⌨️CHAPTER -THREE

LOGIC AND LANGUAGE

(ሎጂክ እና ቋንቋ)

Lesson 1:

Philosophy of Language: An overview (የቋንቋ ፍልስፍና)

🧑‍⚕️What is Philosophy of Language?

Philosophy of Language is the reasoned inquiry into the origins of language, nature of meaning, the usage and cognition of language, and the relationship between language and reality.

▢→የቋንቋ ፍልስፍና ስጎል ስለ ቋንቋ መነሻ ፤ ትርጉም ፤ የቋንቋ አጠቃቀም ፤ በቋንቋ እና በእውነታው መካከል ያለው ግንኙነት የሚያጠና ነው ::

⌨️What is language?

▢→Language is a standardized use of words,phrases,sentences,symbols,signs and gestures that could be shared,exchanged or communicated through speech or writing.

ቋንቋ የቃላት በንግግር ጊዜ ሀሳብን፣ ስሜትን ፤ ፍላጎትን ለመግለፅ የምንጠቀምበት ትርጉም ያለው በስርዓት የተሰደሩ(ያልተዘበራረቁ)የቃላት ስብስብ ነው ☺

Philosophy of language is an important discipline in its own right.

⌨️የቋንቋ ፍልስፍና ራሱን የቻለ discipline ነው::

▢→ It poses questions like
የሚከተሉትን ጥያቄዎች ያነሳል :-

▢→ "What is meaning?"

ትርጉም ምንድን ነዉ?
→ "How does language refer to the real world?"
ይህንን የምናየዉን አለም ቋንቋ እንዴት ይገልፀዋል?🔢
→ "Is language learned or is it innate?"
ቋንቋ የምንማረው ነው ወይንስ በተፈጥሮ የምናገኘው ነገር ነው?👲♀
→ "How does the meaning of a sentence emerge out of its parts?, and other related issues....የሚሉትን ተያያዥ ጥያቄዎች የሚያነሳ ነው

→ Philosophy of language, however, should not✖ be confused with Linguistics.

የቋንቋ ፍልስፍና ከስነ - ቋንቋ ጋር ሊምታታብን አይገባም🤦♀ እንዴት ?

━Linguistics is the field of study that asks questions like:

What distinguishes one particular language from another?

አንድን ቋንቋ ከሌላ ቋንቋ እንዴት ይለያል?

E.g. what is it that makes "English" English?

እንግሊዘኛን እንግሊዘኛ ያደረገው ነገር ምንድን ነው?

What is the difference between Spanish and French?

Spanish ቋንቋ ከፈረንሳይኛ ቋንቋ ምን ያለያየዋል?....የሚለውን የሚያጠና ስነ ቋንቋ(Linguistic) ይባላል

→ Some Philosophical Approaches to the Nature of Meaning (ስለ ትርጉም ባህሪ የፍልስፍና ምልከታዎች)

✅ The question, "What is meaning?", is not immediately obvious.

👮 ፖገባችሁ ?,አሁን ትርጉም ምንድን ነው ስንል በቀጥታ ግልፅ የሆነ ነገር አይደለም።

🔢 "Meaning" can be described as the content carried by the words or signs exchanged by people when communicating through language.

የሆነ ትርጉም ወይም አንድ ነገር ምን ትርጉም ይሰጣል? ስንል ከምን ጋር የተያያዘ ነው? የሆነ ሀሳብ ለማስተላለፍ የምንጠቀማቸው ቃላቶች እንዲሁም ምልክቶች ጋር የተያያዘ ነው ማለት ነዉ።

ስለዚህ ትርጉም በንግግር ጊዜ ከምንጠቀማቸው ቃላቶች እና ምልክቶች ጋር ማያያዝ ማለት ነው።
ment
Cont...

✍ Arguably, there are two essentially different types of linguistic meaning.

በቋንቋ ውስጥ ወሳኝ የሆኑ የተለያዩ አይነት ትርጉም እናገኛለን።

→ Conceptual meaning (which refers to the definitions of words themselves,and the features of those definitions, which can be treated using semantic feature analysis.

