Univerza v Mariboru
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KNJIŽICA POVZETKOV/BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Nenadova predavanja 2026/Nenad's Lectures 2026

(v organizaciji Oddelka za filozofijo in Društva za analitično filozofijo in filozofijo znanosti/organised by the Department of Philosophy and the Slovenian Society for Analytic Philosophy and Philosophy of Science)

Predavatelji/*Speakers*:

Prof. dr. Miloš Arsenijević, Oddelek za filozofijo, Filozofska fakulteta, Univerza v Beogradu/*Department of Philosophy, Faculty of Arts/University of Belgrade*

Prof. dr. Matjaž Potrč, Oddelek za filozofijo, Filozofska fakulteta, Univerza v Ljubljani/*Department of Philosophy, Faculty of Arts/University of Ljubljana*

Prof. dr. Nenad Smokrović, Oddelek za filozofijo, Filozofska fakulteta, Univerza na Reki/*Department of Philosophy, Faculty of Arts/University Rijeka*

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Predavanja/*Lectures*

Torek 19. 5. 2026/*Tuesday 19. 5. 2026*

Predavalnica 2.17/*Room 2.17*

9.45 – 10.00 Pozdravni govori/*Welcoming Speaches*

10.00 – 11.15

Matjaž Potrč

Austere Realism

Odmor/*Break* 11.15-11.30

11.30 – 12.45

Nenad Smokrović

Nenad on Graded Rationality

12.45 – 13.00 Odmor/*Break*

13.00 – 14.15

Miloš Arsenijević

Philosophical Analysis of the Clock Paradox and its Solution within the Special Theory of Relativity

14.30 Kosilo (Piano)/*Lunch (Piano)*

18. 30 Večerja/Dinner – Restavracija Rožmarin

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Sreda 20. 5. 2026/*Wednesday 20. 5. 2026*

Predavalnica 2.17/*Room 2.17*

10.00 – 11.15

Nenad Smokrović

Dialogue as a Cooperative Game

11.15 – 11.30 Odmor/*Break*

11.30 – 12.45

Miloš Arsenijević

Future Contingencies and the Arrow and Flow of Time in a Non-deterministic World According to the System of Temporal-modal Logic of Events

12.45 – 13.00 Odmor/*Break*

13.00 – 14.15

Matjaž Potrč

From Moral Mimicry to Moral Competence

14.30 Kosilo (Piano)/*Lunch (Piano)*

18.30 Večerja/*Dinner* – La Cantina

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Izvlečki /Abstracts

Matjaž Potrč
University of Ljubljana

Austere Realism

Austere realism is a view which builds upon dialectics of common sense, confronting it with challenges of vagueness and resolving them with the shift from direct correspondence to indirect correspondence, as a variable normative approach. The view was recently adopted by "physics explains all the facts" austere physicalism, which argues against various forms of emergentism. Austere realism is basically a Parmenidean view which distinguishes between ontological and ontic commitments. The form of austere realism which we are inclined to defend is that of blobjectivism, cashing upon the difference between non-vague snobjects, vague slobjects and between monistic blobject.

From Moral Mimicry to Moral Competence

Current approaches to AI-alignment and Large Language Model (LLM) ethics training often conflate statistical preference satisfaction with genuine normative justification. This leads to models that display only moral mimicry rather than true moral competence. Additionally, prevailing paradigms are largely generic and English-centric, homogenizing ethical diversity and disregarding the contextual sensitivity of reasons. Drawing on the philosophical tradition of reasons-responsiveness, this paper argues that true AI alignment requires model outputs to be traceable to explicit normative reasons. We propose shifting from outcome-focused, statistical alignment to a reasons-based framework in which AI systems process and generate culturally grounded, ethically justified rationales during ethics training. By prioritizing reasons-responsiveness and contextual sensitivity, this approach moves LLMs

beyond statistical mimicry and establishes them as accountable systems capable of genuine ethical competence.

