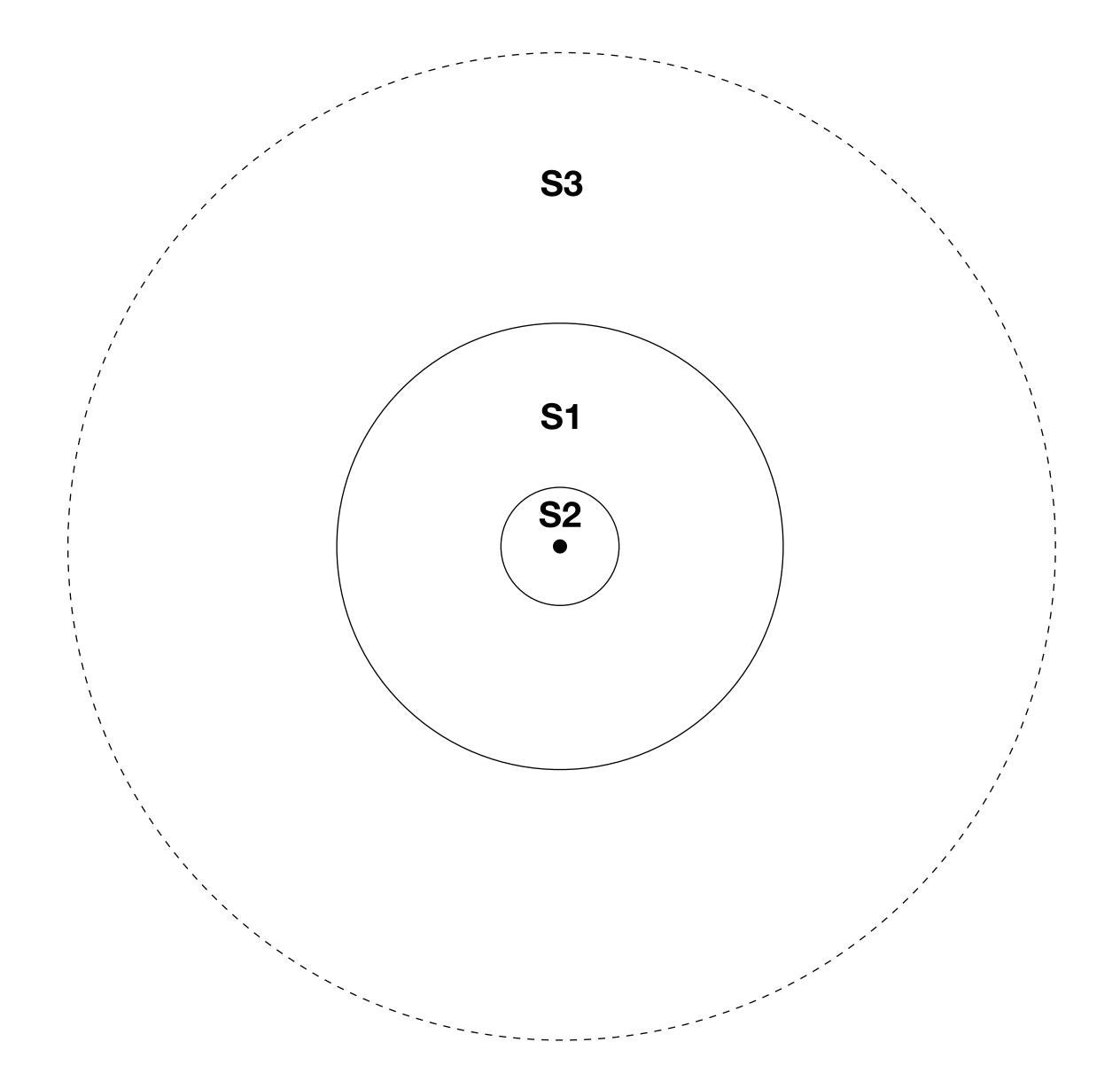
