NORM — NOTION

Elost (Krit. d., reiss Forsafl, 64). It is used by Graeco for psychology.

Norm (and Normality) (Lat. norma, a carpenter's rule, a guide): Fr. norme, norma; It. norma, normale. (1) A standard type or pattern from which continuous departures are possible in opposite directions. (C.A.M.)

(2) In natural science: the usual, in form, size, and function. Normality is conformity to that usual.

Fluctuations and deviations from normality both physical and mental, constantly occur; and when within moderate limits are still called normal; but when exceeding such limits they gradually pass into the Anormal (p. 9.) For example of the use of this conception in physiological discussions see Maudsley, Responsibility in Mental Disease.

Norm and Normative (in the moral sciences): Ger. normativ (normative); Fr. normatif; It. normativo. The principle, whether truth or mode of reality, which controls action, thought, and emotion, if there are to realize their appropriate ends; the end as law. The norm of thinking is truth; of emotion, the beautiful; of will, the good. The corresponding principles in the subjective sciences are here termed normative.

Reference to a norm may be roughly taken to discriminate the philosophies from the natural sciences. The latter aim simply to describe phenomena and explain them in terms of its principles homogeneous with the facts. The former principles are, moreover, mechanical, having to do with conditions of manifestation in time. In the philosophical sciences, facts are interpreted with reference to their meaning, or their significance, or their part played, by them in the total make-up of experience. The standpoint, moreover, is psychological, since the interest is not in the conditions of origin, but in the fulfillment of purpose in realizing their appropriate values. Whether this distinction is one of objective reality, or of subjective standpoint and method of treatment, is, however, itself a philosophic problem. According to some writers, it is one between two or more conceptions of the same phenomena. C.A.M.

The term normal price was brought into prominence, not in factually introduced, by Marshall, in the course of his work of capital values. The price product has so adjusted itself to the demand of consumers that the market price affects the current rate of profit to the producer, who enjoys extraordinary advantage. We may contrast the market and normal price by saying that a market price is one at which, for the supply, the material is equal to the demand; while a normal price is one at which, as long as the existing state of things continues, the production is likely to be equal to the demand. (N. R. M.)

The term normal is from the first word of the original passage.

'Of whatever the species is predicated; the genus is predicable.' (Plot. a. 1. 121 a 25.)

Some writers (as Hamilton, Lect. on Logic, App. VI. ii) imagine a distinction between the two sorts of the word, for the Romans called the latter a normalis, the former a norma. Some have been so extravagant as to attribute the former to Kreas, in whose Ptolemaic Spalagathes (175.26) it is very likely that the precise phrase 'not not the notes of a concave, etc. first occurs, though similar phrases, such as 'not curved' concave ridged qupeque convex, etc., are common in Plato's and other legacies of the 18th century. But it is clear that in Aristotle's mind it was one principle, essentially that which Democritus well called the principle of the 'transmissivity of the equal.'

Aristotle, in the last but one of the above passages, seems to regard the two sorts as following from the definition of universal predication. To say that 'Any is F' is to say that of whatever F, is true, is true. This amounts to deriving the transmissivity of the copula from the transmissivity of the formal relation. If from A follows B and B follows C, then from A follows C. This, again, is equivalent to the principle that from the truth of X follows the truth of the consequence that from Y is true, the same as to say that from the joint truth of X

Note: (Lat. nota, a mark, a sign.) (1) Kling. (2) New, Notation; Fr. (1) note, note, (2) note, note, (3) note, note, (4) a normal, normative, normative. (2) the written or printed, symbol of the musical term, EOG, in the formal music, L. 2-9.)

Notation (of Music): see Harmony, Harmony, and System.

Note: (Lat. nota, a mark, a sign.) (1) Kling. (2) New, Notation; Fr. (1) note, note, (2) note, note, (3) note, note, (4) a normal, normative, normative. (2) the written or printed, symbol of the musical term, EOG, in the formal music, L. 2-9.)

Nothing (Greek: οὐ) is the negative of the concept of the existence, of the being of anything. The existence of a concept or object is expressed by the word 'is' in English.

Notion: (Lat. notio, a concept.)