ከስሙ እንደምንረዳው የቃሉ ቀጥተኛ ትርጉሙ ምንድን ነው?
በቃ አንድን ቃል ስንሰማ ወይም ስናየው አዕምሮአችን ላይ ቀጥታ የሚመጣው ትርጉም ነው🔢

→ Associative meaning:

✨ Which refers to the individual mental understandings of the speaker,
ተናጋሪው የሚናገራቸውን ነገሮች የመረዳት ሁኔታ ነው   and which may be :-

✈ connotative,

- collocative,
- social,
- affective,
- reflected ,thematic.

✍There are several approaches to the philosophical nature of meaning. ስለ ትርጉም ባህሪ በርካታ ምልከታዎች አሉ

1️⃣Idea theories (semantic Internalism): these theories claim that meanings are purely mental contents provoked by signs.

ትርጉም በሆኑ ምልክቶች የሚቀስቀስ የአንድ ሰዉ አዕምሮ አስተሳብ ነዉ። የተለያየ ሰዉ የተለያየ አረዳድ አለዉ ስለዚህ አንድ ነገር እንደየ ሰዉ አስተሳሰብ ይለያያል

2️⃣Truth-conditional theories:

→These theories hold meaning to be the conditions under which an expression may be true or false.

🖼የሆነ ገለፃ እዉነት ወይም ሀሰት በሚሆንበት condition (ሁኔታ) depend የሚሆን ነዉ   ማለትም አንድ ትርጉም እዉነታ (reality) ላይ ካለ ነገር ጋር ሊጣጣም ይገባል

3️⃣Use theories: these theories understand meaning to involve or be related to speech acts and particular utterances, not the expressions themselves.

✦ትርጉም የተነጋገሩዉ አነጋገር ፣ አገላለፅ ፣ አቀራረብ ፣ facial and body expression ጋር የተያያዘ ነዉ ይላናል Use theory

Reference theories (or semantic externalism):

→These theories view meaning to be equivalent to those things in the world that are actually connected to signs.

ከ Idea theory በተቃራኒ ትርጉምን በገሀዱ አለም ወይም ዉጪ (external) ላይ ካሉ ምልክቶች ጋር ነዉ የሚያገናኘዉ

Verificationist theories:

→ These theories associate the meaning of a sentence with its method of verification or falsification.

ትርጉምን ከማረጋገጥ ጋር ማለትም ትክክል ከመሆን እና ትክክል ካለመሆን ጋር የተያያዘ ነዉ ብለዉ ያስባሉ

Pragmatist theories:

These theories maintain that the meaning or understanding of a sentence is determined by the consequences of its application?

Pragmatist, የአንድ ነገር ትርጉም የሚወሰነዉ በእዉኑ አለም ላይ apply ስናደርገዉ በሚያመጣዉ ወይም በሚያስከትለዉ ዉጤት (Consequence) ነዉ ይላናል

Lesson 2: Logic and Meaning
ሎጂክ እና ትርጉም

ቀደም ሲል Language   and also meaning   ምን እደሆነ define አርገናል፤ አሁን ደግሞ የ ቋንቋ ጥቅሞን እናያለን።

The Functions of Language(የቋንቋ ጥቅም በሎጂክ): Cognitive and Emotive Meanings

Words are the most basic units in any language, and thus the most important thing in every argument.

→በማንኛዉም ቋንቋ ዉስጥ ቃላቶች   (words) የቋንቋ መጀመሪያ መዋቅር ናቸዉ   ቃላቶችን አንድ ላይ ስንሰበስባቸዉ ነዉ ቋንቋን የሚሰቡን። ስለዚህ ቃላት በ Argument   ዉስጥ ወሳኝ ሚና ይጫወታሉ ማለት ነዉ

"Words have power" , right? In day to day life ቃላቶች የሰውን ልብ ይሰብራሉ ይጠግናሉ♡🀄 ፤ ሰዎች ቃላትን ተጠቅመው የሰውን ልብ ያቀልጣሉ🀄 ያበረታታሉ ... so let's use them wisely በዛው ልክ Language ብዙ (Unlimited) Functions አሉት፡፡

   Ask questions ❓ (ጥያቄ ለመጠየቅ)
   Tell jokes (ለመቀለድ)
🀄Tell lies (ለመዋሸት)
   Give directions 🀄 (አቅጣጫ ለማሳየት)
   Tell stories (ታሪክ ለማውራት)
→Flirt with someone (ለመጃናጀን)
   Launch verbal assaults (ለመሳደብ)
   Greet someone (ለመተዋወቅ)
And so on...

