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论文
论赫费道德哲学与亚里士多德幸福论及康德自律论之关系

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摘要:

亚里士多德幸福论和康德自律论是两个不同的模式,前者反思行为的遵循,由目的之满足与否来评价行为的道德价值,是以获得幸福为目标的实践道德哲学;后者反思行为的确定,以行为的根本动机及准则作为道德评价的准绳,是一种抽象和思辨的道德哲学论证。但赫费认为它们之间具有相通性和互补性,人的行为的完整模式唯有把这两者结合起来才能得到正确的解释。赫费的道德哲学致力于整合这两种伦理学,他把两者差异定位在不同的行为结构上,即追求型行为模式与意志型行为模式上,借助于两者所追求的相同的道德价值,即依据两者均出自绝对善的理念,实现了两者在其道德哲学中的统一,并指出幸福生活意味着与道德准则相协调地生活。

关键词: 奥特弗利德.赫费 道德哲学 亚里士多德 康德 幸福论 自律论

On the Relationship between Otfried Hoffe's Moral Philosophy, Aristotle's Theory of Happiness and Kant's Theory of Self-discipline

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Abstract:

Aristotle's Theory of Happiness and Kant's Theory of Self-discipline belong to two different patterns.The former rethinks the code of conduct, judges its moral value in accordance with whether or not it has fulfilled the purpose and takes happiness as its end.The latter is an abstract and dialectical moral philosophical argumentation which dwells on the finalization of behavior and makes moral judgment by behavior-rooted motives and principles.However, Otfried Hoffe believes that they are interlinked and complementary as complete pattern of human behavior can only be accurately explained by combining them together.Otfried Hoffe's Moral Philosophy endeavors to integrate these two kinds of ethics.The discrepancy, in his opinion, lies in different behavior structures, namely the behavior pattern of pursuit and the behavior pattern of will.By recurring to the concept of absolute kindness, the same moral value they pursue, a combination of both can be achieved in moral philosophy and thus a conclusion is drawn that happy life lies on living in harmony with moral principles.

Keywords: Otfried Hoffe moral philosophy Aristotle Kant Theory of Happiness Theory of Self-discipline

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