Exemplification

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Presuppositions:

- there are Armstrongian universals
- modal realist talk is sensible
- exemplification is a problem

Contents:

1 (Identity of Indiscernibles) *If x and y are indiscernible, then they are identical.*

2 (Exemplification Thesis) *All (actual) universals are exemplified.*

3 (Immanent Universals) *A universal is a (nonspatiotemporal) part of every particular that exemplifies it.*

4 *A property is* intrinsic to a *iff it does not differ between duplicates of a. Otherwise, it is* extrinsic to a.

5 *A relation is* internal *iff it supervenes on the intrinsic (and hence the basic intrinsic) properties of its relata. A relation is* external *iff it it intrinsic but not internal.*

6 *A property F is* essential to a *iff a and $aquaF$ have the same counterparts. F is* definite to a *iff any counterpart of $aquaF$ is a counterpart of a. F is* accidential to a *iff is is neither essential nor definite to a.*

7 (Unrestricted Composition) *Whenever there are some things, they have a mereological fusion.*

8 (Ontological innocence of mereology) *Fusions are nothing over and above the parts they are composed of.*

(1)
$\exists\phi\,\Box\,\forall x, y, z(x = y \oplus z \;\Rightarrow\; (y \text{ has } P \Leftrightarrow x \text{ has } \phi))$

(2)
$\exists\psi\,\Box\,\forall x, y, z(x = y \oplus z \;\Rightarrow\; (x \text{ has } P \Leftrightarrow y \text{ has } \psi))$

9 *Whenever there are some Fs, they have a fusion which is F.*

10 (Uniqueness of Composition) *Only one whole is composed of some given parts.*

11 *Something x is a universal iff it is part of at least two worlds.*

12 *A particular a is a* substance *iff it is a world.*

13 *A property F is the intrinsic nature of a substance a iff it is the fusion of all universals that are part of a and any other world.*

14 *Two things are duplicates iff they have the same intrinsic nature.*

> "A universal is *particularizing*, if it yields an unambiguous answer to the question whether or not a particular is *one* instance of it." (1978: 138)

(3)

For any two different properties F and G:
$F \oplus G$ is exemplified by c iff
$c = a \oplus b$ and a exemplifies F
and b exemplifies G.

a has R to an F $\iff$ $\exists x$
(x is an F and a has R to x)

(4) a has R to b $\iff$ $\exists F, G$
F is the intrinsic nature of $a \wedge$
G is the intrinsic nature of b
$\wedge\, a$ has R to an $F \wedge b$ has $\dot{R}$ to a G)

(5) $R =$ *having* R *to* $b \oplus$ *having* $\dot{R}$ *to* a

15 *A particular* x instantiates *a (monadic) universal* F *(has the property* F*) iff* F *is a common part of* x *and* x*'s nature. Some particulars* $x_1 \ldots x_n$ *exemplify an* n*-ary universal* R *(stand in the relation* R*) iff* $x_1 \ldots x_n$ *exemplify the corresponding relational properties.*