笛卡尔《第三沉思》的形而上 怀疑的怀疑对象*

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摘要:笛卡尔《第一哲学沉思集》中的《第三沉思》的形而上怀疑可以概括为这样一幅图景:我(即笛卡尔的沉思者)是可能如此不完美的,以至于创造我的作者(一个全能的欺骗者)甚至在我认为(I think)我清楚分明感知到的简单命题上欺骗我。本文通过解释这个形而上怀疑如何相关于那些清楚分明感知的简单命题或公理而澄清它的真正怀疑对象或外延。我的分析表明笛卡尔式的公理/简单命题没有真正的所谓的回忆起的清楚分明感知,而只有当下的清楚分明感知。在此基础上,我对《第三沉思》形而上怀疑的怀疑对象的四种解释的进行系统分析:解释[i] 主张怀疑对象是每个被回忆起的清楚分明感知的公理;解释[ii] 主张怀疑对象是每个当下清楚分明感知的公理;解释[iii] 主张怀疑对象是每个当下清楚分明感知的公理;解释[iii] 主张怀疑对象是每个当下的以及被回忆起的清楚分明感知的公理;解释[iv] 主张怀疑对象是某种一般性的东西,这个东西可以把单个清楚分明感知的公理归入其名下且它的否定

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与单个公理相矛盾。我为解释 [ii] 辩护,论证解释 [i] 是不可能 的,解释「iii]不得不最终坍塌为解释「ii],而解释「iv]虽然在哲 学上是可能的,但却被笛卡尔的文本所反对。所以解释「ii】是唯一 可接受和可信的对《第三沉思》形而上怀疑的外延的解释。

关键词: 笛卡尔; 形而上怀疑; 《第一哲学沉思集》; 外延; 上 帝;清楚分明的感知;记忆;公理

The Extension of Descartes' Metaphysical Doubt in the Third Meditation

Abstract: Descartes' metaphysical doubt in the Third Meditation (MD3, for short) presents such a scenario: it is possible that I [the Meditator am so imperfect as to be deceived by my creator (i. e., an omnipotent God/Deceiver) even in these simple matters which I think I perceive clearly and distinctly or the simple matters which seem to me clear and distinct. This paper clarifies the exact extension of MD3 by explaining how it is related to those simple/axiomatic beliefs or ideas based on clear and distinct perceptions. I argue that each axioms/axiomatic belief has no recollected clear and distinct perception in strict sense, but only a current clear and distinct perception. Then, I systematically analyze four interpretations of the extension of MD3: [i] the objects of MD3 are axiomatic beliefs based on recollected clear and distinct perceptions; [ii] its objects are axiomatic beliefs based on present clear and distinct perceptions; [iii] its objects are axiomatic beliefs based on both present and recollected clear and distinct perceptions; [iv] the direct object of MD3 is something general under which a particular axiomatic belief can fall and the denial of which is incompatible with the particular belief, but its indirect objects are axiomatic beliefs based on present or/ and recollected clear and distinct perceptions. I defend the interpretation [ii] and argue that the interpretation [i] is impossible, that the interpretation [iii] has to collapse into [ii], and that the interpretation [iv] is to a great extent philosophically possible, but not textually supported by Descartes. Therefore, [ii] is the only acceptable and credible interpretation.

Keywords: Descartes; metaphysical doubt; *Meditations*; extension; omnipotent God; clear and distinct perceptions; memory; axiom

导 论

笛卡尔的形而上怀疑(the metaphysical doubt,简称 MD)是一个以形而上的理由(a metaphysical reason)或形而上方面的理由为前提的怀疑论证(counter – argument)。在《第一哲学沉思集》中有四处涉及到这种形而上怀疑。《第一沉思》的形而上怀疑(简称 MD1,见 Med, 1.9-1.10)是去怀疑数学命题 2+3=5 的恶魔怀疑(见 Med, 1.12);《第二沉思》的形而上怀疑(简称 MD2,见 Med, 2.3)是去怀疑沉思者(Meditator^①)自己存在的大怀疑或绝对怀疑;《第三沉思》的形而上怀疑(MD3,见 Med, 3.4)相关于清楚分明感知的简单信念或公理(the simple beliefs or axioms based on clear and distinct perceptions),例如数学命题 2+3=5;《第五沉思》的形而上怀疑(简称 MD5,见 Med, 5.14)则被引入去怀疑被回忆起的清楚分明感知的复杂信念或定理(the complex belief or theorems based on recollected clear and distinct perceptions),例如一个几何学中的复杂定理。学者们对于 MD3 的确切怀疑对象有很多争论。

本论文通过处理相关于 MD3 的一些文本解释上的困难去澄清 MD3 的确切怀疑对象。本文的第 1 节将在整个笛卡尔《第一哲学沉思集》的怀疑脉络中定位 MD3 和重构它的标准形象。第 2 节概述二手文献中的四种解释: [i] MD3 的怀疑对象是每个被回忆起的清楚分明感知的公理 (each axiomatic belief based on recollected clear and distinct perception); [ii] MD3

① 区分《第一哲学沉思集》作者(笛卡尔/Descartes)和里面的第一人称叙述者(沉思者/Meditator)是必要的,因为两者并不能完全等同。

的怀疑对象是每个当下清楚分明感知的公理 (each axiomatic belief based on present clear and distinct perception); 「iii] MD3 的怀疑对象是每个当下的 以及被回忆起的清楚分明感知的公理 (each axiomatic belief based on both present and recollected clear and distinct perceptions); [iv] MD3 的间接怀疑 对象是每个当下的或/和被回忆起的清楚分明感知的公理,其直接怀疑对 象是某种一般性的东西(something general under which a particular axiomatic belief can fall and the denial of which is incompatible with the particular belief), 这个东西可以将单个清楚分明感知的公理归入其名下并且它的否定与单个 公理相矛盾。在第3节,我将表明笛卡尔式的公理没有真正的所谓的回忆 起的清楚分明感知,而只有当下的清楚分明感知,所以解释[i]是不可 信的,解释「iii]坍塌为解释「ii];在第4和5节,我消解一些文本上的 困难而为解释「ii〕辩护,然后我表明解释「iv」只是在哲学上或理论上 是可能的、但是在笛卡尔文本上是不可能的。最后、我得出结论、《第三 沉思》形而上怀疑的真正对象是每个当下被清楚分明感知的公理,即解释 [ii]₀

1.《第三沉思》的形而上怀疑

在《第三沉思》的开始部分, 笛卡尔从对 sum res cogitans (I am a thinking thing)^① 的清楚分明感知这个案例之中萃取出真理规则 (the Truth Rule: whatever I perceive very clearly and distinctly is true, 简称 TR)。依据 我对清楚分明感知(clear and distinct perceptions)这个笛卡尔的核心认识 论操作的研究结论,它主要由两种类型的操作构成:对简单命题性观念或 公理的心灵直观(the mental intuitions of simple propositional ideas/axioms) 和对复杂命题性观念或定理的演绎 (the deductions of complex propositional ideas/theorems)。笛卡尔式的公理 (比如2+3=5) 是一些天赋的公共观 念 (common notions) 或者简单命题性观念,而笛卡尔式的定理 (比如几 何定理:一个三角形的三角之和等于两直角)是一些由确定的公理必然演

① Med, 3.2, CSM 2: 24, AT 7: 35_o

绎而来的复杂命题性观念。无论是公理还是定理都可以还原成一些简单观念的必然性组合(necessary combinations of the simple ideas),比如 2+3=5是由三个简单观念构成的必然性连接。对于笛卡尔而言,由于人类的心灵是弱小且不完美的,因此心灵"不能同时思维大量的事物",而且也不能保持心灵的注意力(attention)始终持续地固定在相同的对象上以便清楚分明地感知他们。^② 所以,心灵既不能同时专注于所有清楚分明感知的对象,也不能在所有的时刻里对同一些对象持续保持着清楚分明感知的专注状态。因此,笛卡尔区分当下的清楚分明感知(present clear and distinct perceptions)和回忆起的清楚分明感知(recollected clear and distinct perceptions)。前者是主体正在清楚分明地感知一个命题和得出该命题的论证过程,而后者则是主体仅仅回忆起那个命题并记得其曾经被清楚分明感知过。

由于清楚分明感知属于理性的操作或纯粹理解(pure understanding),因而与感觉或感觉感知(sensory perception)无关,同时也不对心外之物的实在作没有依据的存在性承诺(an existential commitment to extramental things),而且由于清楚分明感知的对象都可以还原为简单观念的必然性组合,所以清楚分明感知完全可以避免笛卡尔《第一沉思》里前两个阶段的怀疑:第一个是怀疑不完美的外在条件下的感觉感知和完美的外在条件但不完美的内在条件下的感觉感知的可靠性;③第二个怀疑是怀疑感觉感知对心灵之外事物的存在/实在的存在性承诺的可靠性,④以及怀疑那些由简单观念合成的复杂观念的内在逻辑融贯性。⑤清楚分明的感知操作能避开《第一沉思》里第三个阶段的怀疑,即形而上怀疑(MD1)么?我对 MD1

① Conversation, CSMK: 335, AT 5: 148.

② 见 Med, 4. 16, 5. 14, CSM 2: 43, 48, AT 7: 62, 69; 另参考 Principles, 1. 13, CSM 1: 197, AT 8a: 9; Letter to Voetius, May 1643, CSMK: 223, AT 8b: 170; Letter to [Mesland], 2 May 1644, CSMK: 233, AT 4: 116; Letter to Princess Elizabeth, 15 September 1645, CSMK: 267, AT 4: 295。

³ 见 Med, 1.3—1.5, 6.7, CSM 2: 12—13, 53, AT 7: 18—19, 76—77; Principles, 1.4, CSM 1: 193—194, AT 8a: 5—6。

④ 见 Med, 1.4, 1.5, 6.7, CSM 2: 12—13, 53, AT 7: 18—19, 76—77; Principles, 1.4, CSM 1: 194, AT 8a: 6; 另参考 Med, 3.7—3.12, CSM 2: 26—27, AT 7: 38—40。

⑤ 见 Med, 1.6—1.8, CSM 2: 13—14, AT 7: 19—20。

的结构重构如下:①

$\lceil MD1 \rceil$

- (1) I saw that *sometimes* other people make mistakes even in those simple matters or beliefs (i. e., even in mathematical propositions and self evident principles) which *they think* they know in the most perfect way [perfectissime scire arbitrantur] (i. e., in the sense of sensory perception).
 - (2) Deception and error is imperfections.
- (3) It is possible that, like other people, I am also so imperfect as to be deceived *occasionally* even in those simple matters or beliefs which I think I know in the most perfect way (i. e. , in the sense of sensory perception). [依据 (1) 和 (2)]
 - (4) It is possible that I am created by an omnipotent God/Deceiver.
- (5) It is possible that I am so imperfect as to be deceived by an omnipotent God *all the time* even in those simple matters or beliefs (e.g., "every time I add two and three") which *I think* I know in the most perfect way (i.e., in the sense of sensory perception). [依据 (3) 和 (4)]
- (6) It is possible that I am created by something less powerful than an omnipotent God (e. g., "by fate, chance or a continuous chain of events" or "some other means"; by myself or some other sources.).
- (7) The less powerful my author is, the more likely that I am so imperfect as to be deceived all the time. [依据 (3) 和 (6)]
- (8) It is possible that I am so imperfect as to be deceived by my less powerful author all the time even in those simple matters or beliefs which I think I know in the most perfect way (i. e. , in the sense of sensory perception). 「依据(7)
- (9) It is possible that I am so imperfect or defective as to be deceived all the time by my author (either an omnipotent God or something less pow-

① 见 Med, 1.9—1.10, CSM 2: 14—15, AT 7: 21; 另参考 Med, 6.7, CSM 2: 53, AT 7: 77; Principles, 1.5, CSM 1: 194, AT 8a: 6。

- (10) All my past belief (e. g., that 2+3=5) about these simple things, regardless whether they really exist outside me or not, which *I think* I know in the most perfect way (i. e., in the sense of sensory perception), are also doubtful. 「依据(9)
- (11) Now or up till now I am located in a constantly illusory and deceptive external world or in a big delusive dream. 「依据(10)]

从中可以看出, MD1 主要依赖于三个前提:

MD1 (3): It is possible that, like other people, I am also so imperfect as to be deceived *occasionally* even in those simple matters or beliefs which *I think* I knew in the most perfect way (i. e., in the sense of sensory perception).

MD1 (4): It is possible that I am created by an omnipotent God/Deceiver.

MD1 (6): It is possible that I am created by something less powerful than an omnipotent God.

