All previous interpretations of Clausewitz's concept of war have treated it as something that must be understood in connection with the three interactions to the extreme, and consequently with his concept of the absolute. This chapter discusses the similarities and the difference between Clausewitz's concept of absolute war and modern total war. Furthermore, it can be shown that the different conceptualizations of Clausewitz's concepts of war are connected with his different war experiences at Jena, Moscow, and Waterloo. Until now, it has been overlooked that Clausewitz also speaks of the wondrous trinity as his concept of war. Nevertheless, it has to be acknowledged that Clausewitz's conceptualizations remain ambivalent without a discrete interpretation of his first chapter.

Human adults appear different from other animals in their ability to form abstract mental representations that go beyond perceptual similarity. In short, they can conceptualize the world. When and how does this abstract system come into being? To answer this question we need to explore the origins of adult concepts. When does the developing child acquire the ability to use abstract concepts? Does the transition occur around 2 years, with the onset of symbolic representation and language, or is it independent of the emergence of language? When in evolutionary history did an abstract representational system emerge?
How would a computational system operating on the basis of perceptual associations develop into a system operating on the basis of abstract relations? Is this ability present in other species, but masked by their inability to verbalise abstractions? This book tackles the age-old puzzle of what might be unique about human concepts. Intuitively, we have a sense that our thoughts are somehow different from those of animals and young children such as infants. If true, this raises the question of where and how this uniqueness arises. What are the factors that have played out during the life course of the individual and over the evolution of humans that have contributed to the emergence of this apparently unique ability? This volume brings together a collection of world specialists who have grappled with these questions from different perspectives to try to resolve the issue. It includes contributions from leading psychologists, neuroscientists, child and infant specialists, and animal cognition specialists. Taken together, this story leads to the idea that there is no unique ingredient in the emergence of human concepts, but rather a powerful and potentially unique mix of biological abilities and personal and social history that has led to where the human mind now stands.

**Political Parties**
Richard Gunther, José Ramón Montero, and Juan J. Linz (eds)

Published in print: 2002 Published Online: November 2003
Item type: book

This book is one in a series (Comparative Politics) for students and teachers of political science that deals with contemporary issues in comparative government and politics. After an introduction, it has 11 contributions from leading scholars in the field, which present a critical overview of much of the recent literature on political parties, and systematically assess the capacity of existing concepts, typologies, and methodological approaches to deal with contemporary parties. The book critically analyses the ‘decline of parties’ literature, both from a conceptual perspective and—with regard to antiparty attitudes among citizens—on the basis of empirical analyses of survey data. It systematically re-examines the underpinnings of rational-choice analyses of electoral competition, as well as the misapplication of standard party models as the ‘catch-all party’. Several chapters re-examine existing models of parties and party typologies, particularly with regard to the capacity of commonly used concepts to capture the wide variation among parties that exists in old and new democracies today, and with regard to their ability to deal adequately with the new challenges that parties are facing in rapidly changing political, social, and technological
environments. In particular, two detailed case studies (from France and Spain) demonstrate how party models are significant not only as frameworks for scholarly research but also insofar as they can affect party performance. Other chapters also examine in detail how corruption and party patronage have contributed to party decline, as well as public attitudes towards parties in several countries. In the aggregate, the various contributions to the book reject the notion that a ‘decline of party’ has progressed to such an extent as to threaten the survival of parties as the crucial intermediary actors in modern democracies. The contributing authors argue, however, that parties are facing a new set of sometimes demanding challenges, and that not only have they differed significantly in their ability to successfully meet these challenges but also the core concepts, typologies, party models, and methodological approaches that have guided research in this area over the past 40 years have met with only mixed success in adequately capturing these recent developments and serving as fruitful frameworks for analysis; the book is intended to remedy some of these shortcomings. It is arranged in three parts: I. Reconceptualizing Parties and Party Competition; II. Re-examining Party Organization and Party Models; and III. Revisiting Party Linkages and Attitudes Toward Parties.

