

*Article*

## Expanding the Horizons of Philosophy through Neutrosophic Movements

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### Abstract:

Philosophy is characterized by its rich diversity of methods and schools of thought. Beneath this diversity, however, lies a subtle but profound unity: the interrelation of affirmation, negation, and neutrality. A neutrosophic perspective reveals that philosophical movements are not *isolated ruptures* from tradition but are *dynamic threads* interwoven into a larger intellectual tapestry. This short essay briefly examines six philosophical movements—revisionism, inspirationalism, recurrentism, sophisticalism, rejectivism, and paradoxism—through the lens of neutrosophy, illustrating how each contributes to the evolving landscape of philosophy.

**Keywords.** Neutrosophy, Philosophical Movements, Revisionism, Inspirationalism, Recurrentism, Sophisticalism, Rejectivism, Paradoxism, Philosophy of Contradiction, Affirmation, Negation, Neutrality, Philosophical Diversity, Existentialism, Dynamic Philosophy.

### 1. Revisionism: Philosophy as a *Summum Bonum*

Revisionism calls for a comprehensive reexamination of all philosophical systems, thinkers, and schools, with the aim of redefining philosophy as a unified *summum bonum*—the highest good.<sup>1</sup> From a neutrosophic standpoint, this movement highlights the necessity of engaging with prior systems through a triadic process of affirmation (T), negation (F), and neutrality (I).

A revisionist approach does not discard the past but reinterprets it. For example, revisiting metaphysical paradigms such as Aristotle's teleology or Kant's transcendental idealism requires

[1] <sup>1</sup> Gkotsaridis, Evi (2001). "Revisionism and Postmodernism." *Études irlandaises*, 26-1:131-157. DOI: 10.3406/irlan.2001.1561.

Available online: [www.persee.fr/doc/irlan\\_0183-973x\\_2001\\_num\\_26\\_1\\_1561](http://www.persee.fr/doc/irlan_0183-973x_2001_num_26_1_1561). Accessed 10 February 2025.

recognizing their strengths, weaknesses, and neutral contributions.<sup>2</sup> In this way, revisionism views philosophy not as a hierarchical contest among competing schools but as a continuum of insights.

## **2. Inspirationalism: The Quest for Originality**

Inspirationalism seeks to generate originality by drawing upon the past and present, fostering a creative synthesis between tradition and innovation.<sup>3</sup> From a neutrosophic perspective, this process involves exploring the interstitial spaces between influence and originality.

Every original concept carries the imprint of its inspirations. Neutrosophy reframes these imprints not as constraints but as neutral zones of potential, enabling the fusion of old and new into transformative insights. Heidegger's existentialism, informed by ancient Greek philosophy and contemporary phenomenology, exemplifies this dynamic, blending affirmation of tradition with groundbreaking innovation.

## **3. Recurrentism: The Infinite Cycle of Ideas**

Recurrentism posits that philosophical ideas arise from a continuous cycle, where each idea builds upon its predecessors and seeds future developments.<sup>4</sup> Neutrosophy enriches this perspective by emphasizing that these cycles are neither strictly linear nor deterministic but involve oscillations across affirmations, negations, and neutral zones of reinterpretation.

For instance, the Enlightenment's emphasis on reason emerged as a response to medieval scholasticism, which itself drew from classical philosophy. Each recurrence reinterprets prior insights, creating a dynamic interplay between continuity and novelty. Neutrosophically, these cycles also encompass neutral zones—moments where ideas are neither wholly derivative nor entirely innovative but exist as a fusion of both.

## **4. Sophisticalism: Embracing Ambiguity and Abstraction**

Sophisticalism celebrates the ambiguous, abstract, and often unintelligible aspects of thought, framing obscurity as a philosophical virtue. While this approach might seem esoteric or indulgent, a neutrosophic lens reinterprets it as an exploration of the indeterminate spaces between clarity and mystery.

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[2] <sup>2</sup> The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. "revisionism". *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 7 Aug. 2008, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/revisionism-Marxism>. Accessed 16 February 2025.

[3] <sup>3</sup> "Inspirationism, N." *Oxford English Dictionary*, Oxford UP, December 2023, <https://doi.org/10.1093/OED/9430949387>. Accessed 16 February 2025.

[4] <sup>4</sup> Correia, Fabrice; Rosenkranz, Sven (2011). "Recurrentism." In: *As Time Goes By. Eternal facts in an Ageing Universe*, pp. 87–94. Brill. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.30965/9783957438898\\_008](https://doi.org/10.30965/9783957438898_008).

Ambiguity, far from being a weakness, reflects the inherent complexity of reality. The sophistical approach, when viewed neutrosophically, becomes a powerful tool for probing the boundaries of human understanding. [Smarandache, Vladutescu]

### 5. *Rejectivism: The Dialectic of Rejection*

Rejectivism is characterized by the impulse to reject existing philosophical systems as a means of establishing new ones.<sup>5</sup> While this may appear purely oppositional, neutrosophy reveals its inherent duality: rejection is both a negation of external ideas and an affirmation of alternative perspectives, mediated by a neutral space of transformation.

For example, Spinoza's rejection of Cartesian dualism was not merely a critique but a constructive act, resulting in a monistic framework that redefined substance and mind. In this sense, rejectivism is not destructive but reconstructive, reshaping philosophy through a dynamic process of affirmation and negation.<sup>6</sup>

### 6. *Paradoxism: The Implicit Contradiction*

Paradoxism asserts that every philosophical idea is simultaneously true and false, embracing contradiction as a fundamental aspect of reality.<sup>7</sup>

This perspective aligns seamlessly with neutrosophy, which recognizes contradiction as intrinsic to nature. Paradoxism's core principle—"nothing is non-contradictory"—challenges the binary logic of classical thought.

Consider Zeno's paradoxes, which both deny and affirm the coherence of motion. Paradoxism does not attempt to resolve contradictions but instead treats them as essential truths.

Neutrosophy extends this approach, showing that contradictions are not obstacles but opportunities to explore the deeper complexities of thought.

### 7. *Conclusion: Toward a Holistic Philosophy*

Each of these movements—*revisionism*, *inspirationalism*, *recurrentism*, *sophisticalism*, *rejectivism*, and *paradoxism*—offers a unique lens through which to understand the evolution of philosophy. Through a neutrosophic perspective, these movements reveal that no idea or system is wholly true or false; all exist within a continuum of affirmation, negation, and neutrality. By transcending the silos of traditional schools of thought, neutrosophy fosters a deeper engagement with ideas, not as isolated entities but as dynamic elements.

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[5] <sup>5</sup> Martin, Ben (2016). "Rejectivism and the Challenge of Pragmatic Contradictions." *Disputatio* 8 (43):260.

[6] <sup>6</sup> Humberstone, Lloyd (2000). "The revival of rejective negation." *Journal of Philosophical Logic* 29 (4):331-381.

[7] <sup>7</sup> "pARadOXisM – the Last Literary, Artistic, Philosophic and Scientific Vanguard of the Second Millennium", edited by C.

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