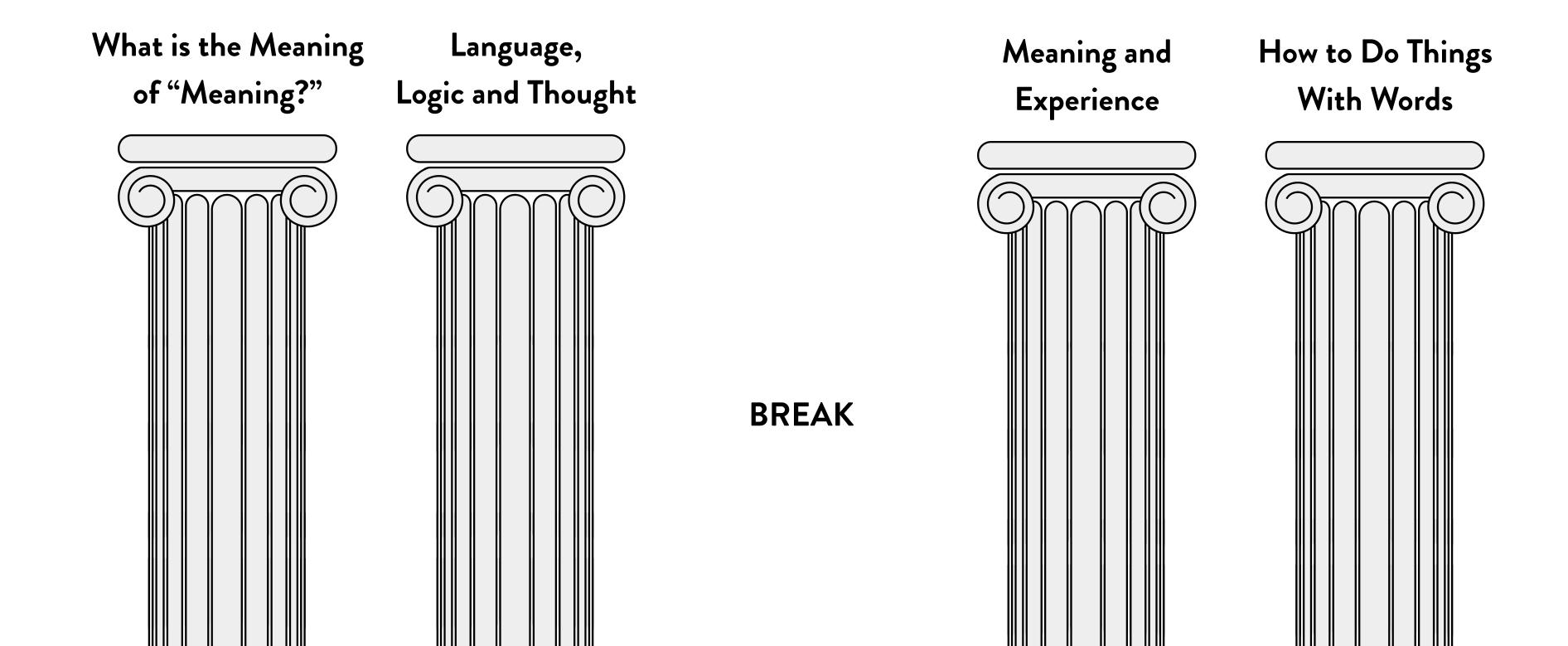


