## Martin Heidegger Being-There and Being-True According to Aristotle (Interpretation of *Nicomachean Ethics*, Book VI, "The Intellectual Virtues") Lecture given on December 2, 1924, Cologne, Germany In: *Becoming Heidegger: On the Trail of His Early Occasional Writings*, 1910-1927 Edited by Theodore Kisiel and Thomas Sheehan (Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 2007), pp. 214-237 § III. The Ways of Being-True and Its Distinctive Possibilities (A schematic rendition of Aristotle's five distinctive ways of being-true)

<b>Pure apprehension / reason</b> (νοΰς: nous) Dominates all four virtues -pertaining to principles, the <i>a</i> <i>priori</i> , the transcendental, possibility conditions	<b>Defining virtues</b> Those virtues which <i>define</i> and <i>demarcate</i> beings in the how of their apprehension $\downarrow$	<b>Properizing virtues</b> Those virtues which provide access to beings through <i>appropriation</i> and <i>safekeeping</i> ↓
Theoretical virtues -IN-spective understanding -Pertaining to eternities -Relate to entities → that always are as they are -through investigation -"Eternal" realm	<b>Knowledge / science</b> (έπιστήμη: episteme) -of unchanging laws -pertaining to nature -defining by <i>inspecting</i> , discussing and demonstrating	<b>Pure understanding / wisdom</b> (σοφία: sophia) -of most noble verities -pertaining to the soul, the heavens and the gods -proper understanding that sees properly through a <i>direct view</i> [ <i>sight</i> of understanding]
<b>Practical virtues</b> ( $\eta \theta \varphi \zeta$ : ethos) <sup>1</sup> -CIRCUM-spective solicitude -Pertaining to change; -Relate to entities that can be $\rightarrow$ different from what they now are -changeable Be-ing - <i>Lichtung:</i> the temporally unified clearing of historical be-ing - <i>Brauch</i> (ethos): tradition, custom, usage, habit of habitat -through deliberation -"Historical," temporal realm	<b>Know-how / art</b> (τέχνη: techne) -for practical purposes -pertaining to objects in the environment -procedures, organizing, managing and directing - <i>savoir faire</i> (for good or bad <sup>2</sup> ) -Treated in Div. I of <i>Being and</i> <i>Time</i> <sup>3</sup>	<b>Practical insight / prudence</b> (φρόνησις: phronesis) -for a live well-lived -pertaining to Dasein itself - <i>solicitous circumspection</i> in the care of human well-being - <i>savoir vivre</i> (in a decadent or transcendent way) - Treated in Div. II of <i>Being and</i> <i>Time</i>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "Heidegger's voΰζ-surrogate of temporal ήθος." From Kisiel's *Figure 1* used at his Fall 2004 Seminar (most phrases came from Theodore Kisiel and Erik Marsh, final organizing by Govert Schuller) <sup>2</sup> In the Aristotle lecture Heidegger will be "provisionally disregarding the specifically ethical context" (Kisiel, *The Genesis of Heidegger's* Being and Time, 264), which was of course part and parcel of Aristotle's treatise. For example for Aristotle there would be no prudence without moral virtue and other way around.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The intended three divisions of Part one of Heidegger's *Being and Time* are titled:

<sup>1. &</sup>quot;The preparatory fundamental analysis of Dasein" (with making and using [τέχνη] as the exemplary paradigms [*Genesis*, 250])

<sup>2. &</sup>quot;Dasein and temporality" (with insight into human action [φρόνησις] as the basic example [Ibid.])

<sup>3.</sup> Time and Being (never written, but would be about *Lichtung:* the temporally unified clearing of historical be-ing)