

1: Philosophy of Language: A Contemporary Introduction, 3rd Edition (Paperback) - Routledge

Philosophy of Language: a Contemporary Introduction introduces the student to the main issues and theories in twentieth and twenty-first-century philosophy of language, focusing specifically on linguistic phenomena.

Note to the Sixth Edition Introduction 1. Of Names , John Stuart Mill 2. Proper Names , John R. From Naming and Necessity , Saul Kripke 5. Meaning and Reference , Hilary Putnam 6. On Denoting , Bertrand Russell 9. Descriptions , Bertrand Russell On Referring , P. Strawson on Referring , Bertrand Russell Quantifiers and Propositional Attitudes , W. Quantifying In , David Kaplan Synonymity , Benson Mates Meaning , H. Performative Utterances , J. Logic and Conversation , H. Conversational Implicature , Kent Bach A Logical Inquiry , Gottlob Frege What Is a Theory of Meaning? Two Dogmas of Empiricism , W. In Defense of a Dogma , H. Assertion , Robert Stalnaker Empiricist Criteria of Cognitive Significance: Problems and Changes , Carl G. Professors Martinich and Sosa are the coeditors of *Analytic Philosophy: An Anthology*, Second Edition *The Philosophy of Language* Edited by A. Martinich and David Sosa Reviews and Awards "After nurturing several generations of philosophy of language students, this is arguably still the best sourcebook in the field. It is ideal for, if not indispensable to, the first course in the discipline. It contains the absolutely essential readings.

2: Editions of Philosophy of Language: A Contemporary Introduction by William G. Lycan

Features of Philosophy of Language include: new chapters on Frege and puzzles, inferentialism, illocutionary theories of meaning and relevance theory; chapter overviews and summaries; clear supportive examples; study questions; annotated further reading; glossary.

Nov 23, Matt rated it liked it Good book to get an overview of what the philosophers are talking about when they discuss language. For the serious reader, the author offers tough questions at the end of each chapter and also offers pointers to further readings. This is not an easy introduction. Below are my reading notes.

High-level View What are the problems we need to solve with the philosophy of language? Unclear as to the difference, if any. Referring is like pointing to. Referring to something in speech is equivalent to pointing to an object in the real world if the concept we are talking about is concrete. Language, Oh Beautiful - Some Strings of marks or noises are meaningful sentences. So what is philosophy of language trying to explain?

References The Referential Theory of Meaning This refers to the common sense view that words refers to what they represent in the concrete world. Words stand for other things. But this is probably overly naive a theory. What do they represent? We need words to mark relationships. So the Referential Theory is overthrown but perhaps it still makes sense that singular terms proper names, pronouns, or descriptions have meaning because they reflect what they describe. In fact, there are four puzzles we need to solve with a theory of descriptions: The problem of apparent reference to non-existents e. Pegasus does not exist 3. So a subject-predicate sentence like "the author of B was Scotch" could be split up like this: Though there are objections to this theory: According to common sense, they are not false, they are nonsensical: Sentences like "the table is covered with books" use context to make sense. Exploding that sentence into the triad would lead to stating that there exists only one table in the universe. So we need to take context into account somehow For example, in the sentences "A rabbit appeared in our yard after dinner. The rabbit seemed unconcerned.

Proper Names So descriptions are not really singular terms according to Russell, they hide a triad of assertions. But perhaps proper names are singular terms. It turns out proper names are vulnerable to our four puzzles: James Moriarty is bald James is a fictional character - Negative existentials: This is called the Name Claim. Though there are objections to that idea: There could be an infinite number. So the same proper name could stand for two different descriptionsâ€”one for the speaker and one for the hearer. Kripke disagrees that proper names are descriptions and offers a test to see that clearly. In the sentence "X might not have been X", replace X with a description or with a proper name and see what comes out. Therefore, the proper name stands for more than the description. Kripke calls that rigidity. No matter what alternative worlds we might hypothesize, proper names seem to always refer to the same entity. But seeing proper names as rigid does not mean every proper name is Millian i. For example, "the square root of nine" is rigid but contributes quite a bit more than its referent "3" to the sentence. Another view on proper names is that they are in fact Millian, tags that are used to refer to their referent. Some arguments for this theory are given in the book. But our four puzzles make this view hardly tenable Another view on proper names is that their use is only the last link in a long chain that extends from the "naming ceremony" to the current speaker. If your mother named you Alex and 20 years later a friend of yours calls you by that name, they would only be using that name after a long chain of uses that originated with your mother naming you Alex. Theories of Meaning Theories of meaning must explain the "meaning facts": They form in the brain and are communicated. So when two expressions have the same meaning, this would mean that they lead to the same thought. But this is hardly tenable: So two ambiguous sentences point to the same expression. This constructed layer helps in telling a story about the meaning facts. It might seem too easy to posit expressions and use those to solve our problems, but that theory does not have many competitors. The Use Theory In this theory meanings are not abstract, they are the result of human behavior in reaction to sentences. Communication is seen as a game with various rules where words can be treated as tokens. Philosophers arguing for this theory need to explain how the language games create meanings where other games like chess do not. His project is in a way reducing linguistics to psychology. The main theory goes like this: There are many objections to the theory as it stands. How do we apply the theory

