Ethics
Study of morality/of moral judgements ("X is morally good, bad, right, wrong, etc.")
Normative Ethics
Developing and justifying moral theories and principles
Metaethics
Morally neutral philosophical investigation of moral judgements
Applied Ethics
Applying moral theories and principles to particular cases
Moral Semantics
Study of Moral Language
Philosophical Moral Psychology
Study of Moral Thinking
Moral Metaphysics
Study of Moral Reality
Moral Epistemology
Study of Moral Knowledge
Semantic Cognitivism
Moral sentences express beliefs about the moral properties of actions and are hence either true or false
Semantic Non-Cognitivism
Moral sentences express desires and are hence neither true nor false
Psychological Cognitivism
Moral judgements are constituted by beliefs about the moral properties of actions and are hence either true or false
Psychological Non-cognitivism
Moral judgements are constituted by desires and are hence neither true nor false
Realism
There are objective (i.e., mind-independent) moral properties
Anti-Realism
There are no objective (i.e., mind-independent) moral properties
Naturalism
Moral properties are natural (i.e., their exemplification can be known empirically)
Non-Naturalism
Moral properties are non-natural (i.e., their exemplification can be known a priori)
Non-Cognitivism
There are no objective moral properties because our moral judgement do not purport to represent moral properties
Error Theory
There are no moral properties although our moral judgements purport to represent moral properties (= cognitivism)
Subjectivism
There are no objective moral properties because our moral judgements purport to represent subjective moral properties (= cognitivism); these subjective moral properties exist
Epistemicism
There are persons who know (particular) moral judgements
Skepticism
No person known any moral judgement