那么对于笛卡尔而言,问题就是这三个导致 MD1 的理由是否可以被重新引入去怀疑清楚分明感知的信念?事实上,笛卡尔确实重新引入他们去形成《第三沉思》和《第五沉思》的两处形而上怀疑。

在《第三沉思》的第三和第四段,笛卡尔形成形而上怀疑(MD3)所引入的两个理由是:

MD3 (3): I previously accepted as wholly certain and manifest [manifesta] many things which I afterwards realized were doubtful. (Med, 3.3)

MD3 (4): It is possible that I am created by an omnipotent God/Deceiver (i. e., some God of "supreme power"). (Med, 3.4)

MD3(4)等同于 MD1(4),两者都是涉及到"我关于上帝至上权力 的前见"。^① MD3 (3) 是 MD1 (3) 的修正版,因为 MD1 (3) 涉及到在感 觉意义上的完美感知,而 MD3(3)则是相关于清楚分明的感知(笛卡尔 的术语之中 "manifest/manifestly", "evident/evidently", "clear/clearly"通 常都是"clear and distinct/clearly and distinctly"的同义词)。很显然、笛卡 尔在某种意义上重新引入了 MD1 (3) 和 MD1 (4)。但是 MD1 (6) 却被 省略了,可能的原因是因为 MD1(4)的图景能够给人造成一个令人难忘 的极具修辞性的怀疑效果,而 MD1 (6) 所勾画的图像却是如此平淡无奇。 所以尽管 MD1 (6) 有更强的怀疑效力, ^② MD1 (4) 和它的变体 MD3 (4) 仍然以其更令人印象深刻的怀疑效果而被笛卡尔的沉思者始终存念于心作 为这两个形而上怀疑理由的代表或代言者。另外, 意外的是笛卡尔在这里 强烈暗示 MD3 (3) 这个理由不适用于 MD3 的对象, 3 因为他宣称 MD3 (4) 是尝试将公理置于怀疑的"唯一理由 (the only reason)"。

刻画 MD3 的段落 Med, 3.4 造成了大量的分歧和争论, 它是笛卡尔文 本之中最困难的段落之一,这里有必要全文引述如下:

[Med , 3.4]: [A] But what about when I was considering [considerabam something very simple and straightforward in arithmetic or geometry, for example that two and three added together make five, and so on? Did I not see [intuebar] at least these things clearly [perspicue] enough to affirm their truth? [B] Indeed, the only reason for my later [postea] judgement that they were open to doubt was that it occurred to me that perhaps some God could have given me a nature such that I was deceived even in matters which seemed [viderentur] most evident [manifestissima]. And whenever my preconceived belief in the supreme power of God comes to mind, I cannot but admit that it would be easy for him, if he so desired, to bring it about that I go wrong even in those matters which I think I see [intueri] ut-

① Med, 3.4, CSM 2: 25, AT 7: 36

参考 Sixth Replies, CSM 2: 289, AT 7: 428。

Med, 3.3, CSM 2: 24-25, AT 7: 35; 参考 Second Replies, CSM 2: 104, AT 7: 146。

terly clearly [evidentissime] with my mind's eye. [C] Yet when I turn to the things themselves which I think I perceive very clearly [valde clare], I am so convinced by them that I spontaneously declare: let whoever can do so deceive me, he will never bring it about that I am nothing, so long as I continue to think I am something; or make it true at some future time that I have never existed, since it is now true that I exist; or bring it about that two and three added together are more or less than five, or anything of this kind in which I see a manifest contradiction. [D] And since I have no cause to think that there is a deceiving God, and I do not yet even know for sure whether there is a God at all, any reason for doubt which depends simply on this supposition is a very slight and, so to speak, metaphysical one. But in order to remove even this slight reason for doubt, as soon as the opportunity arises I must examine whether there is a God, and, if there is, whether he can be a deceiver. For if I do not know this, it seems [videor] that I can never be quite certain about anything else.

Output

Description:

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在这个段落之中,[A]部分提出一个问题:是否被清楚分明感知的公理是可疑的?这些被笛卡尔提及的相关于形而上怀疑的例子要么是一些"在算数或几何中非常简单而又直接"的东西(如2+3=5),要么是一些公共观念或公共原则(例如命题 I exist),那么 MD3 必定相关于笛卡尔式的公理。②又由于笛卡尔刻画这些公理作为 what we intuit "clearly [perspicue]"③或 what "I think perceive very clearly [valde clare]",并且这个信念 I exist [其深层结构是:the thinker of this thought event exists④]是一个清楚分明感知的例子,所以 MD3 的对象必定相关于清楚分明的感知。只是不清楚是否 MD3 是既相关于当下的清楚分明感知又相关于被回忆起的清楚

① Med, 3.4, CSM 2: 25, AT 7: 35-36; 下划强调线和编号为本文作者所加。

② 参考 Second Replies, CSM 2: 104, AT 7: 145。

③ 这个词可以翻译为"transparently clear [perspicua]", 参考 Second Replies, CSM 2: 104, AT 7: 145。

④ 见 Kemmerling (2005: 119—121)。

分明感知, 还是只相关于他们二者之一, 抑或是相关于某个其他东西。 MD3 的真正外延造成了很多讨论,在澄清这个问题之前,我临时地将 MD3 重构成如下形式:

[MD3]

- (3) I previously accepted as wholly certain and manifest [manifesta] many things which I afterwards realized were doubtful. [这个理由不适用]
 - (4) It is possible that I am created by an omnipotent God/Deceiver.
- (5) It is possible that I am so imperfect as to be deceived by my author (i. e., an omnipotent God) "even in matters which seemed [viderentur] most manifest [manifestissima]" or "even in those matters which I think I intuit [intueri] most evidently [evidentissime] with my mind's eye". [依 据 (4)]
- (6) It is possible that those matters "which seemed most manifest" or "which I think I intuit most evidently with my mind's eye" are false. 「依据 (5)
- (7) It is possible that an axiomatic belief (e.g., that 2 + 3 = 5) based on (present and/or recollected) clear and distinct perception is false. 「依据 (6)]

在笛卡尔证明上帝存在(从《第三沉思》到《第五沉思》)之后,在 《第五沉思》末尾笛卡尔又将话题引到形而上怀疑 (MD5)上:

[Med, 5.14]: Admittedly my nature is such that so long as I perceive something very clearly and distinctly I cannot but believe it to be true. $[\cdots]$. For example, when I consider the nature of a triangle, it appears [apparet] most evident [evidentissime] to me [\cdots] that its three angles are equal to two right angles; and so long as I attend to the proof, I cannot but believe this to be true. But as soon as I turn my mind's eye away from the proof, then in spite of still remembering that I perceived it very clearly, I can easily fall into doubt about its truth, if I am unaware of God. For I can convince myself that I have a natural disposition to go wrong from time to time in matters which I think I perceive as evidently as can be [evidentissime \right]. This will be even more likely when I remember that there have been frequent cases where I have regarded things as true and certain, but have later been led by other arguments to judge them to be false. ①

从这个文本可以清楚地看见 MD5 这个怀疑论证是以如下两个理由作 为前提的:

MD5 (3): I remember that there have been frequent cases where I have regarded things as true and certain, but have later been led by other arguments to judge them to be false. (Med. 5.14)

MD5 (4): It is possible that I am created by an omnipotent God/Deceiver (i. e., "if I am unaware of God"). (Med, 5.14)

MD5 (3) 显然是 MD3 (3) 的变体, 而 MD5 (4) 则等同于 MD3 (4)。这两个理由在《第五沉思》末尾又再次被提及。^② 我将 MD5 这个怀 疑论证的结构重构如下:

$\lceil MD5 \rceil$

- (3) I remember that there have been frequent cases where I have regarded things as true and certain, but have later been led by other arguments to judge them to be false.
 - (4) It is possible that I am created by an omnipotent God/Deceiver.
- (5) It is possible that I am so imperfect as to be deceived from time to time by my author (i. e., an omnipotent God) "in matters which I think I perceive most evidently [evidentissime]". 「依据 (3) 和 (4)]③

① Med, 5.14, CSM 2:48, AT 7:69-70; 下划线为本文作者所加。

Med, 5.15 (CSM 2:48, AT 7:70) 将这两个理由表述如下:

⁽³⁾ I have in the past regarded as true and certain many things which I afterwards recognized to be false.

⁽⁴⁾ It is possible that the way I am made makes me prone to frequent error.

MD5 (3) 使得从 MD5 (4) 到 MD5 (5) 的推理"愈加可能 (even more likely)" (Med, 5.14)。

- (6) It is possible that the matters "which I think I perceive most evidently [evidentissime]" are false. 「依据 (5)]
- (7) It is possible that a theorematic belief (e.g., that three angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles) based on recollected clear and distinct perceptions is false. 「依据 (6)]

可以看出,笛卡尔对 MD5 的确切怀疑对象表述是很清楚的,那就是 被回忆起的清楚分明感知的定理。对比 MD3 和 MD5, 两者都主要依赖于 同一个形而上的理由("我可能是由一个全能的上帝或全能的欺骗者所创 造")。因此这两个怀疑论证本质上属于同一个怀疑类型, ① 他们的核心图 景可以表述为:

(5): It is possible that I am so imperfect as to be deceived by my author (i. e., an omnipotent God) in these matters which I think I perceive clearly and distinctly or the matters which seem to me clear and distinct.

既然我们能够明确 MD5 的外延是忆起的清楚分明感知的定理的集合, 那么我们也可以合理地相信 MD3 的外延也应该是被回忆起的清楚分明感 知的公理的集合。似乎 MD3 的怀疑对象不存在争议, 但是事实上还存在 着其他并非可随意忽略的理由去主张其他解释。

Ⅱ. MD3 的怀疑对象的四个解释

我将 MD3 (7) 仅仅视为对 MD3 外延的一个临时权官的表达。原则 上,关于 MD3 的外延存在着四种竞争性的解释,每一种看起来都非常有

① 有人或许认为 Med, 5.14 的语境不同于 Med, 3.14, 因为前者已经位于笛卡尔证明上帝存在之 后。所以两处怀疑不能同等视之。事实上,虽然 Med,5.14 位于笛卡尔证明上帝存在之后, 但是其语境则是与 Med, 3.4 完全一致, 因为笛卡尔的沉思者在 Med, 5.14 是去设想"如果我 没有意识到上帝 (if I am unaware of God)"这种情况下的形而上怀疑情况,这个沉思者与 Med, 3.4 的沉思者都是不可知论者 (agnostic)。所以我有权将这两个形而上怀疑视为同一个 怀疑类型。

道理:

[i] MD3 的怀疑对象是每个被回忆起的清楚分明感知的公理。

有许多理由去主张这个解释: 首先, Med, 3.4 中的「A] 部分的时态 信息看起来告诉我们 MD3 的对象是涉及一个过去的清楚分明感知;其次, [B] 中的这个短语 "my later [postea] judgement" 看起来表明这个形而上 理由是被用来去怀疑过去的清楚分明的感知;^① 其三,「C〕部分也表明沉 思者从某个不同的状态(即从一个被回忆起的清楚分明感知)转向一个当 下的清楚分明感知("I turn to the things themselves");其四,这个解释与 [D] 中的极端立场融贯一致,这个立场是说如果没有关于沉思者的创造 者 (即善的上帝) 的知识,他将不能确定任何其他事情 ("anything else"),包括这些公理;其五,这个解释和《第一沉思》的形而上怀疑 (MD1) 都一致地主张数学命题 2+3=5 能够被形而上怀疑所怀疑或动摇: 最后,也是最重要的是解释「i]完美地兼容于笛卡尔大量文本所勾勒的 关于被回忆起的清楚分明感知的不确定/可被疑的学说(即形而上怀疑可 以成功动摇或怀疑那些被回忆起的清楚分明感知的定理性信念)。2 但是 [i] 存在如何解释文本「C] 的困难,因为「C] 显然表明沉思者正在设 想的情况是一个全能的欺骗者正在那些他当下清楚分明感知的简单事物上 欺骗着他 ("I turn to the things themselves which I think I perceive very clearly")。而且, 「i 」也会产生一个解释不融贯的地方, 那就是在《第三沉

① Gewirth (1941), Newman & Nelson (1999), 和 Carriero (2008) 是少有的几个我所发现的相信这个词"later [postea]"暗示了一个感知心灵状态变化的解释者,他们主张这个段落里的形而上怀疑所涉及到的对象不是对数学命题 2 + 3 = 5 的被专注的或当下的清楚分明感知。那是指那种仅当对简单而直接的数学命题 2 + 3 = 5 "专注过后"的情形(Gewirth, 1941: 384—385);那是指沉思者将其注意力从数学命题 2 + 3 = 5 上偏离之后的情形(Newman & Nelson, 1999: 376—377; 378—379);"怀疑在其后变成可能的,即当我停止清楚地感知到某物是如此这般时",并且我不再"处于类 cogito 的状态",而是"从一个类 cogito 状态之中退出"(Carriero, 2008: 308—309)。

② 凡 Med, 5. 14, 5. 15, CSM 2: 48—49, AT 7: 69—70; Second Replies, CSM 2: 100—101, 104, AT 7: 140—141, 146; Principles, 1. 13, CSM 1: 197, AT 8a: 9—10; Letter to Regius, 24 May 1640, CSMK: 147, AT 3: 64—65; Letter to Voetius, May 1643, CSMK: 223, AT 8b: 170; Conversation, CSMK: 334, 353, AT 5: 148, 178。

思》之中信念 I exist 在其被回忆起的状态中变得可疑或不确定,而在《第 二沉思》中这个信念是不可被动摇的。所以,如果解释[i]可信,它需 要能够对付所有这些困难。

[ii] MD3 的怀疑对象是每个当下的清楚分明感知的公理。

[C] 中的句子 "let whoever can do so deceive me, […]" 非常清楚地 表明笛卡尔正在设想的场景是当下清楚分明感知的公理在当下时刻是否是 可被 MD3 动摇而可疑的。事实上,对每个公理的相信都是由一个正面的 论证 (a positive argument, 简称 PA3) 所支持的, [C] 中所给出的正面论 证是:

[PA3]

- (1) I am perceiving clearly and distinctly an axiomatic proposition (for instance, that 2 + 3 = 5).
- (2) My belief about the axiomatic proposition based on a present clear and distinct perception is true at present moment.