Foundations of Mind
Jean Matter Mandler

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Item type: book

This book presents a new theory of cognitive development in infancy, focusing on the processes through which perceptual information is transformed into concepts. Drawing on extensive research, the book explores preverbal conceptualization and shows how it forms the basis for both thought and language. It also emphasizes the importance of distinguishing automatic perceptual processes from attentive conceptualization, and argues that these two kinds of learning follow different principles, so it is crucial to specify the processes required by a given task. Countering both strong nativist and empiricist views, the book provides a markedly different perspective on early cognitive development, painting a new picture of the abilities and accomplishments of infants and the development of the mind.
Conceptualizing the Domestic Impact of Europe
Tanja A. Börzel and Thomas Risse

in The Politics of Europeanization

This chapter takes a ‘top-down’ perspective on how European integration and Europeanization more generally affect domestic policies, politics and polities of the member states and beyond. The emerging literature on the topic is used to develop some preliminary hypotheses on the conditions under which domestic change would be expected in response to Europeanization. Various propositions made in the literature are simplified, and topics needing further research are pointed out. The chapter proceeds in the following steps: first, what is meant by the ‘domestic impact’ of Europeanization is specified; second, the concept of ‘misfit’ is developed, and differential empowerment and socialization are distinguished as the two theoretical logics of domestic adaptation to Europe; third, the degree and direction of domestic changes to be expected by the two logics and causal mechanisms are discussed, focusing on the question of whether convergence or divergence is likely. The conclusion offers propositions on how differential empowerment and socialization relate to each other.

Introduction: Reviewing and Reassessing Parties
José Ramón Montero and Richard Gunther

in Political Parties: Old Concepts and New Challenges

Some scholars have concluded that the existing literature on parties is sufficient, and that there is little more that can be learned through additional study in the aftermath of a century of scholarly research on the topic. Others maybe led to dismiss further empirical study of parties on the grounds that parties are becoming increasingly irrelevant, since they are failing to respond successfully to a series of challenges, and many of their functions are performed better by less formally organized social movements, by direct contact between politicians and citizens through the broadcast media or the internet, or by innovations in direct democracy; in the view of this group of scholars, parties maybe seen as in an inexorable process of ‘decline’. Finally, there
maybe some who have concluded that scholarly research on parties has failed to advance the task of developing rigorous and persuasive theory, and that further efforts along these lines are doomed to fail. Begins by reviewing each of these assertions, and concludes that such negative views are unwarranted. It concludes with a brief overview of the contributions made by the authors in each of the three parts of the book, which examine the core concepts that have guided empirical research on parties (reconceptualizing parties and party competition), their organizational structures (party organization and party models), and the changing and sometimes problematic nature of their relations with citizens in democratic political systems (party linkages and attitudes to parties).

Cognitive Grammar

Ronald Langacker

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Item type: book

Cognitive Grammar is a radical alternative to the formalist theories that have dominated linguistic theory during the last half century. Instead of an objectivist semantics based on truth conditions or logical deduction, it adopts a conceptivist semantics based on human experience, our capacity to construe situations in alternate ways, and processes of imagination and mental construction. A conceptivist semantics makes possible an account of grammar which views it as being inherently meaningful (rather than an autonomous formal system). Grammar forms a continuum with lexicon, residing in assemblies of symbolic structures, i.e. pairings of conceptual structures and symbolizing phonological structures. Thus all grammatical elements are meaningful. It is shown in detail how Cognitive Grammar handles the major problems a theory of grammar has to deal with: grammatical classes, constructions, the relationship of grammar and lexicon, the capturing of regularities, and imposition of the proper restrictions. It is further shown how the framework applies to central domains of language structure: deixis, nominal structure, clausal structure, and complex sentences. Consideration is also given to discourse, the temporal dimension of grammar, and what it reveals about cognitive processes and the construction of our mental world.
Rethinking the Measurement of Poverty
David Brady

in Rich Democracies, Poor People: How Politics Explain Poverty
Published in print: 2009 Published Online: September 2009
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Item type: chapter

