



Editorial

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The debate between truth and post truth: Truth is a concept which is discussed in a wide variety of bible knowledge fields, so then, “Zemeth” means “something firm (solid, valid, authentic)” and the Greek term “Aletheia” means “no hiding” or “what is seen (expressed, indicated) as it really is”. According to the New Testament truth represents “what has certainty (certainty, strength)” or what is truthful.

It also exists the philosophical meaning of truth, found it in the Marxist philosophical dictionary which, by 1946, states “the knowledge that correctly conveys the objective¹ reality, is true”. The same source presents an “evolved” concept of truth: trustful, accurate reflection of reality in thinking, proved reflection, as last resort, through the practice criterion. The characteristic of truth is to precisely belong to thinking and not to the very things nor to the resources of their expression through language”².

Consider that the last (philosophical) definition of the truth concept attaches, not to the certainty of objects or phenomena, but to the reflection they provoke in people thought, nevertheless, this definition focuses on the necessity of proving the very reflection.

La Real Academia Española (R.A.E) defining truth, evokes the latin term veritas, atis, which means “accordance between things with their concepts in mind”, this definition sums up to thinking trends that state the corner stones of truth about perceptions and

reflections that people hold of objects or of what is going on around.

According to Ethics, truth is consider as an “ethical value, since gives meaning to respect upon men, it constitutes a main corner stone moral conscience of community lays on and embraces every human life field”³. This last definition diametrically contrasts to a current concept recently incorporated by R.A.E to our language, posverdad, post truth.

Post truth, as pointed by Darío Villanueva⁴ it refers to all the information or assurance that is not based on objectives facts but it appeals to feelings, beliefs or people wishes.

However, according to Villanueva it exists evidence that this terms is being used since 2003, with the consolidation of the globalization era, it is with the development of the election campaign of United States president, Donald Trump, that it flourished this concept or practice of appealing the collective conscience, with a rhetoric that insists on a strategy of doing real what is imaginary or simply false, to have an impact on people behavior or to build collective or individual consciences.

1. Marxist philosophical dictionary 1946: 316

2. Philosophical dictionary • 1965:479

3. <https://revistas.unal.edu.co/index.php/avenferm/article/view/16630>

4. R.A.E principal head.