对比怀疑论证 MD3 (怀疑一个信念) 和正面论证 PA3 (肯定一个信 念), 笛卡尔说因为 MD3 不能动摇那些以 PA3 为基础的信念, 所以沉思者 是"如此地信服于(so convinced by)" PA3 以至于他相信这些公理性信念 是真的。笛卡尔在「C]中的推理结构如下:

- (1) The denial of the axiomatic proposition based on a present clear and distinct perception contains "a manifest contradiction".
- (2) It is impossible that my belief about the axiomatic proposition based on the present clear and distinct perception is false at present moment.
- (3) My belief about the axiomatic proposition is not doubtful at present moment.

可以看出,的确有非常强的文本证据去支持解释「ii],因为这个解释 可以很好地说明文本 [C],并且与笛卡尔关于当下的清楚分明感知拥有一 种当下确定性(current certainty)的学说相一致。^① 这个被笛卡尔经常阐述的学说主张所有当下清楚分明感知的公理性或定理性信念在当下时刻都不能被任何怀疑理由或论证(甚至包括形而上怀疑)所推翻,所以我们被强制去相信这些信念是真的。就这个信念 I exist 而言,解释 [ii] 不存在与《第二沉思》的结论(即主张这个信念是不可怀疑的)相矛盾的问题。但是 [ii] 看起来会导致另外一个矛盾:《第一沉思》主张数学命题 2 + 3 = 5 能够被 MD1 所动摇,而依据 [ii] 的话这个命题在《第三沉思》是不可动摇的。另外 [ii] 可能与文本 [D] 所主张的极端立场(在没有关于良善上帝存在的知识的情况下,没有任何命题是能够不被动摇而确定的)相冲突。如果 [ii] 是正确的话,它必须能够解释相关于这个数学命题的不一致的结论,并且还应该能够缓解与 [D] 中极端立场的潜在冲突,以及处理与 [A] 和 [B] 相关的一些文本上的解释困难。

[iii] MD3 的怀疑对象既包括每个当下清楚分明感知的公理也包括每个被回忆起的清楚分明感知的公理。

依据这个解释,在[A]和[B]中所讨论的对象事实上是当下的以及被回忆起的清楚分明感知的公理,而[C]中仅仅论及当下清楚分明感知的公理的情况(并发现 MD3 不能动摇和推翻他们)。所以,尽管原则上MD3 的对象包括当下的和被回忆起的两类,但是 MD3 仅仅只能有效地或成功地动摇被回忆起的那一类。解释[iii]可以调节文本[A]、[B]、[C]和[D]之间的立场分歧,而且它也能说明涉及到数学命题 2 + 3 = 5 以及命题 I exist 的相关的融贯性解释问题。《第三沉思》所论无非是被回忆起的命题 2 + 3 = 5 或 I exist 是可疑的,而《第二沉思》所论就是命题 I exist 事实上是属于当下的那一类因而是不可动摇的,而《第一沉思》所论

① R. Med, 3.4, 3.9, 4.10; 5.6; 5.12, 5.14, CSM 2: 25, 27, 41, 45, 47, 48, AT 7: 35—36, 38—39, 58—59, 65, 68—70; Second Replies, CSM 2: 103—104, AT 7: 144—146; Seventh Replies, CSM 2: 309, AT 7: 460; Principles, Preface, 1.13, 1.43, CSM 1: 179, 197, 207, AT 9b: 2, AT 8a: 9, 21; Letter to Regius, 24 May 1640, CSMK: 147, AT 3: 64—65; Letter to Voetius, May 1643, CSMK: 223, AT 8b: 170; Letter to [Mesland], 2 May 1644, CSMK: 233—234, AT 4: 115—116; Conversation, CSMK: 333, 334, 353, AT 5: 146, 148, 178。

的数学命题2+3=5并不基于任何当下的清楚分明感知,而只是基于感觉 (通过具体的物质对象和例示去理解数),因而也是可疑的。既然公理在被 回忆起的清楚分明感知的状态下是可疑的, 在没有关于良善上帝存在的知 识的情况下我们当然不能确定他们的真。看起来解释「iii】是「i】和 [ii] 的绝好替代品,因为它拥有两者的全部优点而无它们的任何缺点。尽 管「iii】是能够比前两个解释都能很好地解释笛卡尔的文本,但是它缺少 一些关键的和正面的文本去支持公理也存在着当下的和被回忆起的两个清 楚分明感知的版本。这个区分应用于公理将事实上与笛卡尔在《第二组答 辩》里的相关文本冲突。

[iv] MD3 的间接对象是每个当下的或/和被回忆起的清楚分明感知的 具体公理, MD3 的直接对象是某种一般性的东西 (something general), 比如 "what seems to me clear and distinct", "all axiomatic beliefs of present and/or recollected clear and distinct perception", 或 "the general proposition or principle that whatever I very clearly and distinctly perceive is true",而这个一般性的东西可以把单个被清楚分明感知的具体公理归入 其名下并且它的否定与单个具体公理相矛盾 (a particular axiomatic belief can fall under this general thing and the denial of this general thing is incompatible with the particular belief) of

这个解释最初由 Antony Kenny (1968; 1970)^① 提出,并得到一些学者 的支持。^② Kenny 认为 Med. 3. 4 这个段落"显示了一个一阶怀疑(first - order doubt) 和二阶怀疑 (second - order doubt) 的区分": 虽然我「沉思 者〕不能直接地或以一阶的方式去怀疑一个特定具体的公理,当"我心灵 的眼睛对着它"的时候或当"我明确地思考"它的时候,

但是我好像能够背离它并以一种迂回间接的方式怀疑它。我能够

① Kenny 或许受到 Willis Doney 的启发。后者提出一个区分: "(a)一个一般性规则: 所有清楚 分明的观念都是真的"和"(b)对一个具体清楚分明观念的真的断言"(Doney, 1955: 334)。

见 Ashworth (1972: 91), Curley (1978: 123—124), Rodis - Lewis (1979: 22—26), Newman & Nelson (1999: 375, 377), Smith (2005: 177—178), Kemmerling (2005: 171—177)

在某个一般性的标题下(some general heading)指涉它,例如'what seems to me most obvious';而且我能够提出一个整体性问题: whether everything that seems to me most obvious may not in fact be false。当我明确地思考一个公理时,我不能相信它是错的甚或悬置对它的真的判断。[…]。因此这些公理在普遍而言(generically)是可疑的,而在单个而言(severally)则是不可疑的。[…]。这个二阶怀疑就是那个除非证明良善上帝存在之外而不能被移除的形而上怀疑。①

对 Kenny 而言,一些当下被清楚分明感知的单个命题 (特别是简单而 自明的公理)能够免疫于一阶怀疑(即当沉思者正专注着他们时去怀疑他 们),但是没有任何此类单个命题可以逃逸于二阶怀疑或形而上怀疑(即 当他们被关联于某个能够被形而上怀疑所怀疑的其他东西时,沉思者通过 怀疑那个东西而去迂回间接地怀疑他们)。②例如,沉思者能够通过设想 "what seems to me clear and distinct" may be false 而间接地实现对单个公理 的形而上怀疑。这个形而上怀疑能够"仅仅通过这类指涉性的晦涩不明的 包装 (referentially opaque wrappers) 而触及这些「公理性」命题", 就像 我们说"'perhaps what I perceived five minutes ago is false' or 'perhaps I go wrong in what seems to me most evident'。"③ 另外,沉思者也能够通过设想 all axiomatic beliefs based on clear and distinct perceptions may be false 并因为 单个公理属于这个公理集合中的一员而间接地实现对这个单个公理的形而 上怀疑。"单个直观的真理是从来不可疑的,仅仅直观的普遍可靠性是可 疑的,并且在确证直观的普遍可靠性时唯有单个的直观可资利用。"④ 在另 外一篇文章中, Kenny 甚至相信 Med. 3. 4 中的文本 [B] 和 [D] 明显地 支持形而上怀疑是一个关于这个一般命题 (whatever I clearly and distinctly perceive is true) 的怀疑,就是说:

I can metaphysically doubt that (for all p, if I clearly and distinctly

① Kenny (1968: 183-184); 强调线是本文作者所加。

② Kenny (1968: 183—185)。

³ Kenny (1970: 689) o

④ Kenny (1968: 194) ₀

perceive that p, then p).

文本「A]和「C]则是表明形而上怀疑不能直接应用到单个命题上, 即这个一般命题的例示或实例上, 所以:

For all p, if I clearly and distinctly perceive that p, then I cannot doubt that p. ①

沉思者能够通过思考 the general proposition that whatever I perceive very clearly and distinctly is true may be false 去间接地形而上地怀疑一个公理。

综上所述,依据解释[iv],我们可以将 MD3 重新表述如下:

[MD3]

- (4): It is possible that I am created by an omnipotent God/Deceiver.
- (5): It is possible that I am so imperfect as to be deceived by my author (i. e., an omnipotent God) "even in matters which seemed [viderentur] most manifest [manifestissima]" or "even in those matters which I think I intuit [intueri] most evidently [evidentissime] with my mind's eye" . 「依据 (4)]
- (6): It is possible that those matters "which seemed most manifest" or "which I think I intuit most evidently with my mind's eye" are false. [依据 (5)
- (6)': It is possible that q is false. (q = what seems to me clear and distinct, or q = all axiomatic beliefs of present and/or recollected clear anddistinct perception, or q = the general proposition or principle that whatever I very clearly and distinctly perceive is true). [依据(6)]
- (7): It is possible that an axiomatic belief (e.g., that 2 + 3 = 5) based on (present and/or recollected) clear and distinct perception is false. 「依据 (6)′]

解释[iv]的关键在于将 MD3 (6) 理解为 MD3 (6)'。虽然[iv]能

Kenny (1970: 688—690)

够很好地解释 *Med*, 3.4 的文本,并且也可以很好处理涉及两个命题 (2+3=5 和 I exist) 的解释一致性问题,但是 [iv] 缺少关键而明确的笛卡尔文本上的支持,且也遭受一些批评。

综上所述,一般看来,对于 MD3 外延的任何可靠解释,必须至少要满足如下几个条件: [1] 它能够在《第一哲学沉思集》的整体语境中一致地解释 [A]、[B]、[C] 和 [D] 四处文本; [2] 它能够很好解释涉及到两个命题(2+3=5 和 I exist)在《第一沉思》、《第二沉思》和《第三沉思》之间的解释一致性问题; [3] 它能够说明笛卡尔对形而上怀疑的表达中"which seemed most manifest"或"which I think I see most evidently with my mind's eye"与(当下或/和被回忆起的清楚分明感知的)公理之间的关系; [4] 它能够合理地说明为什么笛卡尔不视 MD3(3)为一个 MD3的好的理由或前提,却视它的变体「MD5(3)]为 MD5 的好的理由和前提。

Ⅲ. 存在公理的被回忆起的清楚分明感知么?

就笛卡尔的清楚分明感知操作和对象而言,原则上存在四种组合,他们面对形而上怀疑的确定性或不确定性情况可以概述为下表:

Items	Axioms	Theorems
Present clear and distinct perception	√ (indubitable)	√ (indubitable)
Recollected clear and distinct perception	? (?)	√ (doubtful)

从此表中可以看出,唯一不确定的事情就是是否存在这个类别:公理的被回忆起的清楚分明感知。答案部分地决定了上述四种 MD3 外延解释的正确性。笛卡尔在文本中经常谈及清楚分明感知操作的当下和被回忆起的两种类别。^① 这个区分的细节可以重构如下:

① 见 Med, 5. 14, 5. 15, CSM 2: 48—49, AT 7: 69—70; Second Replies, CSM 2: 100, 104—105, AT 7: 140, 145—146; Fourth Replies, CSM 2: 171, AT 7: 246; Seventh Replies, CSM 2: 309, AT 7: 460; 另参看 Principles, 1. 13, CSM 1: 197, AT 8a: 9—10; Conversation, CSMK: 353, AT 5: 178; Letter to Regius, 24 May 1640, CSMK: 147, AT 3: 64—65; Letter to Voetius, May 1643, CSMK: 223, AT 8b: 170; Letter to [Mesland], 2 May 1644, CSMK: 234, AT 4: 117。

TR1—perception: A present/current clear and distinct perception of a proposition p is an operation by which our mind is perceiving clearly and distinctly p. A standard clear and distinct perception requires at least that our mind is actually attending to or paying attention to the conclusion p and the premises, arguments, reasons (if there is any) deducing p].

TR2—perception: A recollected clear and distinct perception of a proposition p is an operation by which (1) our mind simply recalls or recollects the conclusion p without actually attending to or paying attention to the "premises", "arguments", "reasons" or "sequence" deducing p, and (2) our mind remembers having perceived p clearly and distinctly in the past.

我简称当下的清楚分明感知为 TR1 操作,被回忆起的清楚分明感知为 TR2 操作。在字里行间, 笛卡尔的陈述给人很强印象的是 TR2 操作只相关 于定理或复杂的命题,因为他强调 TR2 操作要求心灵将其注意力从那些演 绎其结论的"前提","论证","理由","推理序列"上移开。事实上, 笛卡尔的《第二组答辩》提供了一组决定性的文本证据支持这个观察:

Accordingly, if there is any certainty to be had, the only remaining alternative is that it occurs in the clear perceptions of the intellect and nowhere else.

