



## ERASMUS+ INCOMING STUDENTS COURSE CATALOGUE

### Department of Italian Language and Literature

#

General information		
Course instructor	Luca Malatesti, Ph.D./Filip Čeč, Ph.D.	
Name of the course	Filosofia generale e storia della filosofia italiana	
Study programme	Graduate study programme in Italian Language and Literature – teaching track	
Status of the course	Elective	
Year of study	1 <sup>st</sup>	
ECTS credits and manner of instruction	ECTS credits	3
	Number of class hours (Lectures + Exercises + Seminars)	30+0+0

#### 1. COURSE DESCRIPTION

##### 1.1. Course objectives

- The objective of the course is to become acquainted with the history of philosophy, with particular focus on the history of Italian philosophy; introduce students to philosophical thinking by providing an insight into basic methodological and content particularities of philosophy; tackle the issues in aesthetics by drawing a comparison between aesthetics and other philosophical areas (philosophy of language, philosophical anthropology, ethics, the philosophy of knowledge and cognition, metaphysics); emphasizing the diversity of philosophical approaches and their alterations.

##### 1.2. Course enrolment requirements and entry competences required for the course

- None.

##### 1.3. Expected course learning outcomes

- By the end of the course, students will be able to:
  - know the characteristics of various philosophical approaches, in particular those approaches developed by Italian philosophers;

- know the facts and the leading exponents of these approaches on the basis of works that they are expected to read;
- know the history of the philosophical study of beauty and art;
- identify issues in aesthetics by drawing a comparison between aesthetics and other philosophical areas (philosophy of language, philosophical anthropology, ethics, the philosophy of knowledge and cognition, metaphysics).

#### 1.4. Course content

1. Basic concepts: philosophical disciplines, ontology, gnosiology, aesthetics, hermeneutics. The relationship between the philosophy and the theory of art: semiotic theories, structuralist-poststructuralist theories, theories of analytic philosophy (the theory of metaphor, the problem of fictional discourse, polysemy and its role in the literary, theatrical and film media, language and music: analogies and differences), theories premised on psychological movements, theories of the phenomenological-hermeneutic circle, etc.
2. Introducing students to the beginnings of Western philosophical thought, as well as the origin and sources of philosophy, in order to develop their understanding of the origin and development of philosophical disciplines (metaphysics, natural philosophy, logic, cognitive theories, ethics, aesthetics, political philosophy, etc.) and familiarize them with some basic philosophical concepts by providing an insight into the historical development of philosophy.
3. A critical understanding of language as one of the basic phenomenon of human culture. The notion of language, the question of being and the definitions of language (language as a social, mental and abstract object). Theories of meaning (semantics, pragmatics), theories of signs, discourse theories and interpretation theories. The history of language issues: the philosophy of language in Antiquity, and the Middle Ages (the study of meaning and speculative grammar, Tommaso D'Aquino' viewpoints), the new-age philosophy of language (analysis of signs and general grammar; providing insights into different viewpoints, ranging from Locke's and Herder's views to the position of Nietzsche, as interpreted by Colli and Montinari). Contemporary philosophy of language: language as an essential cultural fact; logical and philosophical discussions (language as a model and the anticipation of reality); language as a carrier of meaning; semiotics as the theory of interaction; language as a system of signifiers; language as a medium of philosophy and thought: U. Eco, B. Croce, N. Boccio, N. Abbagnano, G. Agamben i G. Vattimo. Classical language theories: W. von Humboldt, F. de Saussure, K. Buler, N. Chomsky, and the structuralist theories of language.

#### 1.5. Manner of instruction

- ✓ Lectures
- ✓ Individual assignments
- ✓ Other: consultations