   For our purpose, two linguistic functions are particularly important:

→ለአሁን ግን ሁለት ወሳኝ የ ቋንቋ ጥቅሞች ላይ ትኩረት እናረጋለን

1To convey information
መረጃ ለማስተላለፍ...እና

2To express or evoke feelings♡...ውስጣችን የተደበቀውን ስሜት ለመግለፅ (ለማውጣት)

   Consider, for example, the following Statements: Examples:

1የአዲስ አበባ ቀላል ባቡር እንደ ኢትዮጵያ አቆጣጠር በ 2008 ተጀመረ፡፡ ይህ የመጀመሪያው ቀላል ባቡር 2 የጉዞ መንገዶች አሉት ከምስራቅ ወደ ምዕራብ እና ከ ሰሜን ወደ ደቡብ ...) this is conveying information)

2ኧቤት አቤት 🈲ያየአዲስ አበባ ቀላል ባቡር የኢ.አ ህዝብ በሙሉ ጥቅጥቅ ብሎ በዛ ላይ በየ Stationኡ ሰዉ ተጨምሮበት ታፍኖህ ልትሞች ስትል ልትንፍስ ብለህ አንገትህን ወጣ ስታደርግ የሚገርም የብብት ሽታ ፈትህ ያደቅናል ...
(ይህ ደግሞ ... is an example of expressing or evoking Feelings)

→Terminology that conveys information is said to have cognitive meaning, and terminology that expresses or evokes feelings is said to have emotive meaning.

   ስለዚህ በሎጂካዊ አነጋገር መረጃ ማስተላለፍ = Cognitive meaning እንለዋለን ፤ ስሜትን መግለፅ ደግሞ = emotive meaning እንለዋለን ተግባባን ?

📃 Emotively charged statement about Addis Ababa light rail illustrates two important Points:

አያችሁ ስሜትን የሚገልፅ ያልነው ሁለተኛው ምሳሌ ሁለት ወሳኝ ነጥቦችን ያሳየናል

   First, statements of this sort usually have both cognitive meaning and emotive meaning.
እንደዚህ አይነት ስሜትን የሚገልፁ ዓረፍተሃሳቦች በአንዱ ሁለቱንም ማለትም both መረጃ ማስተላለፍ (cognitive meaning) እና ስሜትን መግለፅ (emotive Meaning) ይይዛሉ🀄

   What do you think , should logic be chiefly concerned about cognitive or emotive?

→Cognitive obviously 🧏‍♀
Why not emotive? chapter 5 ስለ fallacy ስትማሩ ታያታችሁ ፤ emotional ሲሆን ጥሩ Argument አይሆንም

   Therefore,it is important that we be able to distinguish and disengage the cognitive meaning of such statements from the emotive meaning.

   ተረዳችሁኝ ? ስለዚህ ሎጂክ ከስሜታዊነት ይልቅ የሚያተኩረው ምክንያታዊነት ላይ ስለሆነ cognitive እና emotive meaning መለየት በጣም አስፈላጊ ነገር ነው

➡️Second, part of the cognitive meaning of such statements is a value claim.....የ emotive ሁለተኛው ክፍል Cognitive Partኡን ደግሞ value claim እንለዋለን

A value claim is a claim that something is good, bad, right, wrong, or better, worse, more important or less important than some other thing.

➡️Value claim ማለት ፤ ዋጋቸው ምንድን ነዉ? ሊያስተላልፉት የፈለጉት ነገር ምንድን ነዉ? የሆነ ነገር ጥሩ ነው ወይንስ መጥፎ? ትክክል ነው ወይንስ አይደለም? የተሻለ ነው ወይንስ አይደለም? ጠቃሚ ነው ወይንስ ጠቃሚ አይደለም? የሚሉትን የሚገልፅ ነው...አሁን ሁላችሁም ገብቷችኋል

Quick recap:

1️⃣Cognitive Meanings 🀄:

Are terms or phrases in a language that conveys information.

