational *property* otherwise referred to as *being true*; though the latter label would be more perspicuous, it is rarely used, even in philosophical discussions. (b) The noun “truth” can be used to refer to the *concept* that “picks out” the property and is expressed in English by the adjective “true”. Some authors do not distinguish between concept and property; others do, or should: an account of the concept might differ significantly from an account of the property. To mention just one example, one might maintain, with some plausibility,

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that an account of the *concept* ought to succumb to the liar paradox (see the entry on the [liar paradox](#)), otherwise it wouldn't be an adequate account of *our* concept of truth; this idea is considerably less plausible in the case of the property. Any proposed "definition of truth" might be intend as a definition of the property or of the concept or both; its author may or may not be alive to the difference. (c) The noun "truth" can be used, finally, to refer to some set of true truthbarers (possibly unknown), as in: "The truth is out there", and: "The truth about this matter will never be known".