Nenad Smokrović

University of Rijeka

Nenad on graded rationality

On the number of papers, Nenad formulated an idea of rationality that comes in grads. This rather intuitive idea can be upgraded with the corresponding underlying logic. Namely, since theoretical rationality is understood as beliefs revision according to the (logical) rules, the process of revision of beliefs that avoids logical omniscience needs suitable logic. I am proposing the *neighbourhood* semantics in *dynamic* interpretation as a suitable logic that supports this idea.

Key words: rationality, neighbourhood semantics, dynamic logic

Dialogue as a cooperative game

Logical games are, generally considered, strictly competitive, in game-theoretic terms, and in terms of logical game semantics, they have a two possible payoffs, winning strategy for only one player and losing strategy for the other. In other words, they are determined. On the other side, the cooperation in dialogical games yields more then two payoffs. The outcome of the game might be *winning for one of the payer, but also* undermine as a value. Using the conceptual frame of the logic of agency (STIT theory) containing plausibility ordering, the paper intends to model dialogue in which players cooperate.

Key words: game theory, cooperation, agency, STIT,

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Miloš Arsenijević

University of Belgrade

Philosophical analysis of the clock paradox and its solution within the special theory of relativity

The main aim of the talk is to provide a philosophical analysis of the underlying assumptions of the so-called Clock Paradox as described by Einstein 1911, which will show that, contrary to the opinion of some prominent physicists and philosophers, the allegedly paradoxical situation is a non-contradictory consequence of the special theory of relativity regardless of its possible resolution in the general theory of relativity. So, the paradox itself will help us to disperse various errors contained in its alleged solutions, and to elucidate the meaning of the basic assumptions of the special theory of relativity. The most obvious error is that 'relativity' in the special theory of relativity means that all motion is relative. However, it is not only that the propagation of light is absolute, in view of direction as well as in view of speed, but the motions of two bodies, which move relative to each other, may objectively differ in relation to something absolute, namely, in view of how close to the speed of light the speed of each of them is. Another misconception concerns the relevance of the turning point. Contrary to the opinion of those who in their 'solutions' invoke dynamical factors, deceleration and acceleration may be neglected, since the paradoxical situation can be re-described in such a way that three bodies, **A**, **B** and **C**, move at uniform speed during the entire journey, only that **B** and **C** move in the opposite directions. It may be pre-arranged that during the trip, first **B** and then **C** send regularly light signals to **A**, who also sends light signals to them. When **C** catches up with **A** at the end of the trip, they will find that **C**'s clock is slow relative to **A**'s clock, and can calculate on the basis of the difference between the total number of signals sent by **A**, and by **B** and **C**, that the retardation was continuously

coming into being during the entire trip due to the difference in metrics along the spacetime path of **A** and the spacetime path of **B** and **C**, the only reason for this being that the speed of **B** and the speed of **C** was closer to the speed of light than it was the speed of **A**. And finally, the strangest 'explanation' is that, due to the change of the referential frame which is instantaneous, the traveling clock was mysteriously standing still at the turning point, which gives the inertial clock 'extra time'. The confusion can be explained away by using two complementary diagrams (as Bohm did it) instead of a single one. In the end, it will be shown that in some cases, as it is the Clock Paradox situation, there is a sense in which the absolute simultaneity of two instants can be defined indirectly by the cross-identification between the local times on the basis of the comparison of the metrics of the spacetime paths along which two bodies move, independently of the fact that there is no possible direct physical connection between the two given instants.

Future contingencies and the arrow and flow of time in a non-deterministic world according to the system of temporal-modal logic of events

It will be shown how the temporal-modal logic system TM (formalized by Arsenijević and Jandrić) allows for the avoidance of the logical determinism without the rejection of the principle of bivalence. The point is that the temporal and the modal part of TM are so inter-related that modalities are in-the-world-inherent modalities independently of whether they concern actual or only possible events. Though formulated in a tenseless language, whose interpretation does not require the assumption of tense facts at the basic level of reality, TM implies an objective, observer-independent difference between tenses based only on the way in which modalities are distributed along the time continuum. The conclusion is that the arrow of time is an intra-model characteristic of any model of TM that describes the non-deterministic real world up to a certain instant of its history, while the flow of time is an inter-model characteristic of the continuous transition between these models.

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