Ontology

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 Postmodernism is a philosophical concept that was introduced in the late 20th century. It is both a style and concept in the areas of art, science, philosophy, architecture, and literary criticism that marks the beginning of a revolution in their respective fields (Featherstone, 2007). Postmodernism is a sign of departure or shifting of concepts from modern to a postmodern school of thought. Additionally, it is also known as a specific time period in history.

 On the other hand, the subject of science has been divided into multiple sub-branches or various types that narrow down as the knowledge keeps becoming wider and wider. Ontology is also an example of this. Ontology is a branch of metaphysics which deals with the science, properties and the nature of being. Metaphysics is a further extension of a major branch of physics (Euzenat, & Shvaiko, 2007). Ontology may also be described as a branch of metaphysics that takes a specific subject area in consideration and discusses their properties and relationship among each other.

 Ontology holds a special place in the subject of Philosophy. Postmodernism and Ontology are very closely related as both revolve around the same fundamental ideas of philosophy (McHale, 1987). Postmodernism states that people come up with different tales and stories in order to explain the events and happenings in the world. None of these stories may be real, existing merely as tales; yet they are based on reality. These stories are representations of reality that is based upon information that may sometimes be complete and at times incomplete (Lash, 2014). The accuracy of this information is also doubted as it may not be accurate or completely false.

 Most of the researchers, scholars, and intellects nowadays follow the concepts of postmodernism to create further concepts and theories. In most cases, they apply postmodernist principles to describe the concepts of subjectivism, anti-realism, altruism, skepticism, relativism, collectivism, pragmatism, egalitarianism and anti-individualism. In contrast with traditional views, they do not distinguish religious views from secular views; tending to focus more on objective knowledge (Nicholson, 2013). The traditional approach also does not differentiate between metaphysics and science. The postmodern way of thinking, on the other hand, lays emphasis on the emotional, moral, and artistic way of acquiring knowledge. Its unique approach and ways of thinking has started to become the more preferred method for the formation of ideas because it values both diversity and modernism. It provides freedom of expression and honors post-materialistic and relativistic values that are more relevant to today’s society.

**References**

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