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Autore	Dahl Norman O
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Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1: Introduction -- Chapter 2: Background Considerations -- Chapter 3: The Categories View of Basic Constituents -- Chapter 4: Two New Candidates for Basic Constituents -- Chapter 5: The Metaphysics and Metaphysics Zeta -- Chapter 6: Z.1, Substantial Forms or Individual Composites as Basic Constituents -- Chapter 7: Z.3, The Rejection of Matter -- Chapter 8: Z.4-5, Essence -- Chapter 9: Z.6 and the Pale Man Argument -- Chapter 10: Z.6 and the Argument About Platonic Forms -- Chapter 11: Z.6 and the Regress Argument -- Chapter 12: Z.7-9, The Reintroduction of Matter and Form -- Chapter 13: Z.10-11, Does Form Have Matter as Part of It? -- Chapter 14: The Universal as Substance: Z.13 1038b8-1039a3 - Problems of Interpretation -- Chapter 15: The Universal as Substance: 1038b8-1039a3 -- Solutions to the Problems -- Chapter 16: The Universal as Substance: Z.13-16 -- An Aporia and What Follows -- Chapter 17: Z. 17, A Fresh Start -- Chapter 18: Conclusion.
Sommario/riassunto	This book argues that according to Metaphysics Zeta, substantial forms constitute substantial being in the sensible world, and individual composites make up the basic constituents that possess this kind of

being. The study explains why Aristotle provides a reexamination of substance after the *Categories*, *Physics*, and *De Anima*, and highlights the contribution Z is meant to make to the science of being. Norman O. Dahl argues that Z.1-11 leaves both substantial forms and individual composites as candidates for basic constituents, with Z.12 being something that can be set aside. He explains that although the main focus of Z.13-16 is to argue against a Platonic view that takes universals to be basic constituents, some of its arguments commit Aristotle to individual composites as basic constituents, with Z.17's taking substantial form to constitute substantial being is compatible with that commitment. .
