

The nature of absolute truth

[Philosophy](#)



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of the Philosophy of the Teacher 13 April Nature of Absolute Truth Absolute truth is something that cannot be altered under any condition and that happens to be a permanent fact. In other words an absolute truth is something that happens to be a universal truth. However, the thing that needs to be understood is that before proceeding to delve on the practical nature of absolute truth the thing that needs to be understood is that humans arrive at an absolute truth through two aspects:

The input that the humans gather from the outside world through their sensory organs like eyes, ears, skin, etc (Brynie 2009).

The processing of these inputs in the human brain by correlating it to the past experiences (Brynie 2009).

It does need to be understood that within the realm of metaphysics, absolute truth is open to argumentative challenges (Telly 1996). However, defining and explaining absolute truth is much easier and readily feasible within the realm of the physical.

For instance consider a person who has a pet cat at one's home. The fact that this person has a pet cat in his home is an absolute truth. People may differ with regards to the subjective endowments ascribed to that cat. For instance say somebody says that this individual has the most beautiful cat in the world as his pet. Many people may disagree that this cat is the most beautiful cat in the world. Some may say that the cat is indeed very beautiful. Some may agree to the contrary that the cat is indeed ugly and repulsive. However, no one will disagree with the fact that this person has got a pet in his house that is definitely a cat. Thereby the fact that this pet is a cat is an absolute truth. If somebody says that this pet is a dog. It is not true. If somebody says that this pet is a tiger. It is not true. The thing that

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this person has a pet that is a cat is the absolute truth. Anybody thinking or saying anything else is not in consonance with this absolute truth.

Take another example. If I step outside on the street, it is either true or untrue that the motor vehicles are running back and forth on that street.

While going out I need to make a decision by relying on some absolute truth.

It cannot be both true as well as untrue that cars are running back and forth on the street. If I need to move out I can only make a safe decision by basing it on one absolute truth, either the cars are running or they are not running.

Both cannot be true. If I believe that, I may get injured.

However, such a perception of absolute truth may not be possible in people who have impaired sensory organs, or their brain is not capable of processing the information sent by the senses in the right manner. For example take the pet cat scenario. If some person is blind one may not be able to accept the absolute truth that, that pet is a cat because one has never seen a cat. In other scenario, consider a person who is mentally challenged. Again such persons experience and perception of absolute truth in the physical world may not match with others who think what we call normal.

Reference List

Brynie, FH 2009, Brain Sense, American Management Association, New York.
Telly, KT 1996, The Logic of Reliable Inquiry, Oxford University Press, London.