Now some of these perceptions are so transparently clear [perspicua] and at the same time so simple [simplicia] that we cannot ever think of [cogitare] them without believing them to be true. The fact that I exist so long as I am thinking, or that what is done cannot be undone, are examples of truths in respect of which we manifestly possess this kind of certainty. For we cannot doubt them unless we think of them; but we cannot think of them without at the same time believing they are true, as was supposed. Hence we cannot doubt them without at the same time believing they are true; that is, we can never doubt them.

It is no objection to this to say that we have often seen people 'turn out

to have been deceived in matters where they thought their knowledge was as clear as the sunlight'. For we have never seen, indeed no one could possibly see, this happening to those who have reliedsolely on the intellect in their quest for clarity [claritatem] in their perceptions; we have seen it happen only to those who tried to derive such clarity from the senses or from some false preconceived opinion. It is also no objection for someone to make out that such truths might appear false to God or to an angel. For the evident clarity [evidentia nostrae] of our perceptions does not allow us to listen to anyone who makes up this kind of story.

There are other truths which are perceived very clearly [clarissime] by our intellect so long as we attend to the arguments on which our knowledge of them depends; and we are therefore incapable of doubting them during this time. But we may forget the arguments [rationum] in question and later remember simply the conclusions which were deduced from them. The question will now arise as to whether we possess the same firm and immutable conviction concerning these conclusions, when we simply recollect that they were previously deduced from quite evident [evidentibus] principles. ①

这些段落是笛卡尔系统描述他的清楚分明感知操作的地方,我们容易看到清楚分明的感知有两个主要类型:第一个是对公理的"transparently clear"和"simple"的感知;第二个是定理的清楚分明的感知。一个定理是由"显明的(evident)"原则或公理在一个推理链中演绎而来。笛卡尔确实对定理进行了TR1/TR2操作的区分,但是他没有提及公理也可以有如此的区分。事实上,不仅在此处,笛卡尔在其他地方(就我所知而言)也没有任何关于公理区分TR1/TR2操作的论述。如果公理也确实存在着这个区分的话,上述所引的段落是笛卡尔最应该提及和完整描述它的地方。笛卡尔没有提及此区分,这或许可以解释为因为《第一哲学沉思集》的主要兴趣是知识(scientific knowledge [scientia])。依据我的考察,笛卡

① Second Replies, CSM 2: 104, AT 7: 145-146; 下划线和斜体都是本文作者所加。

尔将"知识"定义为由清楚分明感知操作形成的永恒确定的真的推理性信 念 (eternally certain true inferential/theorematic beliefs based on clear and distinct perceptions)。而非推理性的公理性信念 (non - inferential/axiomatic beliefs) 或公共观念 (common notions) 传统上不被视为知识。^① 如果我们 仔细地检查笛卡尔对于公理的清楚分明感知的谈论的话,这个解释理由也 是没有太大用处的。命题 I exist so long as I am thinking 的例子表明公理的 清楚分明感知是简单的心灵直观 (simple mental intuitions)。② 在公理的感 知中包含着理智的"清楚性 (clarity [claritatem])"或"显明的清楚性 (evident clarity [evidentia nostrae])"。依据笛卡尔关于 TR1 操作的当下确 定性学说, 所有基于 TR1 操作的信念, 无论公理还是定理, 都是不能被任 何怀疑所动摇或怀疑的,他们掌握了一种当下时刻的确定性以至于我们不 得不相信他们是真的。这就是笛卡尔所言"we cannot think of [cogitare] them without at the same time believing they are true"的本质意义所在。那就 是说,如果我们能"思考 (think of)"这些公理,那么必然伴随出现我们 同时相信他们是真的。所以,这里的术语"think of"应该被解读为TR1 操作(即心灵直观)。也就是说,公理不可能在被"思考"的同时却没有 正在被清楚分明地感知到。在这一点上,几乎所有的学者都无异议。

尽管我们判断笛卡尔此处的"思考 (think of)"是指公理的 TR1 操 作,但是依然存在着一种可能性,那就是笛卡尔在这里省略了对公理 TR2 操作的说明。上述引文允许主张存在公理的 TR2 操作吗? 答案既是"是" 也是"否"。假定我们在过去某个时刻清楚分明地感知到某个公理,并且 现在我们想怀疑它,那么我们需要以某种方式将其作为怀疑的对象带到心 灵面前。那就是为了去怀疑他们,我们需要去"回忆起 (recollect)","记 得 (remember)"或"想起 (recall)"他们。如果这个句子"we cannot doubt them unless we think of them"被严肃对待的话,那么它蕴含着这样一 个事实,那就是如果我们能够怀疑他们,或者将他们作为怀疑的对象置于 心灵之前,那么我们事实上就在"思考 (think of)"他们,也就是说我们

① Second Replies, CSM 2: 100, AT 7: 140°

Second Replies, CSM 2: 100, AT 7: 140

就在有一个对他们的 TR1 操作 ("unless" = if not)。这导致一个非常有趣 的结论,那就是"回忆起/记得"一个公理将与直观它或当下清楚分明地 感知它(TR1 操作)无法区别开。换句话说,如果存在一个公理的TR2 操 作,那么它将自动转变成一个相应的 TR1 操作。事实上,这个结论确实能 够解释为什么笛卡尔不提及公理的 TR2 操作的问题。而且这也不令人吃 惊,因为一方面笛卡尔的理智记忆 (intellectual memory) 学说将"回忆 起"、"记得"或"想起"一个观念的心灵操作视为一个纯粹认知性的活 动——将观念从它被保存在、被维持在或被记住在记忆之中的状态中重新 产生 (reproduction), 重新喚起/回忆起 (reminiscence) 或再现 (reappearing) 出来的操作;^① 另外一方面公理性观念是由一些简单观念所构成, 而这些简单观念是如此"自明的 (self - evident)"以至于心灵对他们 "甚至轻微的把握 (even the slightest grasp)"也就意味着对他们的"完 全的 (complete)"理解或认知;② 而公理的确证仅仅立足于对公理本身 的简单心灵直观,不依赖于任何其他前提或其他额外的理由或论证。所 以,笛卡尔说"假定我们没有被先见所蒙蔽,则当思考(thinking about 「cogitemus]) 他们「公理」的时机来临时,我们是不可能在知道他们上失

笛卡尔在其自然哲学中区分了"物质—身体记忆"/"物质性事物的记忆"("corporeal or bodily memory" / "memory of material things") 和"理智记忆"/ "精神性事物的记忆"("intellectual memory" / "memory of intellectual things")。前者依赖于身体 (比如大脑中的意象空 间 (the phantasy [phantasia]) 和身体的各个神经或肌肉), 比如一个鲁特琴弹奏者事实上是 将其一部分记忆储存在他的双手里,比如当大脑中的意象空间(当我们在想象某个图像时, 实际上是这个图像占据着这个意象空间)允许它的各个部分能够容纳接受许多不同的形象/图 像或观念并且将他们保持一定时间时,这些都是身体一物质记忆的方式;理智记忆仅仅依赖 于灵魂或心灵本身,比如理智记忆或理智记忆的记忆力可以使得我们的心灵能够从理智的记 忆保存状态中重新想起或重新产生这四个字母"K-I-N-G"的意义("至上权力")(参看 Rules, 12.8—12.10, CSM 1: 41—43, AT 10: 414—416; Treatise, CSM 1: 105—107, AT 11: 174-178; Letter to Mersenne, 1 April 1640, CSMK: 146, AT 3: 48; Letter to Mersenne, 6 August 1640, CSMK: 151, AT 3: 143; Letter to [Mesland], 2May 1644, CSMK: 233, AT 4: 114; Conversation, CSMK: 336, AT 5: 150)。在笛卡尔的术语中, "corporeal memory" 和 "intellectual memory" 指观念在记忆中的保存,记住或保持状态,而"remembering/remember", "recollecting/recollect"或"recalling/recall"是指一个感知活动,在其中心灵单独应用理智到被保存的观念 上,将他们从被记忆或被保存的状态之中唤醒或回忆起。

② Rules, 12.16, CSM 1: 45, AT 10: 420—421

败的"。① 当然"他们也不会被每个人同等良好地感知到", 如果一些先 见或偏见(preconceived opinions)占据着人们的心灵的话。② 因为《第 二组答辩》里的沉思者是一个已经掌握了清楚分明感知操作并且已经 摆脱了感觉的干扰和前见的影响的主体, 因此在这种条件下笛卡尔才 说"we can never doubt them"。所以对笛卡尔而言,"存在一些无人曾 经能怀疑的公理",或者说存在着一些"没有人在他一生中的任何阶段 能够怀疑的公理",③"因为无人可以在不思考他们时怀疑他们,并且 任何思考他们的人都将是正在清楚分明地感知他们,从而也就不能够 怀疑他们"。④

这个对公理无 TR2 操作的解释或许遭受这样一个反驳: 如果 TR2 操作不可应用于公理,笛卡尔应该会在他的文本中明确重复地强调这 一点,因为除了这些公理,没有任何东西比他们对于笛卡尔建立自己 的整个知识(scientia)体系更为关键的了,而上述所引的《第二组答 辩》 段落在笛卡尔的哲学文献中看起来更像是完全孤立的文本证据, 或许是他不严谨的措辞留下了一个空间导致我的解释。的确、笛卡尔 既没有提及是否 TR2 操作能够应用于公理,更确切地说,没有提及是 否回忆起过去清楚分明感知到公理是等同于当下清楚分明感知到他们, 也没有讨论是否一个公理的 TR2 操作屈从于任何怀疑。我认为这些反 驳事实上能够被驳回。虽然没有比我所引述的段落更强的和更直接的 文本证据支持我的主张、但是这些上述所引段落绝对不是无足轻重的。 相反,他们是笛卡尔《第一哲学沉思集》中描述和定义一个标准清楚 分明感知操作中的唯一并且是最重要的段落。在笛卡尔哲学文献中那

① Principles, 1.49, CSM 1: 209, AT 8a: 24₀

Principles, 1.50, CSM 1: 209, AT 8a: 24.

Kenny (1968: 179-181)。在另外一篇论文中, Kenny 也间接支持我的解释, 因为他注 意到我们能拥有这个思想(即 for some p, I clearly and distinctly perceived that p, but not p), 并且如果 p 是一个定理的话,我们也能拥有这个思想的某些实例,但是如果 p 是 Med, 3.4 和《第二组答辩》中所提到的那些"简单且直接显明的"的公理的话,则我们不能 拥有这个思想的任何实例,所以 Kenny 看起来承认 TR1—TR2 区分不适用于公理 (Kenny, 1970: 688—690)。

⁴ Frankfurt (1970: 166) .

些涉及到公理的文本^①确实仅仅提及当心灵专注在公理上时公理是不可被动摇或怀疑的,他们并没有谈及到任何公理的 TR2 操作。这就意味着他们可以兼容于我从上述所引的《第二组答辩》的段落里发展出来的解释。而且,我还可以找到一些间接的文本证据支持我的主张:

Whatever is revealed to me by the natural light²— for example that from the fact that I am doubting it follows that I exist, and so on — cannot in any way be open to doubt. ³

[To philosophize is to acquire perfect knowledge deduced from the first principles]. These principles must satisfy two conditions. First, they must be so dear and so evident that the human mind cannot doubt their truth when it attentively concentrates on them; and, secondly, the knowledge of other things must depend on them, in the sense that the principles must be capable of being known without knowledge of these other matters, but not vice versa. $^{\oplus}$

如果存在着公理的严格意义上的 TR2 操作的话,那么这些公理将会被形而上怀疑所动摇,不管这个怀疑是直接的、间接的或者任何其他方式。在这种情况下,笛卡尔就不能说这些公理是不能"以任何方式(in any way)"被怀疑,因为如此的话当心灵不再专注于他们之上而仅仅回忆起它们时他们能够被怀疑;笛卡尔也不能说他们能够不需要关于其他事物的知识"被知道(known)"[即成为知识],因为他们依赖于关于良善上帝存在的知识。

我的解释看起来也严重违反我们的直觉。直觉上,我们应该是能够回忆起一个公理而不需要完全地把握它或者清楚分明地理解它的内容。事实

① 见 Med, 3.4, 3.9, 4.10, 5.12, CSM 2: 25, 27, 41, 47, 48, AT 7: 36, 38—39, 58—59, 68—69; Second Replies, CSM 2: 104, AT 7: 145—146; Principles, Preface, 1.13, CSM 1: 179, 197, AT 9b: 2, AT 8a: 9; Letter to Regius, 24 May 1640, CSMK: 147, AT 3: 64—65; Conversation, CSMK: 333, 334, 353, AT 5: 146, 148, 178。

② 在其他文章里我证明笛卡尔的自然光明 (the natural light) 就是当下的清楚分明感知。

③ Med, 3.9, CSM 2: 27, AT 7: 38; 斜体为本文作者所加。

④ Principles, Preface, CSM 1: 179-180, AT 9b: 2; 方括号内为本文作者插入。

上,这种论调错失了笛卡尔的核心要点,因为依据笛卡尔的观念论的意义 理论(词或句子的意义就是心灵中的观念), ① 去回想某物就是去回想某个 观念,而不是这个观念的语言表达或者某个其他东西。如果我们回想一个 公理性观念同时又没有完全理解它、这种情况仅仅当一个人是在回想这个 观念的语言表达而不是观念本身时才是可能的。正如笛卡尔所言:

because of the use of language, we tie all our concepts to the words used to express them; and when we store the concepts in our memory we always simultaneously store the corresponding words. Later on we find the words easier to recall than the things; and because of this it is very seldom that our concept of a thing is so distinct that we can separate it totally from our concept of the words involved. The thoughts of almost all people are more concerned with words than with things; and as a result people very often give their assent to words they do not understand, thinking they once understood them ²

如果我们精确地将公理的语言表达(陈述句)和这些语言表达的意义 区分开并且正确地理解这些语言表达的意义, 以这种方式我们去回想这些 公理性的观念本身, 也就是说如果我们将注意力放在句子的意义上而不是 句子本身,那么就不可能允许我们回忆起一个公理性观念而同时却不理解 它的内容的情况发生,^③ 也不可能主张公理有一个严格意义上的 TR2 操作 以至于它们可能被怀疑,特别是当心灵能够"实现充分程度的注意力不集 中 (inattention)" (即如果心灵"不足够清楚地思考"它们) 或者当心灵

见 Second Replies, CSM 2: 113, AT 7: 160; Third Replies, CSM 2: 126, AT 7: 178—179; Principles, 1.74, CSM 1; 220-221, AT 8a; 37-38; Letter to Mersenne, July 1641, CSMK; 185, AT 3; 393; Letter to Chanut, 1 February 1647, CSMK: 307, AT 4: 604.

