PAIN

antithesis "pleasure"s to the mental life in all its phases. A similar distinction between (1) "pleasure" and (2) "pleasantness" is also made, but without the same amount of empirical evidence.

Theories of the general nature of the hedonic or pleasure-pain consciousness date from Aristotle. They deal, mostly without sufficient discrimination, with three relatively distinct problems: (1) psychophysical (the organic correlates of hedonic states); (2) psychological (the place of pleasure and pain in the development of conscious processes); (3) genetic or biological (the origin and evolutionary significance of hedonic consciousness together with its organic correlates).

Terms which are to be met with in the distinctions of the topic are hedonic (belonging to pleasures or pain), hedonics (the psychophysical theories of them), pleasure-pain and pleonastics (terms suggested by Marshall as convenient for their double reference to both the hedonic qualities, hedonic consciousness).

Pain and Pleasure [OF, puetre, plezure; Ger. (1) Schmerz und Lust; Fr. (1) douleur et plaisir; Ital. (1) dolore e piacere; see analogous (2)] is the opposite of pleasure. The latter is a pleonastic and pleonastics (terms suggested by Marshall as convenient for their double reference to both the hedonic qualities, hedonic consciousness).

Pleasure (1) is the opposite of pain (2). The latter is a pleasure (1) and the former is pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2). Pleasure is the opposite of pain (2).

See also Pleasure (1).