➡️መረጃን የሚያስተላልፉ neutral የሆኑ ትርጉሞች ናቸው

2️⃣Emotive Meanings♡:

Are terms or phrases in a language that expresses or evokes feelings... እነዚህ ደግሞ ስሜትን የሚገልፁ ትርጉሞች ናቸው

Test your understanding

✍️Look at the meanings of the following three meanings of Abortion:

➡️እስኪ ስለ ማስወረድ የተሰጡትን ትርጉም እንመልከት :

1️⃣Abortion is an inhuman act of murdering innocent citizens which in most cases results in the death of the mother.

አያችሁ ?ማስወረድ ስብዓዊነት የጎደለው ንፁሀን ዜጎችን መግደል ሲሆን አብዛኛውን ጊዜም የእናት ሞትን ያስከተላል ይላናል ።

What do you think emotive/cognitive?

✅Emotive, right? Why?

Since this passage contains terms like inhuman, murdering, and innocent, it evokes negative feeling and therefore is Emotive.

ይህ ትርጉም ስብዓዊነት የጎደለው፣ መግደል ፣ ንፁሀን የሚሉትን ቃላት ይዟል ይሄም መጥፎ ስሜትን ነው የሚገልፀው ስለዚህ Emotive ይሆናል ፤ ገባችሁ ?

2️⃣Abortion is a safe and systematic relief of women from unwanted pregnancy that might lead the woman to certain economic,
medical,social or psychological complications.

ማስወረድ ቅደም ተከተሉን በጠበቀ መልኩ አስተማማኝ በሆነ ሂደት ያልተጠበቀ እርግዝናን በማስወገድ ሀሳብን እና የኢኮኖሚ ጫናን ማቃለል ነው

Emotive/cognitive?

👧❓It's again emotive.

→Since this passage contains terms like safe and systematic relief it evokes positive feeling towards abortion and therefore is Emotive.

🖥️አስተማማኝ (safe)፣ ማቃለል (relief) የሚሉት ቃላቶች ጥሩ ስሜትን ይገፋሉ ስለዚህ still ጥሩ ቢሆንም ስሜትን ይገፋል so its emotive.

🈴Abortion is a medical procedure in which conception or pregnancy is discontinued for certain reason.

📑ማስወረድ በሆነ ምክንያት እርግዝናን እንዳይቀጥል የማድረግ የህክምና ሂደት ነው።

   Emotive/cognitive?

=> Obviously, cognitive.

✍️Since this definition simply gives neutral information about abortion its meaning is Cognitive.

   ይህ ቀጥተኛ እና ምንም ስሜታዊነት የሌለበት ትርጉም ስለሆነ Cognitive ይሆናል

   ስለዚህ የዘሬው ትምህርታችን
ከስሜታዊነት ምንያታዊነት

Deficiency of Cognitive Meanings: Vagueness and Ambiguity ✍️

🍩ቀደም ሲል Cognitive and Emotive Meaning ላይተናል

→አሁን ደግሞ Cognitive Meaning ላይ ያሉ እንከኖችን (ጉድለቶችን) ማለትም ስለ Vagueness 🔲 እና Ambiguity   እናያለን።

   በንግግር ጊዜ (በArgument ጊዜ) ቃላትን መምረጥ በጣም አስፈላጊ ነገር ነው ፤ (Precise) ግልፅ እና ትክክል በሆነ መንገድ ነገሮችን ማብራራት በጣም ወሳኝ ነገር ነው ,otherwise it leads to misunderstanding እና Confusion

→ለአንድ ሰው በግልፅ የገባው ነገር ለሌላው ደግሞ በጣም ግራ አጋቢ ሆኖ ታገኙታላችሁ

Take for example:

→ያ እንትና ትናንት ትምህርት ቤት   ሄዶ እንትን ተፈተነ 😵�... እንደዚህ የሚያወራ ሰው አጋጥሟችሁ አያቅም?

Another Example:

   High school ላይ ስለአንድ ነገር አብራሩ ተብላችሁ የባጥ የቆጡን ፅፋችሁ አስተማሪያችሁ ሲያርመው   "Vague" ብሎ በቀይ እስክርቢቶ ✖ አበራይቶ ቢመልስላችሁ   የማን ጥፋት ነው?

Hint : የአስተማሪያችሁ ጥፋት አይደለም

➡️ስለዚህ በግልፅ እና ትክክል በሆነ መንገድ Communicate ለማድረግ, vagueness   እና ambiguity   መቀነስ ግዴታ ነው

→በ vagueness እና በ Ambiguity መሀል ልዩነት አለ?

