



L'Ineffabilité.

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Plan.

- Introduction (fr.) - Veronica
 - Georg Hegel (fr.) - Maya
 - Saint Aquinas (eng.) - Eliot
 - Henri Bergson (eng.) - Rishma
 - Conclusion (eng.) - Chris
- Les 3 philosophes

Introduction.

- Ineffabilité : *ineffabilis* : indicible
Impossible à exprimer par la parole
(physiquement et interdit)
≠ indicible
- Un sentiment, un concept, un aspect de vie
- Ex. La colère
- Ex. Dieu

Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel.

- 1770 - 1831



Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel.

« C'est dans les mots que nous pensons. Nous n'avons conscience de nos pensées déterminées et réelles que lorsque nous leur donnons la forme objective, que nous les différencions de notre intériorité, et par suite nous les marquons d'une forme externe, mais d'une forme qui contient aussi le caractère de l'activité interne la plus haute. »

« C'est le son articulé, le mot, qui seul nous offre une existence où l'externe et l'interne sont si intimement unis. Par conséquent, vouloir penser sans les mots, c'est une tentative insensée. Et il est également absurde de considérer comme un désavantage et comme un défaut de la pensée cette nécessité qui lie celle-ci au mot. »

« On croit ordinairement, il est vrai, que ce qu'il y a de plus haut, c'est l'ineffable. Mais c'est là une opinion superficielle et sans fondement ; car, en réalité, l'ineffable, c'est la pensée obscure, la pensée à l'état de fermentation, et qui ne devient claire que lorsqu'elle trouve le mot. Ainsi le mot donne à la pensée son existence la plus haute et la plus vraie. »

Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel.

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Saint Thomas Aquinas.



Saint Thomas Aquinas.

- His birth place.



Saint Thomas Aquinas.

- His church.



Saint Thomas Aquinas.

- Fresco painting on St Thomas Aquinas medieval church bell tower next to family castle ruins.



Saint Thomas Aquinas.

- Montrecassino Abbey.



Saint Thomas Aquinas.

- Creator ineffabilis.

« O Creator ineffable, who of the riches of Thy wisdom didst appoint three hierarchies of Angels and didst set them in wondrous order over the highest heavens, and who didst apportion the elements of the world most wisely: do Thou, who art in truth the fountain of light and wisdom, deign to shed upon the darkness of my understanding the rays of Thine infinite brightness, and remove far from me the twofold darkness in which I was born, namely, sin and ignorance. Do Thou, who givest speech to the tongues of little children, instruct my tongue and pour into my lips the grace of Thy benediction. Give me keenness of apprehension, capacity for remembering, method and ease in learning, insight in interpretation, and copious eloquence in speech. Instruct my beginning, direct my progress, and set Thy seal upon the finished work, Thou, who art true God and true Man, who livest and reignest world without end. Amen. »

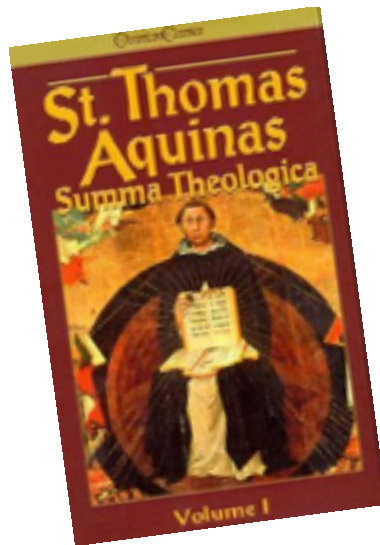
Saint Thomas Aquinas.

- His final resting place.



Saint Thomas Aquinas.

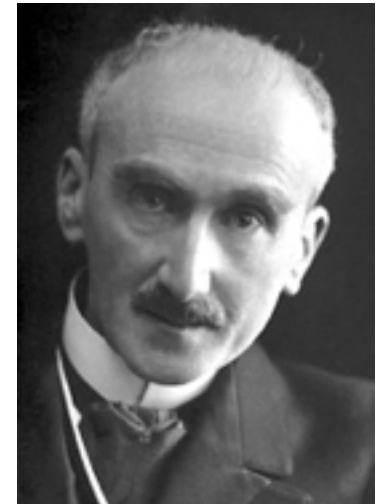
- Summa Theologica.



Henri - Louis Bergson.

Background.

- 18th October 1859 - 4th January 1941
- His father was Michael Bergson a pianist and his mother was Katherine Levison
- His family was of Jewish descent



Henri - Louis Bergson.

Background.

- Henri's parents moved to **London** soon after his birth for a few years where he obtained a early familiarity with the **English language**
- Before turning nine his parents crossed the English channel and settled down in **France** where he became a naturalized French Citizen
- He married **Louise Neuberger** in **1891** and had a daughter named **Jeanne**, born deaf in **1896**

Henri - Louis Bergson.

Education.

- Bergson attended the “**Lycée Fontanes**” in Paris from 1868 to 1878
- Instead of perusing a career in Mathematics he chose a career in **Humanities**
- At the age of 19 he joined “**École Normale Supérieure**”
- He obtained a degree of **Licence-ès-Lettres**, and this was followed by that of **Agregation De Philosophie** in 1881

Henri - Louis Bergson.

Career.

- In **1881** he received a teaching appointment at lycée in **Angers**
- Two years later he settled at the “**Lycée Blaise Pascal**” in Clermont Ferrand
- He settled again in **Paris** in 1888, after teaching for some months at **College Rollin**, he received an appointment at “**Lycée Henri-Quatre**” where he remained for eight years

Henri - Louis Bergson.

Career.

- In 1900 he became a professor at the **“College De France”** which he held till 1904 after which he replaced Gabriel Tarde as the **Chair of Modern Philosophy** which he held till 1920
- In 1901 the **“Academie Des Sciences Morales et Politiques”** elected him as a member.
- He spent his later years lecturing in various universities and writing publications and articles on various topics
- He also offered open courses in large numbers

Henri - Louis Bergson.

His Four Principle Works.

- In 1889, “Time and Free Will”
- In 1896, “Matter and Memory”
- In 1907, “Creative Evolution”
- In 1932, “The Two Sources of Morality and Religion”

Henri - Louis Bergson.

Significant Achievements.

- In 1927 he was awarded the **Nobel Prize in Literature** “in recognition of his rich and vitalizing ideas and brilliant skill with which they have been presented”
- In 1930 France awarded him with the highest honour, the **Grand-Croix de la Legion d´honneur**

Henri - Louis Bergson.

His Theory of Duration.

- Theory of Duration : ineffable
- Introduce in his essay “Time and Free Will”
- Theory of time and consciousness : a moment cannot be measured and if one did try to attempt to measure it, the moment would be gone.
- For an individual , time may speed up or slow down but for science, it would remain the same.
- The inner life of a human being is a kind of duration.
- Can only be described through images and a complete picture can not be revealed.

Conclusion.

- Inéffable (fr.) = Ineffability (eng.)
- Can still be applied today : ex. God, nature of the world
- Our lives contain many unanswerable questions and complicated concepts which are all in their own way ineffable.



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