Principles, 1.74, CSM 1: 220, AT 8a: 37-38.

Loeb (1992: 228, 注释 18 和 19) 主张"虽然一些公理是如此这般以至于我们不能同时在没有 清楚分明感知到他们时而思考他们",但"被回忆起的公理"是可能的,因为没有笛卡尔的任 何学说能够排除这种可能性:回忆起"一个人曾在过去直观到一个命题而没有在这个回忆起 的时刻里同时直观这个命题"。

实现"注意力的偏移 (the deflection of attention)"。①

如果没有真正意义上的公理的 TR2 操作,那么某种程度上笛卡尔的沉思者可以永恒地确定一个清楚分明感知的公理命题的真了。这个事实可以解释为什么一方面笛卡尔在 Med, 3.2 宣称 "I now seem be able to lay it [i. e., the Truth Rule] down as a general rule", ② 而另外一方面主张真理规则 TR 是在《第四沉思》末尾在证明良善上帝存在之后被证明的。③ 那是因为在 Med, 3.2 那里笛卡尔仅仅知道所有清楚分明感知的公理/简单命题是永恒确定的真(即 whatever I perceive very clearly and distinctly perceived is true),而所有清楚分明感知的定理/复杂命题的真的永恒确定性则需要上帝的担保。

上面我已经充分证明,在笛卡尔语境下回想起一个公理就等同于去当下清楚分明地感知它。所以不存在真正意义上的公理的 TR2 操作,TR1—TR2 区分不适用于公理,只适用于定理。严格意义上的 TR2 操作只涉及到定理。

Ⅳ. 为解释「ii]辩护

回到对 MD3 的怀疑外延的四个解释这个问题上。尽管第 3 节的结论对于解释 [iv] 是中性的,但是对于其他三个解释却有极大的影响:该结论使得解释 [i] 将变得不可能,却可以很好地支持 [ii],并且使得解释 [iii] 坍塌为解释 [ii]。下面我将说明解释 [ii] 能够解决所有文本上和理论上的困难。然后我再给出反对 [iv] 的理由。

回到解释 [ii]。如果公理只涉及到 TR1 操作的话,那就意味着所有的公理性信念的真能够掌握一种笛卡尔的完美知识所要求的永恒确定性,并且沉思者能够不依赖于关于良善上帝存在的知识而确定公理的真值。这将会与 Med,3.4 中的文本 [D] 和其他文本所代表的极端立场剧烈地

① 见 Williams (1978: 186—187), Newman & Nelson (1999: 375, 377)。

② Med, 3.2, CSM 2: 24, AT 7: 35; 斜体为本文作者所加。

³ Synopsis, CSM 2: 11, AT 7: 15; Med, 4.17, CSM 2: 43, AT 7: 62.

冲突:

 $\lceil D \rceil \cdot \lceil \cdots \rceil$. For if I do not know this \lceil whether there is a deceptive God or not], it seems [videor] that I can never be quite certain about anything else. 1

I see that the certainty of all other things depends on this [i.e., the certainty of knowledge of veracious God's existence], so that without it nothing can ever be perfectly known [perfecte sciri]. 2

[W] hen I am no longer attending to the arguments which led me to make it [a judgment]. And so other arguments can now occur to me which might easily undermine my opinion based on my past clear and distinct perceptions], if I were unaware of God; and I should thus never have true and certain knowledge [scientiam] about anything, but only shifting and changeable opinions. 3

I see plainly that the certainty and truth of all knowledge [scientiae] depends uniquely on my awareness of the true God, to such an extent that I was incapable of perfect knowledge [perfecte scire] about anything else until I became aware of him. 4

But if we did not know that everything real and true within us comes from a perfect and infinite being then, however clear and distinct our ideas were, we would have no reason to be sure that they had the perfection of being true. ^⑤

这些文本经常被一些解释者6援引为支持笛卡尔持有一个极端立场的 证据,即没有关于上帝存在的知识,就没有任何命题会是确定的。从这里

Med, 3.4, CSM 2: 25, AT 7: 36; 斜体为本文作者所加。 1

Med, 5.13, CSM 2:48, AT 7:69; 斜体为本文作者所加。

Med. 5. 14, CSM 2: 48, AT 7: 69; 斜体为本文作者所加。 3

Med, 5.16, CSM 2:49, AT 7:71; 斜体为本文作者所加。 4

Discourse, 4.7, CSM 1: 130, AT 6: 39; 斜体为本文作者所加。 (5)

见 Gewirth (1941: 381, 385), Curley (1978: 102—103), Sosa (1997: 235)。

可以得出 TR1 操作下的公理在面对形而上怀疑时也一样是能够被动摇或被 怀疑的。这个结论完全背离笛卡尔关于 TR1 操作下的公理或定理拥有一种 当下确定性的观点。如果我们仔细分析上述所引文本,并注意其细微的措 辞以及在其他地方的重要补充性文本,就会看到笛卡尔的立场实际上并不 是如此极端。上述涉嫌极端立场的每一个文本都留下了再解释的空间,且 都被笛卡尔大量其他补充性文本所限制和修正。这些补充性文本的代表 是:①

[W] hen I said that we can know *nothing* for certain until we are aware that God exists, I expressly declared that I was speaking only of knowledge of those conclusions which can be recalled when we are no longer attending to the arguments by means of which we deduced them. Now awareness of first principles is not normally called 'knowledge [scientia]' by dialectitians. ²

[U] ntil we know that God exists, we have reason to doubt everything (i. e. everything such that we do not have a clear perception of it before our minds $\lceil \cdots \rceil$). 3

If we did not know that all truth has its origin in God, then however clear our ideas were, we would not know that they were true, or that we were not mistaken—I mean of course when we were not paying attention to them, and when we merely remembered that we had clearly and distinctly perceived them. For on other occasions, when we do pay attention to the truths themselves, even though we may not know God exists, we cannot be in any doubt about them. Otherwise, we could not prove that God exists. (4)

这些段落确实限制了一个对笛卡尔形而上怀疑有效范围的极端解读,

另参考 Fourth Replies, CSM 2: 171, AT 7: 245—246; Seventh Replies, CSM 2: 373, AT 7: 546; 1 Principles, 1.13, CSM 1: 197, AT 8a: 9-10; Conversation, CSMK: 334, AT 5: 148; Letter to Regius, 24 May 1640, CSMK: 147, AT 3: 64

Second Replies, CSM 2: 100, AT 7: 140; 斜体为本文作者所加。

Seventh Replies, CSM 2: 373, AT 7: 546; 斜体为本文作者所加。 3

Conversation, 81, CSMK: 353, AT 5: 178; 斜体为本文作者所加。

并且与笛卡尔的 TR1 操作拥有一种当下确定性的思想高度一致。实际上一 个极端的解释源于对文本「D]中一个重要词汇 "seems [videor]"和笛卡 "完美知识 (perfect knowledge [scientia])"概念的无知或忽视。前者暗 "情况或许不是如此,尽管看起来如此",后者仅仅指推理性/定理性信 (inferential/theorematic beliefs)。所以,依据上述所列的第一条补充性 文本,「D] 中的 "anything else" 应该被精确地理解为 "any theorematic belief based on TR2—perception"。所以, [D] 应该被修正为:^①

 $\lceil D \rceil' \colon \lceil \cdots \rceil$. For if I do not know this \lceil whether there is a deceptive God or not], I can never be quite certain about anything else [i. e., any theorematic belief based on recollected clear and distinct perception.

因为笛卡尔「D]中的断言不涉及到那些属于天赋观念的非推理性/ 公理性信念 (non - inferential/axiomatic beliefs), 所以「D〕不构成对解释 「ii】的真正反对。

现在来看那些在文本 [A], [B] 和 [C] 中针对解释 [ii] 的困难:

[A]: But what about when I was considering [considerabam] something very simple and straightforward in arithmetic or geometry, for example that two and three added together make five, and so on? Did I not see [intuebar at least these things clearly [perspicue] enough to affirm their truth?

[B]: Indeed, the only reason for my later [postea] judgement that they were open to doubt was that it occurred to me that perhaps some God could have given me a nature such that I was deceived even in matters which seemed [viderentur] most evident [manifestissima]. And whenever my preconceived belief in the supreme power of God comes to mind, I cannot but admit that it would be easy for him, if he so desired, to bring it about that I go wrong even in those matters which I think I see [intueri] utterly clearly

Michael Della Rocca 也认为"这里的'seems'暗示笛卡尔不确定对是否一切信念都是可疑的 这个事情应该怎么说",所以他翻译整个句子为:"I can never be quite certain about anything else as long as I am not currently perceiving those things clearly and distinctly" (Della Rocca, 2005: 14, 注 释 25)。Broughton (2002: 182) 也持有一个相似的观点。

[evidentissime] with my mind's eye.

在段落 Med, 3.2 中,沉思者对一个案例的普遍化而提炼出清楚分明感知的操作方法。其后沉思者设想这种操作方法并去想象这个场景(即在文本 [A]中): he was perceiving [considerabam] clearly and distinctly that 2 + 3 = 5。这里拉丁原文的未完成时态(imperfect tense)的表达(considerabam, intuebar)并不暗示这个感知是一个过去的行为。拉丁语中未完成时可以指一个重复性的行为,一个过去的状态,一个被尝试的行为或一个长期持续而未完成的行为。无疑,这里可以将其解释为一个对一个公理的长期持续而未完成的清楚分明感知。[A]中的这个反问句("Did I not see at least these things clearly enough to affirm their truth?")是意欲暗示:因为这些简单命题或公理在 TR1 操作下的清楚分明状态,沉思者确实能够肯定他们的真。文本 [C]事实上是回应这个判断,它诉诸于一个更具体的理由:对这些 TR1 操作下的公理的否定包含着 "一个明显的矛盾(a manifest contradiction)"。所以解释 [ii] 在解释文本 [A] 上没有困难。

或许对解释 [ii] 的最大障碍来自于文本 [B]。其实很容易处理这个短语"my later [postea] judgement"造成的第一个解释障碍。依据笛卡尔在《第四沉思》的判断理论,意志的判断或选择(去肯定,否定,或保持悬置的无所谓态度)的对象是由理智的感知所提供的观念,所以在某种程度上感知要在时间上先于意志的判断或决定。① 这个词"postea"并不是指涉任何关于对先前感知的一个"其后的"回想(the "later" recollection),而是指感知和意志判断之间的时间间隔。这个时间间隔在笛卡尔语境中并没有任何哲学意义,因为对于笛卡尔而言一个判断既涉及到感知也涉及到意愿,而两者都几乎是同时发生的。第二个解释性困难在于,如果一个公理的被回忆起的清楚分明感知等同于它的当下清楚分明感知,那么 [B]似乎主张在当下清楚分明感知下的公理事实上是可疑的或不确定的,因为能够使得这些公理被怀疑的"这个唯一理由(the only reason)"可以被心灵所拥有,当我 [沉思者] 想到"我关于至上权能上帝的前见"时。这将

① Med, 4.8, 4.12, CSM 2: 39—40, 41, AT 7: 56—58, 60_o

会与文本「C]的判断相矛盾。如果我们仔细对比文本「B]的第二拉丁 文版和它的法文版时:①

Equidem non aliam ob causam de iis dubitandum esse postea judicavi, quàm […]. (AT7: 36): (翻译: In fact, I later judged that they were to be doubted, the only reason was that $\lceil \cdots \rceil$.)

Certessi i' ay iugé depuis qu' on pouvoit douter de ces choses, ce n' a point esté pour autre raison, que […]. (AT9: 28) (翻译: Certainly if I later judged that such matters could be doubted, this was not for any other reason, but for that $\lceil \cdots \rceil$.)