   Vagueness vs. Ambiguity

1️⃣Vagueness

→A word is vague when its meaning is fuzzy and inexact .

   አንድ ቃል vague ነው የምንለው የሆነ ደብዛዛ እና እንቅጩን ያልሆነ ትርጉም ሲኖረው ነው ...How?

2️⃣Ambiguity

An expression is ambiguous when it has more than one clearly distinct meaning in a given context

▱ስለዚህ ambiguous የምንለው አንድ ቃል አንድ እና ከዘ በላይ ትርጉም ሲኖረው ነው   ::

Vagueness Example:

The word rich

መቸም አላሙዲን "rich" መሆኑ ጥርጥር የለውም   But what about አብዛኛው የኢትዮጵያ ህዝብ?

What about a surgeon who earns $1 million a year? 🎛️
Or a football player who earns 2 million birr a month in Ethiopia? ⚽

✨You see? እንዴት vague እንደሆነ ፥ rich ስንል እነማንን ነው እየገለፅን ያለነው? መጠኑ እስከየት ድረስ ነዉ? ከቦታ ቦታስ ያለዉ ትርጉም አንድ አይነት ነው?

▱Another examples,words such as love, happiness, peace, excessive, fresh,' rich, poor, normal, "conservative," and "polluted" are vague...   ያዙ

Ambiguity Example:

▱The word plant

✍️It can mean a factory or a living plant..Without context, you're left on guessing 👮‍♀️

አሁን ገባችሁ አይደል? Plant ሁለት ትርጉም ነው ያለዉ
አንደኛዉ ተክል ሲሆን ሌላኛዉ ደግሞ ፋብሪካ ነው   ...ስለዚህ እንደዚህ አይነት ቃላቶች Ambiguous እንላቸዋለን🎛️

▱Another examples, words such as:-
✅ Light ,proper,critical
✅ Stress,mad,inflate
✅ Bank,sound and race can be used ambiguously😇♂️...ስለዚህ ልዩነታቸው ገብቷችኋል አይደል?

ጠቅለል ስናደርገዉ The basic difference between ambiguity and vagueness is this:

A vague word is imprecise because it has a blurry(there is a blur of meaning) boundaries and unclear borderline applications.

🎛️Vague የሆነ ቃል ትርጉሙ ድንበር አይኖረውም እስከየት ድረስ እንደሆነ አናዉቅም የሆነ ብዥታን ይፈጥራል።

▱An ambiguous word is imprecise because it is unclear which of two or more meanings is intended by the author ,there is a mix-up of otherwise clear meanings.

Ambiguous ሲሆን ደግሞ የቃሉ ትርጉም Precise (እንቅጩን) ሆኖ ግን አንድ እና ከዘ በላይ ትርጉም ኖሮት ምን ለማለት ፈልጎ ነው?   ብሎ ሲያምታታን Ambiguity እንለዋለን።

Recap 🎛️

Vagueness = blurry meaning
Ambiguity = multiple meanings

🏃Alright , አሁን vagueness እና ambiguity ከተግባባን
በ Argument ውስጥ ቃላቶች vague ሲሆኑ Ambiguous ሲሆኑ አለመግባባቶች ግጬቶችን ይፈጥራሉ፤ በዚህ ምክንያት Argument

መሆኑ ቁርጦ መጨቃጨቅ (dispute) ይሆናል

So let's see 2 kinds of disputes in logic:

→ Verbal and factual disputes 🎰.

   Disputes that arise over the meaning of language are called verbal disputes .

   በቃሉ ትርጉም አለመግባባት ምክንያት የሚፈጠር መጨቃጨቅ   verbal dispute እንለዋለን።

🏹 Suppose 🧑‍🤝ơ ሁለት ሰዎች አንድ አይነት ጥያቄ ተጠየቁ:

   Abinet and Bekele

   Is the suspect arrested last night guilty of the crime? ትናንት ማታ የታሰረው ተጠርጣሪ ወንጀለኛ/ጥፋተኛ ነው?

→ Here, disagreement arises over what "guilty" means in this context

Abnet እንዲህ ሲል መለሰ :

   No, a person is innocent until proven guilty in a legal sense .