RECAP OF LECTURE 3



TODAY:

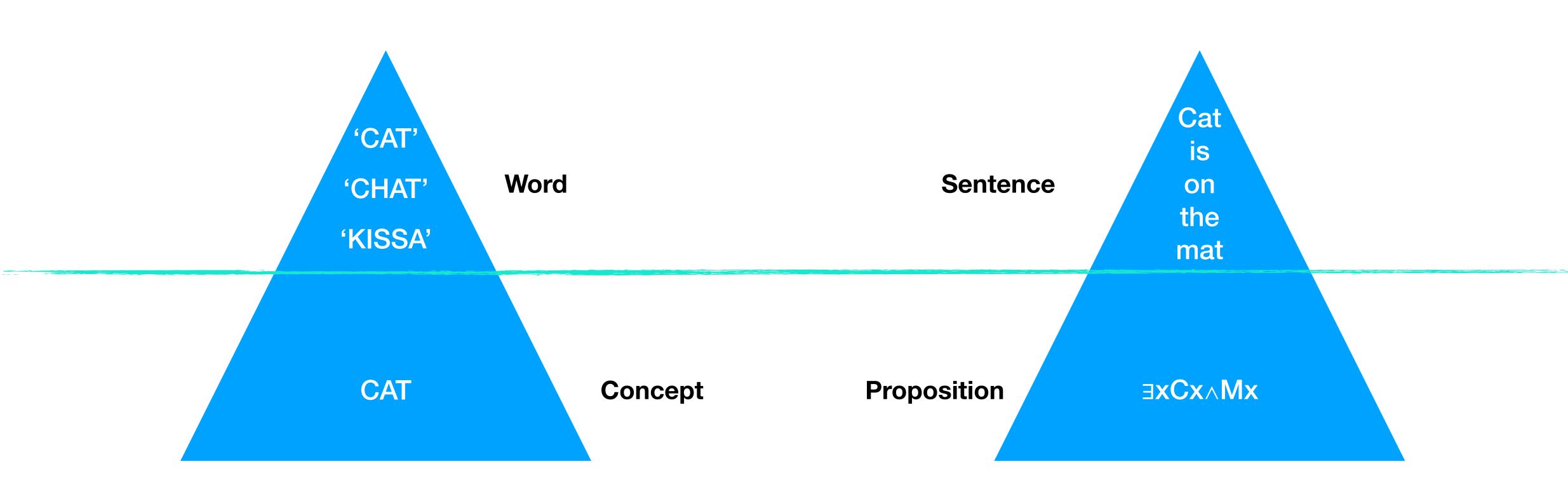
How Language Works?



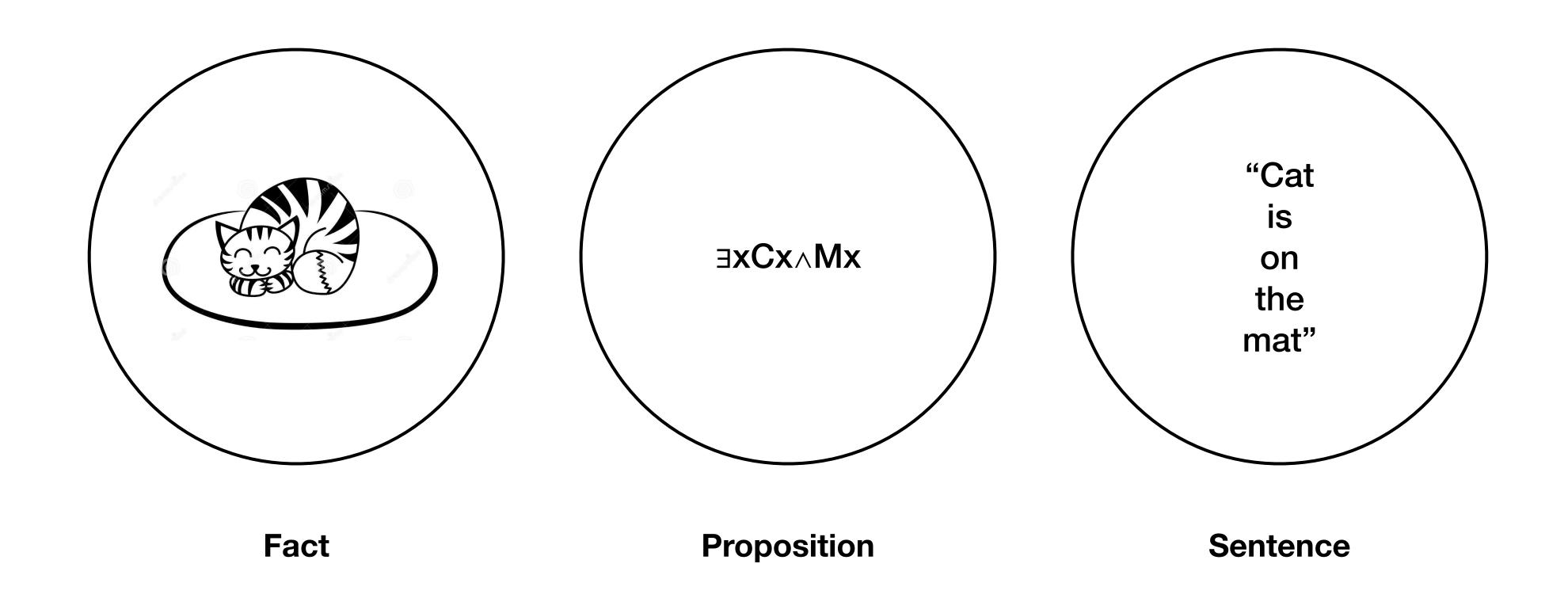
WHAT IS THE MEANING OF "MEANING"?