就会发现法文版更突出地揭示了文本「A],「B]和「C]之间的真正 内在逻辑关系。法文版「B】并不主张这些公理因为这个形而上怀疑的理 由而已经被判断为可疑的或可被动摇的,而是主张"如果 (if [si])" 他 们是可被动摇的话,那么这个动摇一定是被这个形而上理由所造成的。它 不是说,如果这个形而上理由是可能的话(「B]的接下来部分已经表明 它是可能的),那么它一定能够使得这些公理被动摇。仅当以这个形而上 理由为前提的形而上怀疑论证能够成功地或有效地 (validly or successfully) 挑战或动摇这些公理所立足的正面论证的力量(即 TR1 操作), 沉思者才 能够判断出他们是可被动摇的。那就是说,这个形而上的怀疑理由能够被 使用去尝试怀疑或动摇 (purport to doubt or shake) 一个公理性信念, 但是 并不保证它能够有效地怀疑或动摇它。所以文本「B〕仅仅形成了一个反 对这些公理的怀疑论证, 远远没有到判断是否这些公理是可疑的或是不可 疑的地步。在文本「B]中,沉思者仅仅是从怀疑论证这一消极面去考虑 这些信念,在接下来的文本[C]中,他才在又考虑信念的正面论证这一 积极面之后,去判断哪方面是更有说服力,哪方面是更没有说服力。「C] 的文本是说:

① 《第一哲学沉思集》的法文版(1647年)是从第二拉丁文版(1642年)翻译而来,其出版 "获得了笛卡尔的核许", 所以法文版的权威性接近于原始的拉丁文版 (见 CSM 2:1-2)。

Elizabeth S. Haldane & G. R. T. Ross (HR, 1978—1979: 159) 和 Michael Moriarty (MM, 2008: 26) 是我所知的翻译者中唯一在译文中突出了"if[si]"意义的译者。

[C]: Yet when I turn to the things themselves which I think I perceive very clearly, I am so convinced by them that I spontaneously declare: let whoever can do so deceive me, $[\cdots]$.

在文本 [C] 的开始,沉思者提请自己注意正面论证支持公理的这一积极面:去"转向(turn to)"这些公理,去专注他们,去当下清楚分明地感知他们。所以"turn to"并不暗示一个从 TR2 操作状态到 TR1 操作状态的过渡,而是提请沉思者同时注意支持和怀疑公理信念的正反两个方面:"I turn to the things themselves"和"let whoever can do so deceive me"。既然怀疑论证不能成功动摇支持公理的正面理由,那么沉思者就判断出他是"如此地信服于(so convinced by)"正面一方。这个就是[A]中那个反问句的结论。所以文本[B]和[C]的逻辑关系可以补全呈现如下:

[B]': [Let's consider the negative side: a possible skeptical argument against these axiomatic beliefs]. In fact, <math>[if] I later judged that they were to be doubted, the only reason was that $[\cdots]$.

[C]': Yet [when I also consider the positive side at the same time: the positive arguments for these axiomatic beliefs, that is,] when I turn to the things themselves which I think I perceive very clearly, I am so convinced by them that I spontaneously declare: let whoever can do so deceive me, [...].

上述分析我已经表明不存在反对解释[ii]的真正文本困难。事实上[ii]也能很好地消除涉及到数学命题 2+3=5 在《第一沉思》和《第三沉思》的一致性解释问题。这个数学命题在《第一沉思》被怀疑是因为在那个阶段它是被感觉所理解的,即依据物质事物和具体事物的例示去理解数这个天赋观念,而且在尝试怀疑这个命题时,沉思者当下并不专注在这个感觉证据本身上,而只是把它作为一个过去的感觉被提及而已,因为整个《第一沉思》处理的都是过去的立足于感觉的信念。在《第三沉思》,这个数学命题不能被动摇是因为它是纯粹地被理性所抽象地理解(清楚分明的感知),在怀疑它的时候,这个当下的感知操作是同时被心灵的注意力所覆盖和维持的。所以涉及这个命题的解释不一致仅仅是表面的。

另外解释「ii」也能合理地解释为什么笛卡尔不将

MD3 (3): I previously accepted as wholly certain and manifest many things which I afterwards realized were doubtful.

视为构成针对 TR1 操作下公理的形而上怀疑 (MD3) 的适当前提, 而 相反将 MD3 (3) 的变体:

MD5 (3): I remember that there have been frequent cases where I have regarded things as true and certain, but have later been led by other arguments to judge them to be false.

视为一个构成针对 TR2 操作下定理的形而上怀疑 (MD5) 的合适前 提。因为笛卡尔说 MD3(3)仅仅是一个针对那些沉思者并不正在被清楚 分明感知的信念的怀疑理由,比如它能够被用作尝试去怀疑那些"我「沉 思者〕用感觉理解"的信念或者那些"由于习惯性的观念使得我「沉思 者] 以为清楚感知的信念,而实际上我并没有感知清楚, @ 或那些"源于 感官或一些错误前见"的信念。② 所有这些事物的信念没有一个是产生于 真正的清楚分明感知,"出于那些我后来发现是很不可靠的理由「我〕才 相信了这些事物"。③而且由于对于公理而言,不存在真正严格意义上的 TR2 操作, 所以不存在当下状态和被回忆起状态的差别, 也就是前后感知 方式不存在不同的情况, 所以 MD3 (3) 不适用于去怀疑 TR1 操作下的公 理,因为在笛卡尔语境中我们不可能思考他们而同时不相信他们是真的, 无论什么时候他们被我们思考或回忆起时,我们总是处于对他们的当下清 楚分明感知的状态中。在 TR2 操作下的定理的情况则相反, 那种情况下沉 思者仅仅记得他曾清楚分明感知过这个定理,而心灵的注意力在此时此刻 并不专注在演绎出该定理的论证上。公理拥有一种当下状态和其后回忆起 状态的区别,这使得 MD5 (3) 成为一个形成 MD5 的适合理由,因为在

① Med, 3.3, CSM 2: 25, AT 7: 35; 另参考 Principles, 1.66, 1.70, CSM 1: 216, 218, AT 8a: 32, 34-35

Second Replies, CSM 2: 104, AT 7: 146.

Med, 5.15, CSM 2: 48—49, AT 7: 70; 另参考 Second Replies, CSM 2: 104, AT 7: 146。

TR2 操作的时刻,有可能存在某个"其他论证 (other arguments)"使得他能够"判断出这些定理是假的 (judge them to be false)"。

解释[ii] 也能够解决最后一个困难么?那就是它如何可以恰当地解释笛卡尔在其对形而上怀疑表述中的 the matters "which seemed most manifest"或 "which I think I see most evidently with my mind's eye"与[ii] 所主张的对象 axiomatic beliefs of present clear and distinct perception 之间的关系。我认为答案取决于如何合理地解释笛卡尔使用的诸如"seemed"or"I think"之类的奇怪术语。

让我们通观笛卡尔作品之中所有关于形而上怀疑的描述:①

- 1: It is possible that I am so imperfect or defective as to be deceived all the time by my author (either an omnipotent God or something less powerful) even in those simple matters or beliefs which I think [arbitrari] I knew most perfectly [perfectissime scire] (i. e., which I knew by sensory perceptions). (本文作者据相关文本的重构;参考 Med, 1.9—1.10, CSM 2: 14, AT 7: 21)
- 2: [S] ince I did not know the author of my being (or at least was pretending not to), I saw nothing to rule out the possibility that my natural constitution made me prone to error even in matters which seemed [apparebant] to me most true [verissima]. (Med, 6.7, CSM 2: 53, AT 7: 77; 下划线为本文作者所加).
- 3: [W] e have been told that there is an omnipotent God who created us. Now we do not know whether he may have wished to make us beings of the sort who are always deceived even in those matters which seem [apparent] to us supremely known [notissima]. (Principles, 1.5, AT 8a: 6;本文作者的下划线强调和翻译)
- 4: [P] erhaps some God could have given me a nature such that I was deceived even in matters which seemed [viderentur] most manifest [mani-

① 其中七个条目 (即除了第1, 5, 7, 8条外) 是由 Newman & Nelson (1999: 373) 所辑。

- festissima]. (Med, 3.4, AT 7: 36; 下划线为本文作者所加)
- 5: [I] t would be easy for him [the supreme powerful God], if he so desired, to bring it about that I go wrong even in those matters which I think [puto] I intuit [intueri] most evidently [evidentissime] with my mind's eye. (Med, 3.4, AT7: 36; 本文作者的下划线强调和翻译)
- 6: For I can convince myself that I have a natural disposition to go wrong from time to time in matters which I think [puto] I perceive most evidently [evidentissime] . (Med, 5.14, AT 7: 70; my emphasis and translation)
- 7: [H] e [an atheist] cannot be certain that he is not being deceived on matters which seem [videntur] to him to be very evident [evidentissima] (Second Replies, CSM 2: 101, AT 7: 141; 下划线为本文作者所加)
- 8: As I have stated previously, the less power the atheist attributes to the author of his being, the more reason he will have to suspect that his nature may be so imperfect as to allow him to be deceived even in matters which seem [apparebunt] utterly evident [evidentissima] to him. (Sixth Replies, CSM 2: 289, AT 7: 428; 下划线为本文作者所加).
- 9: [P] erhaps our nature is such that we go wrong even in the most evident [evidentissimis] matters. (Letter to Regius, 24 May 1640, CSMK: 147, AT 3: 64—65; 下划线为本文作者所加).
- 10: |I| t is still ignorant as to whether it may have been created with the kind of nature that makes it go wrong even in matters which appear [apparent] most evident [evidentissima]. (Principles, 1.13, CSM 1: 197, AT 8a: 9-10; 下划线为本文作者所加)
- 11: [T] he most serious doubt which arose from our ignorance about whether our nature might not be such as to make us go wrong even in matters which seemed \[videntur \] to us utterly evident \[evidentissima \] . (Principles, 1.30, CSM 1: 203, AT 8a: 16; 下划线为本文作者所加)
- 依据这些条目的语境可知: 1-3 条是关于《第一沉思》的形而上怀

疑(MD1),4—5 条是关于《第三沉思》的形而上怀疑(MD3),6—10 条是关于《第五沉思》的形而上怀疑(MD5),而第 11 条是关于 MD3 或 MD5。1—3 条使用两组词汇("seem [arbitrari /apparere]","I think [arbitrari]";"know most perfectly [perfectissime scire]","most true [verissima]","supremely known [notissima]")去描述 MD1 怀疑对象的特征,而 4—11条(第 9 条是个例外①)也几乎一致地使用两组术语("seem [arbitrari/apparere]","I think [puto]";"most evident [evidentissima]" or most evidently [evidentissime])去描写 MD3 和 MD5 的怀疑对象的特征。笛卡尔使用的术语"most evident/evidently"是"clear and distinct/clearly and distinctly"的同义词,因此可以肯定条目 4—11 确实是关联于笛卡尔的清楚分明感知操作(clear and distinct perceptions)的。

对笛卡尔而言,MD1的对象是一些关于一些简单事物的从前的信念。这些信念曾经是来自于完美的内在和完美的外在条件下的感觉操作。这些摹状词("most perfectly","most true","supremely known")也表明 MD1 与理性的清楚分明感知操作没有关系,而只与感觉有关。当《第一沉思》的沉思者形而上地怀疑所有从前"从感觉或通过感觉而来(either from the senses or through the senses)"的信念时,他从前确实不是真正"以最完美的方式知道(perfectissime scire)"这些信念的,而且他们也不是真正地"最真的(most true)"或"极度地可知的(supremely known)",因为在怀疑的时刻,沉思者的注意力既不专注在这些从前信念的确证过程(感觉)上,感觉感知也不是完美的感知。就如笛卡尔所言,"在那个地方我说没有什么东西是我们不可以怀疑的——即在《第一沉思》里,我假定我没有将注意力专注在任何我曾清楚感知的事情上。"③这些过去的信念是那些"由于习惯性的观念使得我[沉思者]以为清楚感知的信念,而实际上我

① 可以合理地相信这个意外是由书信中不谨慎的措辞偶然引起的,而且笛卡尔私人信函中的文本证据仅仅是辅助性的。

² Med, 1.3, CSM 2: 12, AT 7: 18.

³ Seventh Replies, CSM 2: 309, AT 7: 460.

并没有感知清楚"。 節卡尔的真正完美感知是纯粹理解的清楚分明感知, 不是任何在感觉意义上的感知。所以在描述 MD1 中的这些令人头疼的词 汇 "seem"或"I think"是表明情况并不是真正如此,尽管沉思者在主观 印象上情况是如此。这个用法也绝不是偶然的,因为笛卡尔还区分真正的 当下清楚分明感知(genuine present clear and distinct perception)和貌似/疑 似的当下清楚分明的感知(seeming present clear and distinct perception), 例如:

For no matter who the perceiver is, nothing can be clearly and distinctly perceived without its being just as we perceive it to be, i. e. without being true. But because it requires some care to make a proper distinction between what is clearly and distinctly perceived and what merely seems or appears [videtur vel apparet] to be. 2

[1] f something is clearly and distinctly perceived, then no matter who the perceiver is, it is true, and does not merely seem or appear to be true. There are, however, few people who correctly distinguish between what they in fact perceive and what they think [putatur] they perceive. 3

尽管如此,笛卡尔在《第五组答辩》中补充说,在任何情况下他 的当下清楚分明感知操作都已经提供了一个"方法 (method)" 去将那 些事实上清楚分明的感知与那些不是清楚分明的感知区分开。④ 如果一 个感知操作有直接清楚分明性的特征 (the features of direct clearness and distinctness) 的话,那么这个感知操作必定是一个真正的当下清楚分明 的感知。从笛卡尔的角度看,他的沉思者不可能不能通过这些直接的 清楚分明性特征去确定一个貌似的当下清楚分明感知是否是一个真正

① Med, 3.3, CSM 2: 25, AT 7: 35; 另参考 Principles, 1.66, 1.70, CSM 1: 216, 218, AT 8a: 32, 34-35

Seventh Replies, CSM 2: 310, AT 7: 461-462

Seventh Replies, CSM 2: 348, AT 7: 511 o

Fifth Replies, CSM 2: 250, AT 7: 361—362; 另参考 Discourse, 4.3, CSM 1: 127, AT 6: 33; Principles, 1.47, 1.66, 1.70-1.74, CSM 1: 208, 216, 218-221, AT 8a: 22, 32, 34-38。详尽的分析见 Humber (1981: 487-507)。

的当下清楚分明感知。

回过头来看 MD3 和 MD5, 他们拥有一个可以如下表述的共同形象:

(5): It is possible that I am so imperfect as to be deceived by my author (i. e., an omnipotent God) in these matters which I think I perceive clearly and distinctly or the matters which seem to me clear and distinct.