This chapter begins by reviewing the shortcomings of the official U.S. measure of poverty, arguing that it is unreliable and invalid. Then, the chapter reviews major theoretical and methodological advances in poverty measurement and advocates five criteria in the measurement of poverty: (1) to measure comparative historical variation effectively, (2) to be relative rather than absolute, (3) to conceptualize poverty as social exclusion and capability deprivation, (4) to incorporate taxes and transfers, and (5) to integrate the depth of poverty. Overall, the aim is to facilitate the integration of theoretical and methodological advances into the empirical measurement of poverty. Also, criticisms are made of absolute measures of poverty, the measurement of poverty before taxes and transfers, and measures of redistribution. This chapter makes a theoretical argument regarding how poverty should be measured for the study of affluent democracies.

Logic and Science
Jon McGinnis

in Avicenna
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Item type: chapter

This chapter begins with Avicenna’s metatheory of logic, which underlies his philosophy of science and theory of knowledge (ilm). It then considers Avicenna’s scientific realism and the relation he finds between logical notions (such as genus and difference) and the objects of scientific inquiry. After a brief consideration of how Avicenna divides the sciences, the discussion turns to two of the most important logical tools that the medieval scientist and philosopher used, namely, definitions and demonstrations, and their relation to causes. The final section of this chapter takes up Avicenna’s discussion of certain empirical methods, such as induction and methodic experience, employed by scientists for acquiring knowledge of definitions and the first principles of demonstrations, at least as those methods appear in his logical works.
Semantics as a Mentalistic Enterprise
Ray Jackendoff

This chapter begins by couching the questions of semantic theory in mentalistic terms, so that semantics can be compatible with generative grammar. It contrasts this position with a number of other views of what semantics is about. The chapter also addresses the putative distinction between linguistic meaning and ‘world knowledge’, arguing that various ways of making this distinction do not serve the intended purpose. Rather, if there is a special ‘linguistic semantics’, it is the theory of the interface components between meaning and linguistic expression.

Conceptual Semantics
Ronald W. Langacker

Without contradiction, linguistic meaning is seen as residing in conceptualization and as having a social-interactive basis. Conceptualization is fundamentally imagistic rather than propositional. Instead of there being a unique set of semantic primitives, there are different kinds of elemental conceptions, each basic in its own respect. Certain fundamental grammatical notions are semantically characterized both schematically, in terms of basic cognitive abilities, and prototypically, in terms of experientially grounded conceptual archetypes. Linguistic meanings do not reflect the world in any direct or straightforward manner, but rather embody particular ways of construing the situations described, often involving imagination and mental constructions. There is no specific boundary between linguistic and extralinguistic aspects of lexical meanings (which are better likened metaphorically to encyclopedia entries rather than dictionary entries), nor between semantics and pragmatics. Hence semantics is only partially (not fully) compositional. An expression derives its meaning by flexibly invoking an open-ended set of cognitive domains, i.e. concepts or conceptual complexes of any degree of complexity. These domains are connected in various ways, e.g. by overlap, inclusion, and metaphorical
correspondences. There is no clear distinction between domains and mental spaces.

**Concepts: Definitions, Indicators, and Error**
Gary Goertz and James Mahoney

in *A Tale of Two Cultures: Qualitative and Quantitative Research in the Social Sciences*

Published in print: 2012 Published Online: Princeton University Press
October 2017 DOI: 10.23943/princeton/9780691149707.003.0010

This chapter considers two fundamental differences between the quantitative and qualitative research traditions with respect to conceptualization and measurement: these differences are related to the relative emphasis placed on definitions versus indicators in the two cultures. The first difference concerns the relative importance assigned to issues of concept definition versus issues of concept measurement. Qualitative researchers are centrally concerned with definitional issues and the meaning of their concepts, whereas their quantitative counterparts are more interested in the quantitative measurement of latent variables. The second difference concerns error and the coding of cases. The chapter examines how characteristics versus indicators are defined in the qualitative and quantitative research paradigms. It also discusses the relationship between “error,” which is central to all statistics, and “fuzziness,” which is important in qualitative research.

