

Hermeneutic Panacea Against Preface Paradox

Abstract — Propositional = Linguistic + Hermeneutically Efficacious.

1 – According to Wikipedia, Moore’s paradox asserts a claim contrary to one’s belief and the preface paradox nullifies a claim contrary to one’s belief. The author is a truth-seeker but is also aware that errors creep in. The crisis can be ameliorated by deploying textual augmentation capable of coming to terms with charitable interpretation.

2 – A charitable interpretation of a belief p (in this context the text produced) is possible only if it is feasible for p under the interpretation to be rendered veridical. The feasibility can (perhaps only) be enabled by the existence of a proposition x *associated* with p which is *non-assertible* because of its unknown sentential content but *known* by the author because of its functional role.—Charitably an instance of knowledge but strictly a *non-luminous* condition.

3 – The functional role of x is its ultimate hermeneutic efficacy: to give verisimilitude to the text by *encapsulating* a set of consistent remedial concepts or meanings at the time of interpretation assigned to the constitutive words of the text (or p).

4 – Sometimes charitable interpretation of a text is only *critically* possible because without excising a minimal set of sentences out of the text there would be no set of consistent remedial concepts available to rectify the text. This is to grant x the capability to nullify claims contrary to the authors’s belief p , but luminously so *only* once it is assertible.

5 – There is a rift between sentential understood in term of linguistic and propositional understood in terms of mental. The mentally-conveyed propositional content (thought) can *only* be drawn from *non-countable* sets—there is no countable set which contains the proposition. Only possessing this feature guarantees a proposition, responsible for generating a linguistically-conveyed sentence necessarily drawn from countable sets, inexhaustible interpretability of its linguistic content.

6 – Producing a text is making a decision by the author. A text beholds a horizon and even if the horizon harbors nullifying assertions there *is* a psychologically significant feature in common between the author at the instant of decision and the author at the instant of being presented with an interpretation of the text—that is the disclosure of the hitherto undisclosed proposition x . The author is the ultimate arbitrator capable of even opting for one interpretation necessitating sentential excision rather than one not.—Unless the verdict is ever *total* excision the author appears regrettably impervious to death.