可以看出,笛卡尔并不是像如下两种之一的方式那样去刻画这两个形而上怀疑:

- (5)': It is possible that I am so imperfect as to be deceived by my author (i. e., an omnipotent God) in these matters which I perceive clearly and distinctly or these matterswhich are clear and distinct.
- (5)"It is possible that I am so imperfect as to be deceived by my author (i. e., an omnipotent God) in these matters which I remember having perceived clearly and distinctly in the past or these matters which, according to my recollection, was clear and distinct.

而是在(5)之中插入了比较麻烦的词汇:"seem","appear"或"Ithink"。如果笛卡尔在《第三沉思》和《第五沉思》确实是去怀疑单个具体的当下或回忆起的清楚分明感知的话,正常情况下他应该像(5)'或(5)"那样组织语言。特别是在 MD3 中笛卡尔的沉思者已经可以确定一个貌似的当下清楚分明感知是否是一个真正的当下清楚分明感知的情况下,为什么笛卡尔还要使用这些麻烦词汇呢?我认为,笛卡尔使用他们主要是表达一个关于清楚分明感知操作的主观印象、感觉或判断(a subjective impression,feeling or judgment about clear and distinct perceptions),这些判断或许是精确的,或许是不精确的。换句话说,当沉思者说情况是貌似(appear or seem)或以为(I think)如此的时候,它意味着至少两种可能性:一种是情况确实如此,一种是情况确实不如此。在 MD3 的情况下,当一个公理的直接的清楚分明性特征呈现在心灵面前时,一个人能够确定这个当下的清楚分明感知是否是一个真正的当下清楚分明感知。在 MD5的情况下,在定理的被回忆起的清楚分明感知之中,"在心灵面前我们没

有一个对它的清楚感知". ① 我们仅仅记得这些定理在过去曾经有一个直接 的清楚分明证据,所以对于这个定理我们此刻没有一个关于它们的直接清 楚分明性 (direct clearness and distinctness) 的特征,而仅仅是有一个某种 间接的东西 (something indirect)。所以被回忆起的清楚分明感知 (TR2 操 作)可以算得上是一种貌似的当下清楚分明感知。在 MD1 的情况下,无 论感觉感知是多么地清楚分明,它从来不是真正的当下清楚分明感知,所 以《第一沉思》中在感觉意义上的完美感知操作也可以算是一种貌似的当 下清楚分明感知。

鉴于笛卡尔区分真正的当下清楚分明感知和貌似的当下清楚分明感 知,以及他用"seem/I think"这种表达去统领上述三类情况,确实有好的 理由将这些词汇解释为我建议的关于清楚分明感知的主观印象或判断。这 个主观判断或许是不准确的(即当感知不是一个真正的当下清楚分明感 知,而是如在《第一沉思》的形而上怀疑里所涉及到的感觉感知,或一个 在《第五沉思》的形而上怀疑里涉及到的回忆起的清楚分明感知),这个 判断或许是准确的(即它确实是一个如在《第三沉思》形而上怀疑里所涉 及到的真正的当下清楚分明感知)。也就是说这些词汇允许笛卡尔将(5)' 和 (5)"都统一表认成 (5)。

在这个部分、我已经论证了对《第三沉思》的形而上怀疑的怀疑对象 的解释「ii】既能够获得在文本上的也能获得在理论上的强有力的支持, 它能够处理所有相关的文本和系统上的困难。在下面这个部分, 我将提出 理由反对解释「iv」。

V. 反驳解释「iv]

依据解释「iv], MD3 应该被表述为如下:

 $\lceil MD3 \rceil$

(4): It is possible that I am created by an omnipotent God/Deceiver.

① Seventh Replies, CSM 2: 373, AT 7: 546; 另参考 CSM 2: 309, AT 7: 460。

- (5): It is possible that I am so imperfect as to be deceived by my author (i. e., an omnipotent God) "even in matters which seemed most manifest" or "even in those matters which I think I intuit most evidently with my mind's eye". [依据 (4)]
- (6): It is possible that those matters "which seemed most manifest" or "which I think I intuit most evidently with my mind's eye" are false. [依据(5)]
- (6)': It is possible that q is false. (q = what seems to me clear and distinct, or q = all axiomatic beliefs of present and/or recollected clear and distinct perception, or q = the general proposition or principle that whatever I very clearly and distinctly perceive is true). [依据 (6)]
- (7): It is possible that an axiomatic belief (e.g., that 2+3=5) based on present clear and distinct perception is false. [依据 (6)']

解释 [iv] 主张步骤 MD3 (6) 应该被翻译为 MD3 (6)'。据此,沉思者是通过这个形而上的理由去直接怀疑一个命题 q,从而实现间接地怀疑一个清楚分明感知到的公理 p。解释 [iv] 给出了 q 的三种可能性:

- MD3 (6)'a: It is possible that what seems to me clear and distinct is false.
- MD3 (6)'b: It is possible that all axiomatic beliefs based on clear and distinct perceptions are false.
- MD3 (6)'c: It is possible that the general proposition that whatever I perceive clearly and distinctly is true is false.

在这个直接怀疑 "what seems to me clear and distinct", "the general proposition"或 "the set of all axioms"的怀疑行为之中,沉思者没有单个具体地和直接地提及公理p,而是将p关联于某个一般性的东西q。由于每个p据称都能够落入q这个一般性类别或范畴之内,同时q的否定或怀疑将与p相矛盾,从而通过怀疑q而实现怀疑p。这种方式不需要直接提及或思考p而可以实现对p的间接地怀疑。下面我将会表明解释 [iv] 得不到任何笛卡尔文本的支持。有至少两个理由反对 [iv]:

(1) 没有任何正面的文本证据支持「iv].

[iv] 的支持者所提供的文本证据是 Med.3.4 中文本 [B] 和 [D]。 事实上,这两段文本被他们极大地扭曲了。在「D]中笛卡尔说如果我不 知道良善上帝的存在,那么"看起来我不能确定任何其他事情(it seems that I can never be quite certain about anything else)"。这个句子中,"这个 'anything else' (字面上指 'any other thing'; de ulla alia [re]) 是个别性 指涉的 (distributive), 不是集体性指涉的 (collective)"; 在「B]中,形 而上怀疑是确定被投向"the matters which seemed most evident"或"those matters which I think I see utterly clearly with my mind's eye", 这里的 "matters"或"those matters"毫不含糊地是指涉清楚分明感知到的那些具体个 别命题。①

对 MD3 (6)'a 而言, 这个短语 "what seems to me clear and distinct" 被视为一个可以将每个具体个别的清楚分明感知的命题纳入其下的一般性 标题 (a general heading)。在这个意义上,这个一般性标题不是被理解为 作为形而上怀疑对象的命题或观念,而是被理解为一个概念(通过这个概 念的内涵可以固定且给出其外延——即每个具体的命题,而且每个具体的 命题或观念可以落入这个概念之下)。在笛卡尔语境中, 怀疑是去怀疑一 个命题性观念的真,而不是去怀疑一个概念或一个标题的真。形而上怀疑 是主张一个全能的上帝或许正在欺骗沉思者去将假命题视为真命题。在这 个对某个具体命题的感知和判断之中或许发生了一个全能者的欺骗事件。 这个步骤 MD3 (5) 「MD5 (5) 也一样] 上并没有说这个全能者的欺骗发 牛在关于这个命题观念——"what seems to me clear and distinct" is true——上面。如果是涉嫌发生在这个命题上面的欺骗,那么笛卡尔应该 在 Med, 3.4 中这般说:

MD3 (5) a: It is possible that I am so imperfect as to be deceived by my author (i. e., an omnipotent God) in the proposition that what seems to me clear and distinct is true.

① Gewirth (1971: 295-296)

虽然一个人的确可以"通过指涉性的晦涩不明的包装(through referentially opaque wrappers)"去指涉一个公理,但是怀疑的对象绝对不是"这个晦涩不明的包装"本身,而只是这些包装(在其从物/de-re的阅读意义上)所指涉的对象。在语言层面,看起来好像怀疑不是直接指向每个具体单个的公理命题,但是在语言所指涉的事物层面上,这个怀疑确实是个别地指向单个具体的公理命题。这里当然并不意味着我不承认从一个系统的观点看 MD3(6)'a 确实能够推出 MD3(7)。

人们或许主张一个像"these matters which seem to me clear and distinct" 的短语是在主张一个清楚分明感知的公理整体或集合,那么 MD3 (6)'b 将应该被接受作为 MD3 (6) 的准确翻译。把笛卡尔的文本证据放在一边不管,的确人们可以主张沉思者能够间接地怀疑一个公理 p (例如公理 2+3=5),尽管他们不能直接怀疑 p,但是它能够直接怀疑另外一个与 p 不兼容的命题 q (例如命题 all propositions of clear and distinct perceptions are true),那么他们能够通过考虑 perhaps all propositions of clear and distinct perceptions are false 和考虑 p 是如此一个集合的成员,从而间接地怀疑 p。 $^{\odot}$ 从一个哲学的角度而论,的确我们可以拥有这样一种对这个公理的间接怀疑,但是如果我们严格遵循笛卡尔的文本的话,我必须承认笛卡尔没有在任何地方提及过这样一种间接怀疑。否则,在 Med,3.4 中笛卡尔应该像这样表述:

MD3 (5) b: It is possible that I am so imperfect as to be deceived by my author (i. e., an omnipotent God) in the proposition that whatever I perceive clearly and distinctly is true or the proposition that all axioms of clear and distinct perception are true.

而不是像如下这样表述:

MD3 (5): It is possible that I am so imperfect as to be deceived by my author (i. e., an omnipotent God) in these matters which I think I perceive clearly and distinctly or the matters which seem to me clear and distinct.

① Kemmerling (2005: 172—176).

MD3 (5) b': It is possible that I am so imperfect as to be deceived by my author (i. e., an omnipotent God) in whatever I perceive clearly and distinctly or all axioms of clear and distinct perception.

通过将单个命题归入一个类别或集合 (例如 "those matters which seem to me clear and distinct", "all that I yesterdays knew", 或 "all propositions of such and such type") 而去主张它是屈从于形而上怀疑是一回事,因为这个 单个命题不兼容于这个命题——perhaps all proposition of such and such type are false——而主张它是间接地可疑的是另外一回事,两种方式是非常不同 的。没有笛卡尔文本证据支持 MD3 (6) 'b 的可能性。

出于相似的理由,也没有文本证据支持 MD3 (6)'c。如果笛卡尔持念 于心的怀疑是通过怀疑这个一般性原则——whatever I perceive clearly and distinctly is true——而去间接地怀疑单个具体命题,那么他应该像下面这 样谈及他的形而上怀疑:

MD3 (5) c: It is possible that I am so imperfect as to be deceived by my author (i. e., an omnipotent God) in the general proposition that whatever I perceive clearly and distinctly is true.