**Some Differences Between Percepts and Concepts**
Jean Matter Mandler

in *Foundations of Mind: Origins of Conceptual Thought*

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September 2007 DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195311839.003.0006

This chapter explains why the first concepts about objects cannot be at the basic level, and discusses the importance of distinguishing between perceptual and conceptual categories. It shows that all of the existing developmental tests of early concepts used confounded designs, in which the categories that were being contrasted were taken from contrasting superordinates, such as dogs and cars.
Developing Conceptual Foundations for Randomized Controlled Trials
Phyllis Solomon, Mary M. Cavanaugh, and Jeffrey Draine

in Randomized Controlled Trials: Design and Implementation for Community-Based Psychosocial Interventions
Published in print: 2009 Published Online: May 2009
Item type: chapter

Chapter 4 reviews the central role of conceptual frameworks in RCTs. The purpose of the conceptual framework in an RCT is to provide a system of ideas for understanding how an intervention is believed to lead to the outcomes. The conceptual framework defines the potential effectiveness of the intervention in terms of activities that are thought to produce change, in what context, and toward what outcome. Theory provides guidance in shaping hypotheses and formulating research questions. Theories may help define mediator and/or moderator effects among concepts, and can enrich the contribution of RCT research to social science. Overall, the rigor and strength of any empirical research is based on the quality of the conceptual framework and its applicability to the service setting.

From Science to Silence: Clement of Alexandria and Origen
Andrew Radde-Gallwitz

in Basil of Caesarea, Gregory of Nyssa, and the Transformation of Divine Simplicity
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Item type: chapter

Chapter 2 engages the theological epistemology of Clement of Alexandria. It argues that Clement portrays Christian faith along the lines of what Aristotle called ‘science’ (epistêmê), though he also draws on Epicurean and Stoic epistemology. Like Aristotelian science, faith rests upon infallible first principles. For Clement, these are the scriptures and the Logos or Christ. But beyond these principles lies the Father, whom Clement argues is utterly ineffable. Clement espouses a radical apophaticism—the idea that no name can properly be given to God. In this, he draws upon Middle Platonist commentaries on Plato's Parmenides. A final section discusses Origen, who, like Clement, distinguishes between a simple Father and a complex Son. Of particular
interest is Origen's doctrine of conceptualization (epinoia), the idea that the titles of Christ in scripture provide various ways of looking at his complex being. Attention is given to the question of whether Origen held the identity thesis when discussing the attributes of the simple Father. Origen's influence on both the Cappadocians and their opponent Eunomius is suggested. To the former, Origen bequeathed the idea of conceptualization, though they will maintain the Son's simplicity.

“Truly Repay the Debt”: Aetius and Eunomius of Cyzicus
Andrew Radde-Gallwitz

in Basil of Caesarea, Gregory of Nyssa, and the Transformation of Divine Simplicity

Chapter 4 examines the teaching on divine simplicity of Aetius and his disciple Eunomius of Cyzicus, the principal opponent of Basil and Gregory of Nyssa. An initial section looks at Aetius' claim that ingeneracy is God's essential attribute. It critically examines Raoul Mortley's thesis that Aetius is dependent on the fourth-century Neoplatonist Dexippus. The bulk of the chapter focuses on Eunomius, arguing that his account of simplicity is based upon his epistemology, which is driven by the desire to ‘repay the debt’ humans owe to God of describing God exactly as God is. For Eunomius to know truly is to know what something is, that is, to know its essence—a theory labelled the ‘priority of definition’. For Eunomius, divine simplicity implies that ingeneracy, if truly said of God, is neither a product of mere human conceptualization, nor a merely negative title, nor a ‘part’ of God. Rather it names the essence of God. According to Eunomius, simplicity also implies the ‘synonymy principle’: all titles used for God are semantically equivalent with ‘ingenerate’.

