

# Groups: Toward a Theory of Plural Embodiment

by Gabriel Uzquiano

December 26, 2021

Baiting Hou

## 1 Backgrounds

### 1.1 Key Features of Groups

**Members–Times** Groups can have different members at different times

**Members–Worlds** Groups can have different members across worlds

**Existence–Times** Groups can exist at one time without existing at every time

**Existence–Worlds** Groups can exist at one world without existing at every world

**Coincidence** Groups of the same basic kind can be extensionally coincident and non-identical

### 1.2 Prominent Views

Views	Members–Times	Members–Worlds	Existence–Times	Existence–Worlds	Coincidence
Pluralities of individuals	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Fusions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sets	Yes	Yes	?	?	?

## 2 Fine’s Theory of Embodiment

### 2.1 Rigid Embodiment

**Rigid Existence** If some material objects  $a, b, \dots$  stand in relation  $R$  at some world-time, then there is a rigid embodiment  $a, b, \dots/R$ , which exists at a world-time if and only if  $a, b, \dots$  stand in  $R$  at the world-time.

**Rigid Identity** Rigid Identity: The rigid embodiment  $a, b, \dots/R$  is the same as the rigid embodiment  $a', b', \dots/R_0$  if and only if  $a = a', b = b', \dots$  and  $R$  is the same as  $R'$ .

**The inconsistency** 1. There is a property  $N$  which an object instantiates iff it embodies a property that it does not instantiate.

2. Some thing  $m$  instantiates  $N$ .

3. By 1, 2, and Existence, there is a rigid embodiment  $m/N$ .

4.  $m/N$  instantiates  $N$  iff  $m/N$  does not instantiate  $N$ .

**Over and above**  $X$  is nothing-over-and-above the  $Y$ s:  $X$  is not an additional ontological commitment relative to the ontological commitment to the  $Y$ s.

## 3 Rigid Plural Embodiment

**Rigid Plural Existence:** If some material objects  $mm$  satisfy a plural condition  $A$  at a world-time, then there are **some** material objects  $mm/A$ , which exist at a world-time iff  $mm$  satisfy  $R$  at the world-time.

### 3.1 Formal Framework

**equivalence**  $\equiv$ :co-extension.  $\equiv\equiv$ :identity

**plural comprehension**  $\exists x A(x) \rightarrow \exists x x \forall x (x < x x \leftrightarrow A(x))$

(Compare with set comprehension)

**plural extentionality**  $x x \equiv y y \rightarrow A(x x) \leftrightarrow A(y y)$

**Indiscernibility**  $\overline{xx} == \overline{yy} \rightarrow (A(\overline{xx}) \leftrightarrow A(\overline{yy}))$

**NNE**  $\Box \forall \alpha \Box \exists \beta (\alpha = \beta)$

**Existence Predicate** Necessitist: read  $Ea$  as "a has concrete existence".

Contingentist: read  $Ea$  as "a has absolute existence".

**R-existence**  $\forall xx((E\overline{xx} \wedge A(\overline{xx})) \rightarrow \exists \overline{xx}(\overline{xx} \equiv xx \wedge \Box(E\overline{xx} \leftrightarrow (E\overline{xx} \wedge A(\overline{xx}))))))$

Note: There is no reason to expect the relevant qua-object to figure in the range of individual variables.

**R-identity**  $\overline{xx} == \overline{yy} \leftrightarrow \overline{xx} \equiv \overline{yy} \wedge \Box(E\overline{xx} \leftrightarrow E\overline{yy})$

**R-parthood**  $\alpha \leq_R \beta \leftrightarrow \alpha \ll \beta \wedge \Box(E\beta \rightarrow Ea)$   $leq_R$  is reflexivity, transitivity and anti-symmetry.

**proper part**  $\alpha <_R \beta := \alpha \leq_R \beta \wedge \neg \alpha == \beta$

**overlap**  $\alpha \circ_R \beta := \exists \gamma (\gamma \leq_R \alpha \wedge \gamma \leq_R \beta)$

**weak supplementation**  $\alpha \leq_R \beta \rightarrow \exists \gamma (\gamma \leq_R \beta \wedge \neg \gamma \circ_R \alpha)$

**strong supplementation**  $xx \not\leq_R yy \rightarrow \exists zz (zz \leq_R xx \wedge \neg zz \circ_R yy)$

**Unrestricted Fusion**  $\exists \alpha \phi(\alpha) \rightarrow \exists \alpha (\forall \beta (\phi(\beta) \rightarrow \beta \leq \alpha) \wedge \forall \beta (\beta \leq \alpha \rightarrow \exists \gamma (\phi(\gamma) \wedge \beta \circ \gamma)))$

Rigid plural embodiment is not bound by this principle. Therefore not bound by classical mereology.

## 4 Variable Plural Embodiment

If  $F$  is a functional plural condition, then there is a variable embodiment  $/F/$ , which exists at a world-time if, and only if,  $F$  is satisfied by at most one bare plurality  $mm$  of material objects at the world-time. Moreover,  $/F/$  is, at a worldtime  $w$ , constituted by the rigid embodiment  $mm/F$ , which consists of the individuals  $mm$  that  $F$  map to  $w$  as they exemplify condition  $F$  at the world-time in question.