

# 价值的绝对性 与相对性问题

杨桂森 著

世界知识出版社

# 价值的绝对性 与相对性问题

杨桂森 著

世界知识出版社

图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

价值的绝对性与相对性问题/杨桂森著. —北京:  
世界知识出版社, 2004. 8  
ISBN 7-5012-2359-9

I. 价... II. 杨... III. 价值 (哲学) —研究  
IV. B018

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2004) 第074133号

书 名 价值的绝对性与相对性问题

责任编辑 袁路明  
责任出版 赵 玥  
责任校对 周黎辉

出版发行 北京世界知识出版社  
地址邮编 北京市东城区干面胡同 51 号 (100010)  
排 版 北京世界知识制版中心  
印 刷 北京世界知识印刷厂  
经 销 新华书店  
开本印张 850×1168 1/32 9½印张  
字 数 230千字  
版 次 2004年8月第一版 2004年8月第一次印刷  
定 价 20.00元  
版权所有 侵权必究



## 中文摘要

价值设置了应当,而应当的原本进程是“能”与“不能”。“能”一方面是道德之外的有为,另一方面是道德之内的准许。前者是道德主体的能力所为,后者是道德原则的划界。“能”是相对的,“不能”是绝对的。“能”隐喻着一种选择,“不能”隐喻着价值的规定,隐含着道德义务。由此体现价值的目的性与义务性,据此形成了由善与正当之间的张力所构成的价值论图景。价值的绝对性与相对性之争源于理性主体与欲望主体的分歧,始于对有限性和无限性、价值判断的直接现实性理解的维度不同。认为价值的绝对性与生命本体论同体,绝对价值构成了人存在的根据,担当拯救人类之本命,绝对价值通过价值的“立义构造”、普遍化倾向获得“超越”的义理归趣,使绝对价值走上了寻求一致性、形式主义、直觉主义、先验主义的归途,最终通过其象征性获得伦理原则的意义。

价值的相对性源于经验主义和关系相对主义的视野,认为相对主义的本意就是开放性,当这种开放性以感觉经验作为判断的范本,是一种对感觉的顺从,顺从则扼杀了相对性所具有的创造性功能,成为贬低人的价值的工具。而关系相对主义认为相关性的“善”不是“被给予”的潜能实现,而是条件结果的最优化,既导致了主观主义,也导致了价值不可通约主义,如果把关系理解为社会化行为,又为价值走出相对主义提供了一个平台。价值的绝对性与相对性都留有其不可解决的难题,为此,它们有必要走向和解之路,认为生活世界是和解的现实基础,和解的价

价值论基础是价值意向性理论,和解的取径是“应当”向“合理(法)性”的嬗变,价值和解最终通过心灵世界化解,价值和解是一条历史主义之路,而历史主义之路也是价值的绝对性与相对性和解的现实之路。

价值的绝对性和相对性与人类的拯救和解放密切相关,由此认为,绝对价值构成人存在的根据,善之先验本体的预设、价值的客观存在都隐含此意。而相对价值开显人的本真;作为价值的旨意,“应当”包含着已然与未然的张力,并实现主体应尽之责与其能力、善与可欲之善有机结合;价值的绝对性与相对性之关系,在某种意义上,不管是站在道德价值判断的层面,还是立于人道价值之层面,相对价值具有绝对价值之意蕴,绝对价值具有相对价值之旨趣,绝对价值的道德主义的非人道化与相对价值的非道德主义的人性化共栖于我们的生活之中。

**关键词:** 价值 绝对性 相对性 和解

## Abstract

Value sets ought, but the original progress of ought is “can” and “cannot”. On the one hand, “can” means knowing how to do excluding morality. On the other hand, “can” means allowance within morality. The former concerns capability of moral subject, and the latter is the division of moral principle. “can” is relative, and “cannot” is absolute. The metaphorical sense of “can” is a choice, and “cannot” is the stipulation of value with moral obligation, which reflects the purpose and obligation of value, and from which the view of axiology is formed with tension between goodness and justice. The argument between absoluteness and relativity stems from differences between rational subject and desirable subject, beginning from different understanding dimensionality of limited, unlimited and direct reality of value judgment. It is believed that absoluteness of value and life ontology is the same body. Absolute value constitutes the base of human existence, taking the mission of saving human being. Through “meaning formation” and universal tendency of value, absolute value gains the purport of “surpass”, making absolute value set foot on the way of seeking unanimity, formalism, intuitionism and transcendentalism, and eventually gains its ethic principle through symbol.

Relativity of value originates from empirical and relation

relativism visions, which believes that the original intention of relativism is opened. When such opening bases its judgment on sensorial experiences, it is obedient to sense perception. However, obedience jugulates the creative function of relativity, which becomes a tool of debasing human's value. Relative vision leads not only to subjectivism, but also to value non-comensuration. If relation is understood as social behavior, it provides a platform for value out of relativism. Absoluteness and relativity remains the unsolved problem. Therefore, it is necessary for them to be reconciled. It believes that the realistic base of reconciliation is living world, the axiology base of reconciliation is value intention theory, and the way of reconciliation is the abrupt transformation from "ought" to "validity". Value reconciliation eventually should realize through the soul world. It is not only a historic way but also a realistic way of this reconciliation.

