

PHILOSOPHY
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The problem of emergence of the lies theory in St. Augustine is considered. In contrast to the "classical" paradigm of true and false knowledge, based on prevailing Aristotelian ideas of Plato, Augustine, testing, on the one hand, the influence of ancient thinkers, especially Cicero, on the other – Christianity – interprets the epistemological tradition of understanding of the true and false knowledge as moral and religious issue. Giving false status of law-psychological and anthropological phenomenon, he recognizes the problem of lie of great practical importance. Augustine identifies eight categories of lies. He condemns lying in any form. If you look at the problem of the difference of Christianity from other religions through the relation to the lie, Augustine seems quite justified. The most terrible lie is in a sermon. Such lie undermines the faith in God, undermines religion. Lie is not a form of non-truth, it is a mortal sin. It turns out that religious faith is the foundation of stability and social order. It is shown that the idea of the relationship of religious faith with a sense of security and a guarantee of the reliability of human existence, the widely discussed modern thinkers are presented in adequate to the medieval era conceptual form already in the works of St. Augustine.

Key words: lies, truth, faith, a liar, a non-truth, the lie theory.

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