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## NAIVE — NAME

**Naïve** [Lat. *nativus*, native, natural]: Ger. *naiv*; Fr. *naïf*, *naïve*; Ital. *semplice*, *ingenuo*. Unreflective, unaffected; the naïve is 'a child-like ingenuousness which is encountered where it is not expected' (Schiller).

Applied in a specifically aesthetic use by Schiller to ancient poetry in contrast with the more reflective modern poetry. This latter he styles 'sentimental,' as making direct appeal to feeling and setting forth conspicuously the feelings of the poet himself. 'The ancients felt naturally; we feel what is natural' (i.e. feel our separation from the natural and make the natural the conscious object of sentiment).

*Literature*: SCHILLER, On Naive and Sentimental Poetry, in *Essays Aesthetical and Philosophical*. (J.H.T.)

**Naïve Realism**: see NATURAL REALISM.

**Name** [AS. *nama*]: Ger. *Name*; Fr. *nom*; Ital. *nome*. A verbal symbol applied to an object.

The function of naming seems, apart from its use for social communication by means of language, to have the utility of affording a system of symbols which abbreviate and sum up experience, and so serve, in Bacon's phrase, as 'counters of the mind.' See NAME (in logic), and SYMBOLIC FUNCTION; and cf. LANGUAGE FUNCTION. (J.M.B., G.P.S.)

**Name** (in logic). Two quite different sorts of terms are called in logic names. A *proper name* serves to call to mind an individual object of experience well known both to the speaker and hearer (for if the object is not known to the hearer it is only just beginning to fulfil for him the function of a proper name), and to show that it is that object concerning which information is fur-

nished or desired. Many proper names are names of collective individuals; and a few are grammatically plural, as the Gracchi. A common name, usually now called a *class-name* in logic, though common name is better, has a *signification* as well as a denotation. That is to say, it conveys the idea that whatever it may be that is spoken of, it is of a certain indicated general description, which may be in some sense negative.

*Abstract names* are common names of fictitious objects which correspond to predicates. At first sight they appear to be mere convenient superfluities; for to say that opium has a soporific virtue, is precisely the same thing as to say that opium puts people to sleep. But closer examination shows that abstract words enable us to express relations which could not otherwise be expressed. A relation is something true of a set of objects. But abstractions enable us to express a fact true of a set of *sets of objects*. Every collective name is an abstract name; and it would be a want of discrimination to say that numbers are superfluities. Moreover, when we see what the true nature of abstract names is, we must confess that their objects may be just as real as the objects of concrete names. They are fictitious only in the sense of having been made up out of concrete names. An abstract name may be regarded as the name of a fictitious individual; and when this individual is perfectly indescribable, like the quality of a simple sensation, the abstract name may perhaps be more like a proper name than like a common name.

Names are divided into names of first imposition and names of second imposition, which latter are names applicable to words, as

pronoun, conjunction, &c. The precise definition is given by Ockham, *Logica*, Pars I, cap. xi. Names are also divided into names of first and of second intention. . See TERM. (C.S.P.)

**Narcosis** [Gr. *νάρκωσις*, a benumbing]: Ger. *Betäubung*, *Narkose*; Fr. *narcose*; Ital. *narcosi*. Lessening or complete deadening of sensibility to pain by means of a narcotic agent, as opium, morphine, chloral hydrate. See NARCOTICS. (C.F.H.)

**Narcotics** [Gr. *ναρκωτικός*, making stiff or numb]: Ger. *Narkotika*; Fr. *narcotiques*; Ital. *narcotici*. A substance which induces sleep and in large doses insensibility and stupor.

The tendency is to use the term narcotics to include all substances having a marked influence on the nervous system, thus including the sedatives, the hypnotics or soporifics, those which, like curari, produce immobility by paralyzing the nerve-endings, and such substances as strychnine, digitalis, &c. Narcotic in the more special sense refers to an intense hypnotic. Among narcotics, sometimes termed direct narcotics, may be mentioned opium, morphine, cannabis indica. Cf. PSYCHIC EFFECTS OF DRUGS. (J.J.)

'Narcotics are substances which lessen our relationships with the external world' (T. L. Brunton).

Narcotic is a word rapidly giving place in scientific uses to terms of more exact signification, such as anaesthetic, analgesic, hypnotic, somnifacient, and delirifacient (H. C. Wood). Great confusion also exists at present as to the proper classification of the various substances. (C.F.H.)

**Nascent** [Lat. *nascere*, to be born]: Ger. *anfangend*, *wachsend* (*steigende Vorstellung*, Herbart—K.G.); Fr. *naissant*; Ital. *nascente*. Germinal: applied to a developing thing or psychological state before it reveals its positive character.

The term incipient is used with a similar meaning, but the emphasis is rather on the undeveloped than on the hidden character of what is incipient.

Nascent was more in use (e. g. by Spencer) before the rise of the theory of the SUBCONSCIOUS (q.v.). The postulate of 'nascent' psychological states was especially convenient in association theories in cases where clear and positive psychological elements could not be discovered (cf. James' criticism of Spencer in *Princ. of Psychol.*, i. 148 ff.). Writers of other schools find equal convenience in the use of the terms implicit and potential. (J.M.B.—G.F.S.)

**National Wealth**: Ger. *Nationalvermögen*; Fr. *richesse des nations*; Ital. *ricchezza nazionale*. (1) Measured as a 'fund' (capital), the amount of useful things existing in a country at a given time. (2) Measured as a 'flow' (income), the goods produced and services rendered during a given period. (3) Popular, the money value of (1).

Also called public or social wealth; distinguished from property, which consists of rights or titles to parts of national wealth.

We must beware of confounding public wealth with public property. Waterworks and railroads owned by private companies are just as much part of the national wealth as municipal waterworks or national railroads.

We must also beware of treating an increase or diminution of private property at any point as clearly indicating a corresponding change in national wealth. If a useful article becomes abundant, it means a great increase in national wealth; but the price of the article in question may fall as fast as the abundance increases, and leave no apparent effect on private wealth. (A.T.H.)

**Nationality** [Lat. *nationalis*, pertaining to birth]: Ger. *Nationalität*, *Volksthum*; Fr. *nationalité*; Ital. *carattere nazionale*. The term expresses properly the quality of being a nation or belonging to a nation; it is improperly used as the equivalent of nation.

It is not easy to say what constitutes a nation, although a common language and the belief, at least, in a common origin seem to be the most essential elements in nationality. To occupy, or rather to have occupied, at some period of history, a common territory seems only a less important requisite. A common national character and common institutions have often been produced by community of race, language, and territory, and have in turn deepened nationality. Some of the best known nations fulfil very imperfectly these conditions. The inhabitants of the United States are a nation; but although they occupy a common territory and speak a common language, they are of different descents. The Scottish nation is made up of two peoples very different in their origin, which down to quite recent times spoke totally distinct languages. The Swiss nation is made up out of fragments of the German nation, of the Italian nation, and of a Romance population akin to the French, each speaking its own language and notoriously of different origins. The Belgian nation is similarly composed of Flemings and Walloons. In these cases unity of territory,