Absoluteness and relativity of value has close relationship with the saving and emancipation of human beings. Based on this, absolute value constitutes the reason of human existence, which implies presuppose of the transcendental noumenon of goodness and objective existence of value. Relative value shows human in itself. As purpose and meaning of value "ought" involves tension of already become a fact and not so, realizing obligation and capability of subject, and the combination of goodness and desirable goodness. Absoluteness and relativity of value, to certain extent, either from moral judgment or from humanitarianism, relative value has its implication of absolute value, and absolute value also implies purpose and meaning of

relative value the non-humanitarian of moralism of absolute value and the humanitarian of non-moralism of relative value coexists in our life.

Keywords: value relativity absoluteness reconcilability



# 目 录

中文摘要	12
英文摘要	14
导 论	1
一、绝对价值如何可能	2
1. 超越相对主义	3
2. 理想主义	6
二、相对价值与人的本真的开显	9
三、价值的拯救与解放之意	13
第一章 价值问题的绝对性与相对性	17
一、“应当”与“能”和“不能”	18
1. “应当”的原本进程——“能”与“不能”	18
2. 价值的目的性与义务性	21
3. 善与正当的张力所构成价值论图景	24
二、价值论视野下的绝对性与相对性	27
1. 价值论视野下的“善”	28
2. 价值哲学奠基时期的价值向度——客观主义、绝对主义	31
3. 胡塞尔的价值的“本原”性	33
4. 舍勒徘徊在绝对与相对之间	36
5. (前期)海德格尔的价值的“此在”性——由相对走	

向绝对 .....	38
三、价值的绝对性与相对性之争源于何处 .....	41
1. 价值的绝对性和相对性之争与理性主体和欲望主体的分歧 .....	41
2. 相对和绝对与有限性和无限性问题 .....	48
3. 价值判断与直接现实性 .....	54
4. 价值判断与人性 .....	57
四、价值的冲突 .....	57
1. 笛卡尔的过失 .....	58
2. 康德的建构 .....	60
3. 冲突的价值 .....	63
<b>第二章 价值的绝对性问题 .....</b>	<b>69</b>
一、绝对与价值 .....	70
1. 绝对意味着价值是一种精神的凝聚 .....	70
2. 绝对意味着价值是一种先验统一 .....	71
3. 绝对意味着价值是一种实在 .....	72
4. 绝对意味着价值具有客观性 .....	74
二、价值的绝对性与生命的“先行把握” .....	75
1. 价值的绝对性与生命本体论的同维性 .....	75
2. 天道和天命统一于仁体 .....	77
3. 开显天命的知识公理化的进程——一端是创造,另一端是最后的审判日 .....	80
三、价值的绝对性与人存在的根据 .....	82
1. 传统形而上学意义上的存在根据——客观性 .....	84
2. 现代意义上的存在根据——主体性 .....	90
四、超越与价值的绝对性 .....	92

1. 超越与价值的“立义构造”	93
2. 超越与普遍化倾向	96
3. 普遍主义、制度理性与全球伦理	99
五、价值的绝对性之例释	104
1. 绝对价值与一致性(同一性)	104
2. 绝对价值与形式主义	108
3. 直觉主义	111
4. 先验主义	116
六、价值的绝对性与象征性	120
1. 象征的显与未显	120
2. 象征与道德精神	122
3. 象征与典范	124
4. 象征是绝对价值的形象化	125
七、绝对价值的困境	127
<b>第三章 价值的相对性问题</b>	<b>132</b>
一、经验事实与价值	133
1. “人——感觉”的价值范式	136
2. 怀疑与悬搁(置)的价值范式	139
3. 多元性与宽容性	143
4. 善与“坦奈伊德的桶”	145
5. 相对性与主观性	148
6. 相对性和有用性与技艺和职业	150
二、关系与价值的相对性	156
1. 关系是一种情景(境遇)	158
2. 关系是一种视角	161
三、意义的隐喻性(非命题推理)与语境主义	164

1. 隐喻性祛除语言的形象性	165
2. 隐喻与显现域	167
3. 隐喻与语言的情感性	170
四、价值的相对性之例释	172
1. 心理主义	173
2. 情感主义	186
五、价值的相对性所遗留的问题	196

#### 第四章 价值的绝对性与相对性的和解之路

.....	200
一、“和解”(reconcilability)的意蕴	201
二、和解的现实基础——生活世界	203
三、和解的价值论基础——价值意向性理论	208
四、和解的取径——“应当”向“合理(法)性”的嬗变	210
1. “合理(法)性”的提出标示着哲学研究的转向	211
2. “合理性”要求回归现实生活	214
3. 合理性与对价值程序的检讨	215
五、心灵之约与价值和解之路	218
六、价值的绝对性与相对性和解的历史视域	222