- Tool of communication that helps individuals to understand each other better
- We experience the same things subjectively
- Subjective association between two different ideas, doesn't have to be between objective world and subjective idea
- Different ideas could mean something different subjectively, not just a mapping between objective and subjective
- Means to connect with others, autism: not having similar ways to communicate; "left to their own world"
- Something biological, something starts in our brain, "sun" -> relation in the brain, having learned it; how about languages? If somebody told you the meaning of a strange language word, it would become meaningful
- When words or sounds have a meaning, there's a message behind it, some kind of value to the sound
- Value to the sound, depends on the context; meaningfulness comes to the value of the thing; Feeling, abstract; random sounds don't have value
- Data, information, knowledge, understanding. Meaning is a bridge between these? Make sense out of something
- We tend to understand each other better when face to face
- How much weight we put on language, everyone is excited about first words
- Encode and decode meaning
- Is it enough that the words have meaning only to the speaker or the one that's hearing them

LANGUAGE, LOGIC AND THOUGHT



PICTURE THEORY AND SCIENCE



BREAK

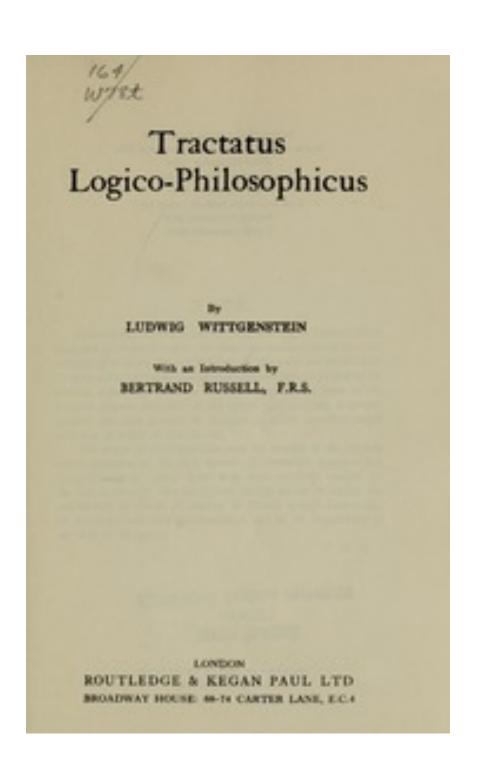
MEANING AND EXPERIENCE

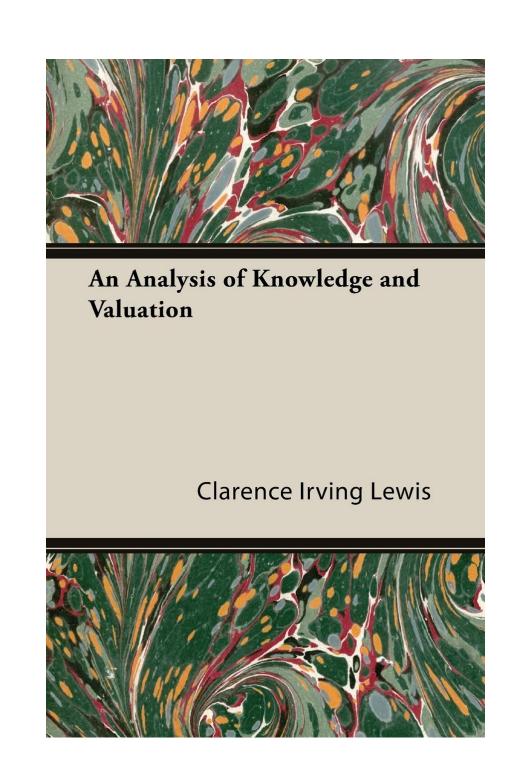


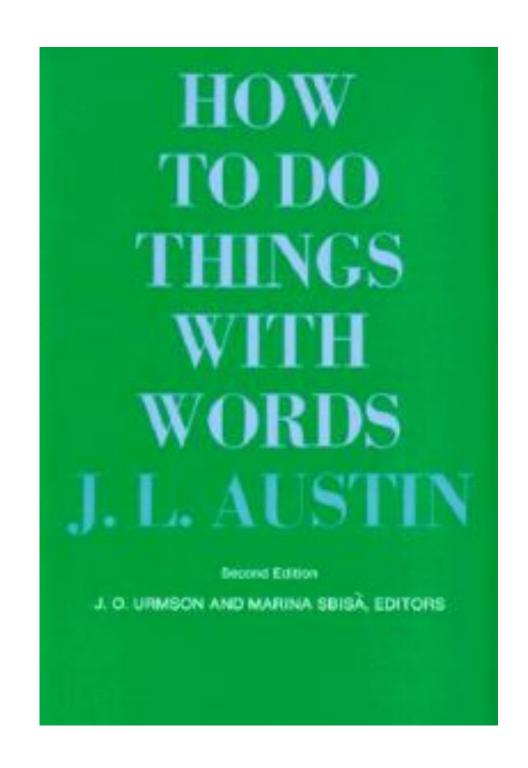
HOW TO DO THINGS WITH WORDS

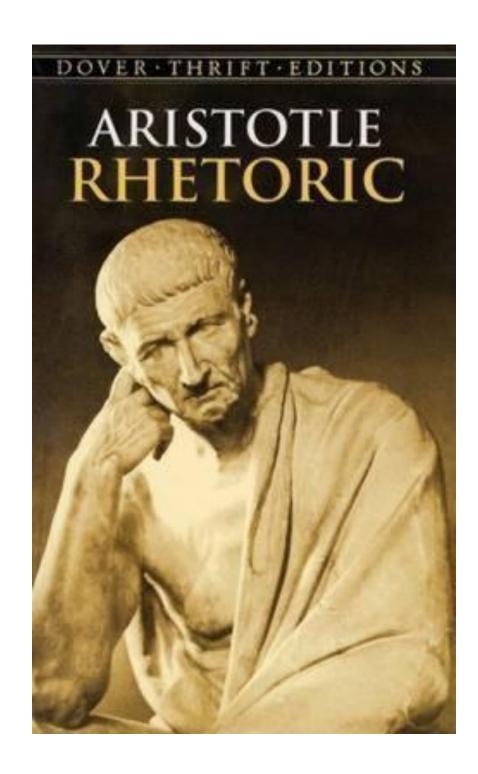


LITERATURE









NEXT TIME:

Pre-readings:

- 1. Lewis: A Pragmatic Conception of the A Priori
- 2. James: Pragmatism (ch. 2)
- 3. Kant: Prolegomena (pp. 5-31)
- 4. (optional) Aristotle: The Categories

Thank You!

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