

Article 1

According to HS, the basic features of the world are, broadly speaking, local qualities: completely natural inherent attributes of points or of point-sized occupiers of points (Weatherson, 2016). In other words, the spatio-temporal distribution of local natural features is all there is to reality (Lewis, 1973). A notable topic-neutral dependence connection that [frequently](#) exists between facts or groups of attributes is known as "supervenience." Therefore, Lewis' (1973) perspective on the nomological is one that is motivated by Hume. If a property can be instantiated at any spatiotemporal place and its instantiation there has no metaphysical ramifications for the instantiations of fundamental properties elsewhere and elsewherewhen, we can refer to that property as being "Humean." Lewis (1973) offers the values of the electromagnetic and gravitational fields as well as the existence or absence of a material particle at a point as examples of examples of Humean attributes. The most significant point is that according to the HS perspective, every dependent attribute instantiated in our universe holds because Humean properties (like mass) are instantiated (Loewer, 1996).

David Lewis, one of the most significant thinkers of the 20th century, is seen in Figure 5. His Humean reductionism about the nomological was one area of his metaphysics. He came up with a hypothesis he named "Humean supervenience," according to which only the spatiotemporal distribution of local natural features represented reality. (Ng, 2017)

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