#### 第五章 马克思和解视域下的价值论

.....	228
一、“应当”与人的本质	229
二、劳动与价值生成思维	232
1. 黑格尔高屋建瓴	233
2. 马克思秉承与超越	234



三、马克思和解视域下的价值的绝对性与相对性问题	236
1. 以经济观天命	236
2. 价值是一种生存方式,具有环境的改造与人的活动的一致性	237
3. 实践的本质既是对对象化,又是创生与超越的统一	240
4. 消除异化与消除客体与主体的对立走的是同一条路	241
四、超越人的有限性的价值进程	242
1. 价值世界的此岸性	242
2. 由“感性的人”向生成流变“现实的人”的嬗变	244
3. 由“现实的人”走向类主体世界	246
五、超越人的有限性的价值绝对主义的视野	248
六、马克思价值观的几点启示	251
<b>第六章 结 论</b>	<b>253</b>
<b>参考文献</b>	<b>261</b>
<b>文献综述</b>	<b>270</b>
<b>后 记</b>	<b>284</b>

# CONTENTS

Chinese Abstract .....	12
English Abstract .....	14
<i>Introduction</i> .....	1
I. How is absolute value possible .....	2
1. Transcend Relativism3 .....	3
2. Idealism .....	6
II. The revelation of relative value and human in itself .....	9
III. The meaning of value redemption and liberation .....	13
<i>Chapter One: The absoluteness and relativity of value problem</i> ...	17
I. "Ought" and "Can" or not .....	18
1. The original process of ought is "can" and "can not" .....	18
2. The intention and obligation of value .....	21
3. Axiology view made by the tension of good and right .....	24
II. Absoluteness and relativity under the axiology view ...	27
1. Good under the axiology view .....	28
2. The measure in the foundation period of axiology philosophy—objectivism, absoluteness .....	31
3. The value arche of Husserl, Edmund .....	33

080	4. Scheler, Max hovering between absolute and relative	36
08	5. The value "Dasein" of Heidegger, martin—from	149
100	relativity to absoluteness	38
128	III. Where does the argument between value absoluteness	46
148	and relativity originate from	41
160	1. The argument between value absoluteness and relativity	164
160	and divaricating between logos subject and desire	164
180	subject	41
180	2. The problem of relative, absolute and finiteness,	167
180	infiniteness	48
191	3. Value judgment and direct actualization	54
191	4. Value judgment and humanity	57
201	IV. Value collision	57
211	1. Descartes, Rene' s mistake	58
211	2. Kant, Immanuel' s construction	60
231	3. The value of construction	63
250	<i>Chapter Two: The problem of value' s absoluteness</i> 69	
251	I. Absolute and value	70
251	1. Absolute is spirit cohesion	70
251	2. Absolute is a transcendent union	71
251	3. Absolute is an existence of value	72
251	4. Absolute has objectivity	74
281	II. Value' s absolute and life' s "anticipate grasp"	75
281	1. The same direction of value' s absoluteness and life	75
281	ontology	75
281	2. Unite tiandao and fate with renti	77

3. The knowledge axiomatize process of open out fate—one hand is creation, the other is doomsday .....	80
III. The value's absoluteness and the exist basis of human being .....	82
1. The exist basis of traditional metaphysics—objectivity ...	84
2. The exist basis of modern meaning—subjectivity ...	90
IV. Surpass and value's absoluteness .....	92
1. Surpass and value's meaning formation .....	93
2. Surpass an universal tendency .....	96
3. Surpass an universal tendency .....	99
V. The example of value absoluteness .....	104
1. Absolute value and coherence .....	104
2. Absolute value and formalism .....	108
3. Intuitionist .....	111
4. Transcendentalism .....	116
VI. The absoluteness and symbol of value .....	120
1. The show and inconspicuousness of Symbol .....	120
2. Symbol and morality spirit .....	122
3. Symbol and model .....	124
4. Symbol and the symbolize of absoluteness value ...	125
VII. The corner of absoluteness value .....	127
<i>Chapter Three: The question in the relativism of value ...</i>	<i>132</i>
I. Experience fact and value .....	133
1. The value form of "people—feeling" .....	136
2. Suspicion and suspension of judgment .....	139
3. Polyadic and toleration .....	143



4. Good and "Danaeud' s pail" .....	145
5. Relativity and subjectivity .....	148
6. Relativity /serviceability and fest/profession ...	150
II. The relativity of relation and value .....	156
1. Relation is a kind of scene .....	158
2. Relation is a kind of view .....	161
III. Meaning metaphor and contextualize .....	164
1. Metaphor get off the visualize of language .....	165
2. Metaphor and show field .....	167
3. Metaphor and the emotion of language .....	170
IV. The example of value' s relativity .....	172
1. Psychologism .....	173
2. Emotivism .....	186
V. Problem that left by value relativity .....	196

**Chapter Four: The reconciliation so value' s absoluteness  
and relativity .....** 200

I: The meaning of reconciliation .....	201
II: The real basis of reconciliation is life—world .....	203
III: The axiology basis of reconciliation—the theory of value intentionality .....	208
IV. The way of reconciliation—the change from "being" to legitimacy .....	210
1. Legitimacy is a mark of the swerve of philosophy research .....	211
2. Legitimacy ask return to the real life .....	214
3. Legitimacy and the self—criticism of value of process ...	215