Basil of Caesarea II: Concepts, Reality, and Reading
Andrew Radde-Gallwitz

in Basil of Caesarea, Gregory of Nyssa, and the Transformation of Divine Simplicity
Chapter 6 is the second of two chapters on Basil of Caesarea. The chapter first focuses on the way Basil reclaims the idea that at least some theological terms are devised through human conceptualization. Through conceptualization, we refine our thinking without suggesting that the object being thought about is inherently more complex. Hence, conceptualization can be used for thinking about God and developing more nuanced concepts of God without this implying that God is not simple. For Basil, ingeneracy is itself a concept devised through conceptualization. A second section examines Basil's account of the simple divine essence. For Basil, Father and Son share in this essence in the sense that they share a common formula of being. That is, titles such as ‘light’ and ‘life’ are applied equally and in the same sense to both. Basil views these titles as inherent in the divine nature in the way propria are inherent in mundane natures. Basil attempts to explain how this can be true without thinking of the divine attributes as parts of the essence, that is, as essential complements. A final section examines how Basil's account of simplicity influences his exegesis of disputed biblical texts, focusing on John 14:28.

“Therefore Be Perfect, as your Heavenly Father is Perfect”: Gregory of Nyssa on Simplicity and Goodness

Andrew Radde-Gallwitz

in Basil of Caesarea, Gregory of Nyssa, and the Transformation of Divine Simplicity

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Item type: chapter

Chapter 7 focuses on Gregory of Nyssa, a defender of Basil who developed his brother's ideas in new ways. It counters a number of misinterpretations: Gregory as in fundamental discontinuity with Basil, Gregory as separating the divine activities or ‘energies’ from the divine essence, Gregory as advocate of the identity thesis, and Gregory as the totally negative theologian. Gregory's principal contribution to Basil's legacy is his subtle account of attributes he calls the divine ‘goods’ or ‘virtues’. Gregory argues that since God is simple and unmixed with evil, these attributes are reciprocally entailing, such that they necessarily go along with one another. This allows for a compelling rebuttal to Eunomius' reduction of all divine attributes to one, even while it also enables a response to the objection that motivates our Chapter 1, namely that simplicity is incompatible with God acting in the world. Gregory uses his idea of the reciprocity of the divine goods to defend belief in the Incarnation. Gregory also carries forward Basil's
understanding of these attributes as propria and distinguishes the divine substance from the divine essence.

A Vision of the Firm and the Evolution of Japanese Computer and Communications Firms
Martin Fransman

in Visions of Innovation: The Firm and Japan
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Item type: chapter

A conceptualization (theory) of the firm is developed in order to analyse the evolution of the major Japanese computer and communications companies: Fujitsu, NEC, Hitachi, Toshiba, Mitsubishi Electric, and Oki. Particular attention is paid to the paradox presented by these companies, which feature strongly in the world's top ten in terms of total sales but which, unlike Japanese consumer electronics and automobile companies, are dominant in very few markets outside Japan. According to this conceptualization, a firm may be analysed in terms of four closely related dimensions: competences—the firm's activities and knowledge—define what that firm knows and can do; organization determines how the firm's competences are coordinated and controlled in order to produce a competitive output; vision refers to the set of beliefs that guide the firm's leaders in deciding what the firm should be doing and where it should be going; and selection environment is the sum total of factors external to the firm (and to the population of firms) that determine whether the firm will prosper or not.

Concepts of Poverty
Amartya Sen

in Poverty and Famines: An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation
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Item type: chapter

Problems in the conceptualization and measurement of poverty are discussed. Two requirements are identified as (1) a method of identifying a group of people as poor (identification), and (2) a method of aggregating the characteristics of the set of poor people into an overall image of poverty (aggregation). As a foundation for these exercises, a study is made of the kinds of approaches that can be used.
These include the biological (minimum nutritional requirement) and inequality approaches to poverty, the concept of relative deprivation, value judgement, policy definition, common standards for comparisons between communities, and the relative scaling of deprivation as a means of aggregation.