

PHILOSOPHY

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Three conceptions of reality and their role in resolving the problem of paradoxes

The article is devoted to identifying the relationship between the problem of paradoxes in science and three main interpretations of reality: platonism, nominalism and conceptualism. It is shown that of the three directions, conceptualism is the most promising; because it has a better chance of completely solving the problem of paradoxes within the framework of Aristotle's logic alone; while Platonism does not solve this problem at all, and nominalism solves it by overcomplicating scientific methodology. A brief comparative analysis of all three doctrines is carried out; the principles of conceptualism are derived; their methodological value in solving such problems as Kant's 2nd antinomy, the paradoxes of Russell, Liar, Curry and Hempel is shown; three exhaustive classes of paradoxes are derived; it is shown that conceptualism can completely exclude two of them, and the third is not a problem for Aristotle's logic.

Key words: platonism, nominalism, conceptualism, Russell's paradox, Liar's paradox, Curry's paradox, Hempel's paradox.

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