to: Verificationism The idea of verificationism is that a sentence is true if its being true would change the course of our future life. A sentence of which the meaning cannot be verified is meaningless. The verification conditions are the future experiences that would show that the sentence is true. If you are confronted by a sentence that you presume to be meaningful but you do not entirely understand, ask yourself what would tend to show that the sentence was true or that it was false. Verificationism allows for analytic sentences to be true as they stand because they are true by definition. This question makes clear that the Verification Theory is hardly a theory of meaning. They rely on background information and assumptions. Verifying a sentence can only be done by assuming lots of things. Truth-Condition Theories Here, we substitute verification conditions with truth conditions. These theories see meaning as representation. They explain the meaning facts by analogy with formal logic. If English sentences can be converted into formal logical statements, then we can evaluate their truths easily. This also explains why a finite set of features can create an infinite number of compositional sentences. Syntax and its rules is what stands between English and formal logic. These theories are open to similar criticisms as verificationism although it can probably defend itself better. Also, some sentences are difficult to frame into formal logic. And truth value is also dependent on context, time of utterance, referents of pronouns or just context. When a sentence is uttered, it is invariably uttered in a particular context by a particular speaker for a particular purpose. And this is something that cannot be ignored. Pragmatics are about taking context into account. We can try to list all the relevant bits of context that are needed to give a sentence a meaning, but these bits are almost limitless: utterance time, reference time, timezone, hemisphere, etc. Speech Acts Speech acts are declaratives we use to do a number of things: Austin, theories of meanings need to explain how we manage "doing things with words". Conversation Complexities Single conditionals can entail two. Also, "and" can imply that the second factor was caused by the other, or at least that it followed the first factor. Make your contribution to a conversation as informative as is required for the current purposes of the exchange. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required. Do not say what you believe to be false. Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence. Be brief avoid unnecessary prolixity. These maxims are not only good guides to follow in conversation, but they can also explain how hearers will interpret what a speaker is saying, even if the statement is ironic or ambiguous. In the case of irony or prolixity, the blatant violation of one maxim makes the violation clear to the hearer and the deduction of the speaker's meaning easy. Grice even said that metaphors can be explained as a blatant violation of maxim 3. Some think that maxim-like processing does not occur but rather that humans try to process information efficiently and perhaps as a result end up mimicking adherence to these maxims. Metaphors A lot of everyday talk is metaphorical though philosophers tend to discuss literal meanings. Words like "level" are actually more used as a metaphor than as their literal meaning. A proper account of meaning must address metaphors. How do metaphors construct their meaning?

3: The Philosophy of Language - A.P. Martinich; David Sosa - Oxford University Press

Philosophy of Language: A Contemporary Introduction introduces the student to the main issues and theories in twentieth century philosophy of language, focusing specifically on linguistic phenomena. Topics are structured in four parts in the book.

4: Formats and Editions of Philosophy of language : a contemporary introduction [www.enganchecubano.c

Lycan's introduction to the philosophy of language is fairly easy to read, but it is also not the most exciting book to pick up. The first third I found to be interesting, but as the book went on I found my attention drifting further and further away.

5: Philosophy of Language: A Contemporary Introduction by William G. Lycan

Now in its third edition, Philosophy of Language: A Contemporary Introduction introduces students to the main issues and theories in twenty-first-century philosophy of language, focusing specifically on linguistic phenomena. Author

William G. Lycan structures the book into four general parts.

A note on consumer surplus with quality variation Inside Intermarriage To bond or to bail Management of special populations and situations Nonlinear dynamics and chaotic phenomena Avril Lavigne (People in the News) Smart Things to Know About Crm (Smart Things to Know About (Stay Smart Series) The Internet Market Research Audit (/ De nasha diamond Chiari malformations How to Cheat in Flash CS3 Group XV. Builders hardware, edge tools, cutlery, etc. 1877. Soft Like a Woman Brand leadership aaker Migration and dispersal of insects by flight Status review of Cirsium subniveum on the Beaverhead National Forest, U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Region 1, Townsend genealogy Jan Elsted: Printers Note Or five bad constitutions Legislature.mi.gov uments publications crimevictims. Expert systems and robotics An historical geography of Iran The classic era of the American pulp magazine A Law Career Is the Smart Way Instructors Guide: Beck and Braithwaites invertebrate zoology New perspectives on knowledge, attitudes and practices in health Thirty years of lynching in the United States, 1889-1918. Command area development in Mahi-Kadana Du Texte-Hydré Au Texte-Sphinx: Les Inserts Dans Le Theatre de Heiner Muller (Contacts: Serie 1, Theatric International handbook of phobic and anxiety disorders in children and adolescents Guilt : the painful emotion A charming Austrian girl Theological meaning-making : an outcome Machine-code generation Frommers Europes greatest driving tours Southern Africa: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Rhodes Tiny Amish traditions Ruth Bergens limitations A capital education Machine generated contents note: 8 Syncretism and Style