

# The true opinion by plato : a review of gettier's approach and questionnaire essay

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## The True Opinion by Plato : A Review of Gettier's Approach and

Questionare Plato was born in Athens around 427 BC and is still highly regarded as one of the earliest philosophers of all times. He was politically connected to both the Oligarchy and democracy and later went on to join his two older brothers in becoming a student of Socrates after the Peloponessian War ( Plato's life). A prominent figure in the ancient history of Greek philosophy, Socrates was one of the founders of the Western Philosophy ( Socrates ) and Plato's philosophies were somewhat influenced by his classic realms and approach to knowledge. As a student of Socrates, Plato learnt to analyze and examine his own and disparate ideas and beliefs critically, which were complicating and antagonizing in the process. Socrates adopted the motto of the Delphic Oracle and taught his students to discuss virtue every day for he believed unexamined life is not worth living ( Plato's Life ).

Hence, his early days with Socarates shaped him to become and evolve as a philosopher with an analytical approach to creativity which is experienced throughout his works. Plato's definitions of true opinion and knowledge deal with the significant analysis of knowledge as " justified true belief". A belief mentally assents to a proposition and if its true, then there are some facts which make the proposition true; and if it's justified, it means that the believer got some evidence or good reasons to believe it. However, the discussion in his dialogue, the Theaetetus [ 201 C - 210 B] rejects the following definition of knowledge ( Knowledge ).

In the Plato's discussion the "justification" is strong enough to live up to the true belief as knowledge, it has to be a piece of knowledge in its preliminary phase which produces a circular definition. Any contemporary account or justification does not seem to have been immune to such an obstacle and disbelieving his discussion leads to no resolution either. Plato's epistemology disapproves "justified true belief" for he believes in knowledge that people are born with and are unaware of.

Moreover, it disagrees with its existence without the correspondence beliefs. According to Plato's discussion and theory of knowledge if the "justification or account of the reason why" is itself knowledge then true belief certainly turns out to become knowledge with its addition which is circular. However, he doesn't offer it as a definition. It is put as an explanation of why knowledge is prized higher than true opinion ( Knowledge ). Plato's theory and definitions attracted many criticism of late. However, the challenges and issues raised by Edmund L. Gettier, an American Philosopher and Professor Emeritus at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, in his article 'justified true belief' implies more significance.

Gettier successfully provided several examples of beliefs which however, can not be considered as intuitively call knowledge. The compilation of these question is also called as "Gettier's Counter Examples". It is a systematic model which has sprung up around distinguished counter-examples. The following excerpts provides a

better understanding, " I am watching the men's Wimbledon Final and John McEnroe is playing Jimmy Connors, it is match point, and McEnroe wins. I say to myself " John McEnroe is this year's men's champion at Wimbledon". Unbeknownst to me, however, the BBC were experiencing a broadcasting fault and so had stuck in a tape of last year's final, when McEnroe also beat Connors. I had been watching last year's Wimbledon final so I believed that McEnroe had beaten Connors.

But at that same time, in real life, McEnroe was repeating last year's victory and beating Connors! So my belief that McEnroe beat Connors to become this year's Wimbledon champion is true, and I had good reason to believe so ( my belief was justified ) - and yet, there is a sense in which I could not really have claimed to ' know' that McEnroe had beaten Connors because I was only accidentally right that McEnroe beat Connors - my belief was not based on the right kind of justification ( Edmund L. Gettier )." Besides attracting a controversial beginning, Gettier's work inspired many philosophers and it dealt with a working definition of knowledge.

However, the responses did not live up to expectation ( Edmund L. Gettier ). Gettier's Justification was too broad to use, hence, was not counted. His examples have not been considered as evidence only a few of them are justifactory. Gettier's theory was void of fourthe condition such as " no false premises" or " indefeasibility" ( Edmund L. Gettier ). Therefore, Gettier succesfully brought the definiton of

knowledge and true opinion done by Plato into question which failed to prove it's point.

Moreover, some renowned philosophers believe that Edmund L. Gettier's problem or theory varies by culture for a particular group in Western Countries appear more likely to agree with him than a large group of East Asia ( Edmund L. Gettier ).;.;.;.;.;.;.;.;.;.;.; Works Cited Edmund L. Gettier. Article. Wikepedia.

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