如果笛卡尔确实意欲通过直接怀疑这个一般性命题而间接怀疑某个单 个具体命题的话,那么他应该已经在 Med, 3.4, Med, 5.14 以及许多其他 地方阐述了相关细节,他应该已经在 Med, 5.14 和其他地方说明了一个当 下清楚分明感知的定理也易遭受这种间接怀疑,而事实是笛卡尔所有关于 形而上怀疑的描述就是我前面所引述的11个条目,这些条目里面没有任 何导向这个间接怀疑解释的线索。看起来支持 MD3 (6)'c 的唯一文本来自 于《第七组答辩》:

So long as we attend to a truth which we perceive very clearly, we cannot doubt it. But when, as often happens, we are not attending to any truth in this way, then even though we remember that we have previously perceived many things very clearly, nevertheless there will be nothing which we may not justly doubt so long as we do not know that whatever we clearly perceive is true. ^①

初看这个段落貌似支持间接怀疑解释,但是细看之下,它仅仅是说如果"we do not know that whatever we clearly perceive is true"以及如果我有一个定理的被回忆起的清楚分明感知的话,那么这个定理是可疑的。换句话说,如果我知道这个定理面对形而上怀疑是确定的话,那么我们知道这个一般性原则("whatever we clearly perceive is true")的确定性。如果我们将这句子在从言(de – dicto)的意义上理解为一个一般性的命题或原则,这个结论(一般性原则的可疑能够导致一个定理是可疑的)并不存在任何问题。然而这个段落并不能表明在 Med, 3.4 和 Med, 5.14 那里笛卡尔也以同样的方式通过怀疑一般原则去尝试怀疑一个具体的命题。而且,这个段落的这个句子也允许从物(de – re)意义上的阅读。那样的话将不是去表象一个一般性原则,而是去指涉每个具体单个的清楚分明的命题。所以,笛卡尔也没有提供文本去支持 MD3(6)'c 的可能性。

我已经表明解释 [iv] 虽然在哲学上是可能的,但是在文本上却是不可能的。Med, 3.4 强调的不是如何去避免直接提及一个具体公理以便去成功地怀疑它,而是这个事实——如果这个公理被直接提及或思考的话,沉思者将不能成功地怀疑或动摇它,尽管他能够尝试去动摇它。比较关于《第二沉思》的形而上怀疑(MD2)和《第三沉思》的形而上怀疑(MD3)的相关表达:

- [L] et him deceive me as much as he can, he will never bring it about that I am nothing so long as I think that I am something. (Med, 2.3)
- [L] et whoever can do so deceive me, he will never bring it about that I am nothing, so long as I continue to think I am something. (Med, 3.4)

我们清楚地看见这两个地方笛卡尔没有主张沉思者不能尝试去直接地怀疑一个信念(例如 I exist),而是主张沉思者不能在直接怀疑的尝试中有效地或成功地怀疑,动摇或挑战它。一个恶魔的欺骗是尝试去同步直接地作用在关于这个信念的当下清楚分明的感知和判断上。这个才是笛卡尔在

① Seventh Replies, CSM 2: 309, AT 7: 460; 斜体为本文作者所加。

《第二沉思》里面去直接和单独地怀疑 I exist 这个命题的方式。在《第三 沉思》的形而上怀疑也是相似的, 笛卡尔没有谈及任何间接的怀疑, 一个 欺骗性的上帝也是尝试去投射一个直接的欺骗性影响使得沉思者错误地判 断单个具体的信念是真的(即符合事实)。

(2) 解释 [iv] 将允许我们去尝试怀疑一个公理而不需要同时事实上 思考它,这个与《第二组答辩》的观点相冲突。

"除非我们同时思考「公理」那么我们不能怀疑他们(we cannot doubt 「axioms」unless we think of them)",笛卡尔在《第二组答辩》里面说, "但是我们不可能同时不相信他们是真的而思考他们(but we cannot think of them without at the same time believing them to be true)"。①"因为当笛卡尔 说我们必须'思考它们'以便去怀疑他们时,他显然意味着我们必须直接 感知他们的内容。否则,将不会得出我们被迫去赞成他们这个结论。"②在 没有当下地思考这些具体的公理或表达公理的句子的意义时,沉思者将不 能说他正在尝试怀疑这些公理。因为所谓的间接怀疑,笛卡尔甚至并没有 "触及"这些具体的怀疑对象——公理,因为"指涉性的晦涩不明根本阻 碍了任何'触及'"。③如果在形而上怀疑的时刻,这些具体的公理甚至不 能成为思想的对象,那么将不能从 MD3 (6)'推理到 MD3 (7)。人们或许 反对我的分析而主张《第二组答辩》的文本那里仅仅涉及到直接的怀疑, 那里所言仅仅是对于这些公理的直接怀疑是不可能的,而且《第二组答 辩》的沉思者位于笛卡尔已经证明了上帝存在之后的阶段,其语境上与 Med, 3.4 的沉思者不可同日而语。④ 但是如果我们严肃地对待笛卡尔的陈 述, "we cannot doubt [axioms] unless we think of them", 那么任何关于他们 的怀疑. 无论其怀疑是多么直接地还是多么间接地, 仅当沉思者思考他们 时才是可能的。关于这一点我已经在前面的第3节里详细阐明。我得出的 结论是公理不存在严格意义的 TR2 操作,任何在笛卡尔意义上对这个公理

① Second Replies, CSM 2: 104, AT 7: 145—146.

Etchemendy (1981: 16)

Van Cleve (1979: 66) (3)

Kemmerling (2005: 176—177)

的回想操作就意味着是一个真正的 TR1 操作(当下清楚分明感知)。那就是说,如果笛卡尔的沉思者不处在前清楚分明感知操作的水平上,而是已经掌握了纯粹理解的清楚分明感知操作,并且已经纯化自己和摆脱了感觉的干扰和前见的误导的话,无人能够在没有思考或提及一个公理时怀疑它,无人能够在思考或提及它时不是同时正在清楚分明地感知它。

如果形而上怀疑真如解释 [iv] 所主张的那样是去考虑一个与一个公理相矛盾的命题(如 all clear and distinct axioms may be false)而去产生怀疑,那么在上述所引《第二组答辩》的同一个段落里提及的绝对假的怀疑(the doubt of absolute falsity)时,它作为形而上怀疑的变体,应该已经描述或重复了间接怀疑的那套语言和公式。但是实际情况却不是如此:

It is also no objection for someone to make out that such truths [i. e. , axioms based on TR1—perceptions] might appear [absolutely] false to God or to an angel. For the evident clarity [evidentia nostrae] of our perceptions does not allow us to listen to anyone who makes up this kind of story. $^{\textcircled{1}}$

这个段落没有提及任何间接怀疑的事情,这里的形而上怀疑只是被用来尝试去直接怀疑这些简单的公理。而且,这个段落的沉思者与 Med, 3.4 的沉思者所处语境是一致的,因为这里笛卡尔系统地讨论了公理和定理的确定性问题。如果这里的沉思者已经处于证明上帝存在之后的阶段,那么他将会利用上帝存在的知识去宣称这里针对公理的绝对假怀疑和接下来那个段落里面描述针对定理的形而上怀疑都不能再被提出的。所以,前面反对我的分析的两个理由站不住脚。间接怀疑将会迫使我们去接受一个观点,那就是在 MD3 中(同样在 MD5 中)沉思者能够尝试去怀疑一个命题而不同时将其置于心灵之前成为心灵或思想的对象。那就是说一个人能够尝试去怀疑 p 而不需要直接提及或触及 p。尽管这种不触及的情况确实发生在《第一沉思》的系列怀疑里面,那里沉思者通过直接怀疑所有他从前的信念所依据的原则而去怀疑他们。② 但是 MD3 和 MD5 的情形不是这样。

D Second Replies, CSM 2: 104, AT 7: 146; 另参考 CSM 2: 103, AT 7: 145。

② Smith (2005: 177—178)。

在学者的争论中有另外两个尝试去反对「iv]的理由,我在下面说明 这两个理由其实不构成对「iv」直正的反对。

- (3) 如果一个具体的清楚分明感知是间接地或二阶地可疑的话,不管 其多么地迂回间接,那么他们将不能被使用去作为确定的前提去证明上帝 存在。
- 一些学者尝试通讨这个理由反对解释 [iv]。对他们而言,首先,难 以想象笛卡尔能够允许如此一个显而易见的错误发生在他哲学的关键部 分,即他在上帝存在证明之中使用了不确定的前提,其次,难以想象笛卡 尔没有意识到这个低级错误,也没有提及这个错误和回应可能的批评。这 也与《第四组答辩》和其他地方的主张相矛盾,笛卡尔说"我们能够确定 上帝存在仅仅因为我们清楚地感知到它",即"因为我们专注地看着证明 它的诸多论证"。① 如果这些前提是不确定的话,它将还会导致一个循环: 结论的确定性(良善上帝存在担保了真理规则那个一般性命题的真理)依 赖于不确定的前提 (那些具体的命题),而同时前提的确定性依赖于结 论。^② 事实上,我认为这里存在这样一个巨大的误解。笛卡尔绝对没有犯 一个如此低级愚蠢的错误。依据他的一贯立场,当沉思者在某个时刻T拥 有在上帝存在证明里的所有前提的当下清楚分明感知的时候,在这个时刻 他是可以完全地确定这些前提的真。依据解释「iv],前提的间接可疑性 或不确定性仅仅出现在其后的一个不同时刻T',在那个时刻里沉思者不再 直接地当下思考或清楚分明地感知这些前提,而仅仅是在考虑到另外一个 与这些前提不兼容的命题。依据笛卡尔的学说,只要沉思者同时专注地对 着所有这些前提,他们是不可能不确定的。所以,这个反驳理由实际上是 建立在一个误解之上。
- (4) 一个具体清楚分明感知到的单个命题的确定性需要诉诸于这个一 般原则 (whatever I clearly and distinctly perceive is true) 的确定性的。

人们或许主张单个具体的清楚分明感知是这个一般原则的应用,且每

① Fourth Replies, CSM 2: 171, AT 7: 245-246; 另参考 Conversation, CSMK: 334, 353, AT 5: 148, 178。

② 5. Gewirth (1971: 295), Feldman (1971: 493—494), Frankfurt (1978: 31)

个应用的确定性依赖于整个原则的确定性,所以,如果这个普遍原则是不确定的话,那么这些单个命题也就是不确定的,单个命题的确定性需要一个二阶确定性的担保。一个典型的论述理由就是像这样:

它是凭借在原则之中所详述的一个特征,以及凭借这个特征和另外一个特征之间在原则之中的关联,他 [沉思者] 才接受那些可以归入原则之下的单个实例的。尽管他可以产生某个其他的特征——称其为"F"——并用这个特征去识别出他使用的那些清楚分明感知是真的,他依然是立足于一个普遍原则。他是在应用这个原则,即清楚的,分明的以及 F 类的感知是真的。 $^{()}$

是否我们能够接受或识别出一个清楚分明感知的具体实例而不需要诉诸于这个普遍原则? 答案是肯定的。清楚分明性(clearness distinctness,简称 CD)的特征指一组具体的特征集(CD = $\{F1, F2, \dots, Fn\}$),通过这个特征集,沉思者可以识别出一个具体的清楚分明感知以及这个感知与真理之间的关系,所以可以用这个句子 S (It is presently certain that p that I perceive with CD features is true)来表述整个事实。如果对句子 P 而言:

P: It is certain that whatever I clearly and distinctly perceive is true.

存在一个从物/从言(de - re/de - dicto)两种读法区分的话:

P1: It is certain that every particular proposition or idea I perceive with CD features is true. (on the de-re reading)

P2: The proposition that whatever I clearly and distinctly perceive is true is certain. (on the de – dicto reading)

那么我们不能够通过诉诸原则 P2 而建立 S, 并且甚至原则 P1 也不是一个形成 S 的必要条件。想知道 S, 我们所需要做的无非就是去有一个带有 CD 特征的操作,P1 的知识对这个操作的产生和识别以及对 S 的知识都

① Montague (1977: 176)

不是必要的。^① 所以一个具体命题的确定性并不依赖于那个普遍原则的确 定性,不管这个原则是在 de - re 还是在 de - dicto 的理解意义上。但是,这 里并不意味着我否认 P1 和 P2 的不确定性能够导致一个具体的命题 p 的不 确定性(如果p不是正在被清楚分明地感知的话). 因为P1和P2的否定 与 p 相矛盾。所以, 总体上这个反驳理由也是站不住脚的。

综上,我已经证明了尽管理由(3)和(4)不能真正地反驳解释 [iv], 但是(1) 和(2) 已经足够充分地让我们放弃解释[iv]。虽然很 大程度上「iv」在哲学或理论上是可能的、但是、在笛卡尔文本方面却是 不可能的。

Ⅵ. 结论

本文的分析已经表明,对于《第三沉思》的形而上怀疑(MD3)的怀 疑对象的解释,解释「i】是不可能的,解释「iii】坍塌为解释「ii】,很 大程度上解释 [iv] 在理论上是可能的, 但是在文本上是不可能的, 唯有 解释「ii」在文本和哲学上都有很充分的支持基础。所以解释「ii」是唯 一可接受和可信赖的解释。对于笛卡尔而言, 公理并不存在严格意义上的 回忆起的清楚分明感知,只有当下的清楚分明感知。笛卡尔的《第三沉 思》的形而上怀疑是尝试怀疑每个当下清楚分明感知到的公理,但是 MD3 并不是一个对公理的成功的形而上怀疑,因为这个怀疑论证并不能够有效 地动摇这些立足于当下清楚分明感知的笛卡尔式公理信念。

《第五沉思》的形而上怀疑 (MD5) 的外延在文本和哲学方面都较少 争议。处于相似的理由、解释「iv」也不是一个可信的对 MD5 的外延的解 释。原则上,形而上怀疑可以延及于每个当下或被回忆起的清楚分明感知 的定理性信念,但是 MD5 只尝试怀疑每个被回忆起的清楚分明感知的定

① Second Replies, CSM 2: 100, AT 7: 140-141。Willis Doney 认为笛卡尔持有这样一个观念: 我 们不能先于知道上帝存在而确定这个一般原则,但是我们能够确定每个具体信念的真(比如 "cogito, ergo sum" 这个例子);而这个一般原则是来自于对一些具体实例(例如 "cogito, ergo sum"和"sum res cogitans"的例子)的"归纳和普遍化",所以一般原则并不是每个具体信 念的知识的必要条件(Doney, 1955: 334; 另参考 van Cleve, 1979: 69-70)。

理性信念,而且相应地它是一个成功的怀疑,因为它能够有效地动摇每个 被回忆起的清楚分明感知的定理性信念。

这篇论文已经澄清了最为困难和麻烦的笛卡尔《第三沉思》的形而上 怀疑的确切对象,也澄清了《第五沉思》的形而上怀疑的外延。笛卡尔的 形而上怀疑确实延及所有当下或被回忆起的清楚分明感知的公理或定理性 信念,但是他们只能够有效地动摇被回忆起的清楚分明感知的定理性信 念,所以,笛卡尔的形而上怀疑在形式上是极端的、无限的和普遍的怀 疑,但是在事实和效果上却是一个有限的怀疑。

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