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“Logical modalities and modes of being”

Logical modalities are studied by modal logic. Although there exist many modal systems, the most elementary principles of modal logic are displayed by the logical square and its two generalizations, namely logical hexagon and logical octagon. Three logical laws, namely (a) if A is necessary, then A is actual (true), (b) if A is necessary, then A is possible, and (c) if A is necessary, then A is possible, and the distinction between possibility as not-impossibility, and possibility as accidentality (A is accidental if and only if A is possible and not-A is possible) are particularly relevant for Ingarden's treatment of modes of being (*modi entis*) as a fragment of existential ontology. Ingarden's analysis of such concepts as originality, dependence, etc. uses modal terms. Hence, it is interesting to confront his ontological theorems with principles of modal logic. In particular, Ingarden's conclusions that reality (actuality) is separated from necessity and possibility requires a modification. The same concerns the thesis that if the disjunction of originality and derivateness is strong.