Aristotle on the Fundamentality of *Dunamis* in Metaphysics Θ

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Contemporary neo-Aristotelians insist on the metaphysical reality of powers and dispositions in the actual world, and in this light, they also pay much attention to Aristotle's concept of *dunamis*. Aristotle indeed thinks that *dunamis* is one of the fundamental properties of his ontology as each thing is defined by its *dunamis* (Pol. I 2. 1253a22-23; Meteor. 4.12. 390a10-20 et al.). However, in the Metaphysics, Aristotle argues that *ousia* or form is energeia ($\Theta9.$ 1050b2-3) and that energeia has priority over energeia (energeia). Then the question arises as to what the relationship is between the definitive and fundamental role of energeia on the one hand and the posteriority of energeia on the other. This study answers this question by examining the notions of energeia in en

In Chapter Θ 6, Aristotle asks us to comprehend the concepts of *dunamis* and *energeia* by induction from various analogous examples. These examples show that *energeia* and *dunamis* specify two different and mutually exclusive ways of being of a particular property or state (ϕ) .

However, in Θ 8, Aristotle argues that *energeia* is prior to *dunamis* in three respects: (i) account, (ii) time, and (iii) being. I focus on arguments (i) and (iii). The argument for the priority in account claims that grasping the concept of the *dunamis* of ϕ requires prior grasping the concept of the *energeia* of ϕ (not the concept of mere ϕ). This suggests that the *energeia* of ϕ to which we refer in defining the *dunamis* of ϕ is not ϕ expressed in present progressive tense like "She is building", since knowledge of *imperfective and ongoing* state or action is not presupposed by knowledge of *dunamis*. Instead, I argue that the *energeia* of ϕ prior in account should be considered as state or action ϕ considered under its perfective aspect, that is, ϕ seen as a completed whole.

The argument for the priority in being raises a question about its consistency with the claim made in Θ 6. The problem can be seen clearly in Beere's otherwise excellent interpretation. Beere holds that being in *dunamis* has the correlative *energeia* as part of its essence. However, this seems to be at odds with the thesis that ϕ -in-*dunamis* and ϕ -in-*energeia* are mutually exclusive. I argue that the condition that ϕ -in-*dunamis* should satisfy is not to contain *energeia* of ϕ as its essence but to have *essential relation* toward ϕ -in-*energeia*. Therefore, Aristotle can claim that *dunamis* is one of the world's fundamental properties while acknowledging the priority of *energeia* over *dunamis*.