   ማንኛውም ሰው በፍርድ ቤት ተረጋግጦ ጥፋተኛ እስካልተባለ ድረስ ወንጀለኛ አይባልም... አለ 🎰

Bekele ደግሞ እንዲህ ሲል መለሰ :

   I say he is guilty of doing the crime in a moral sense.

→ Beke ደግሞ ጥፋተኛነትን ከህግ አሰራሩ ጋር ሳይሆን ከሞራል ጋር አያይዞ ገልጾል 🧑‍🤝ơ

Shortly ✍

   Verbal Argument ከቃሉ ትርጉም አለመግባባት ተነስተን ግጭት (dispute) ሲፈጠር ነዉ

   Some disputes arise over a disagreement about facts , and these are called factual disputes

   ከ realityዉ ተነስተን dispute ከተፈጠረ ደግሞ factual dispute እንለዋለን

→ From the above example:
ዳግማዊ የሚባል ሰው መጥቶ አፃ   ይሄ ሰዉ ወንጀለኛ ነው፤ ምክንያቱም ወንጀሉን ሲሰራ በአይኔ አይቼዋለው ካለ, this is called
Factual dispute   ....How could is fact ? ሰዉጄዉን ለመጉዳት አስቦ ቢሆንስ

   እዉዳችኂለሁ🎰

▶▶ Logic Chapter -3(Cont...)

The Intension and Extension of Terms

→ ከዚህ በፊት እንዳወራንው The main task of logic is the evaluation of arguments.
የሎጂክ ዋና ስራዉ Argumentኦችን መመርመር / መገምገም ነው

   However, as we saw in the previous section, there are countless arguments, in which this task leads to the observation.

   ካስታወሳችሁ ባለፉት ትምህርታችን እንዳየነው የተለያዩ Bad or good Argument እንዳሉና Evaluated መደረግ እንዳለባቸው አዉርተናል ፤ይህ የሚያሳየን ከትርጉማቸው ጋር የተያያዙ የሆነ ችግር እዳለባቸው ነዉ ,Like ambiguity and vagueness ማለት

ነዉ ☺

Clearing up the problem often involves supplying a definition.

→ ይህንን ችግር የምንፈታዉ ደግሞ ትርጉሙን በማጥራት (Clarity) በመስጠት ነዉ...እንዴት አላችሁ ?

✍ The basic units of any ordinary language are words.
ቃላቶች የ ቋንቋ መዋቅር መጀመሪያ ናቸዉ ብለናል።

Our main concern in this chapter, however, is not with words in general but with terms...አሁን ላይ ግን የምናተኩረዉ ቃላቶች ላይ ሳይሆን term (ስያሜ) ላይ ነዉ

→ Term ከ Word በምንድን ነዉ የሚለየዉ?

→ Term is any word or arrangement of words that may serve as the subject of a statement.

Term(ስያሜ) የምንለዉ የቃላት ስብስብ ሲሆን ነገር ግን ለአረፍተ ሀሳቡ እንደ ባለቤት የሚያገለግል term / ስያሜ እንለዋለን

⊞Terms consist of proper names, common names, and descriptive phrases.

ስያሜዎች ፡

1️⃣Proper name ሊሆኑ ይችላሉ ማለትም ለማናቸዉም የሚሰጥ ስም ወይም የምንጠራበት ስም Proper name ይባላል።

ለምሳሌ: አበበ ፤ ዘሪቱ ፤ኢትዮጵያ...

2️⃣Common name ሊሆኑ ይችላሉ ማለትም በተለምዶ general ሊሆኑ ነገሮች የሚሰጡ ስሞች ናቸዉ።
ለምሳሌ ፡ ሰዉ ፤ እንስሳ ፤ ቤት...

3️⃣descriptive Phrase ሊሆኑ ይችላሉ ማለትም ገላጭ የሆኑ ሀረጎች ናቸዉ።

ለምሳሌ: የመጀመሪያዉ የኢትዮጵያ ጠቅላይ ሚንስትር ፤ የኦሮማይ መፅሀፍ ደራሲ ...

→ The previous section of this chapter explored the cognitive meanings of a language in general, this cognitive meaning of terms comprises of two kinds:

1️⃣Intentional and
2️⃣extensional meanings.

አስታዋሳችሁ ?....ቀደም ሲል በዚ Chapter ላይ እንደተመለከትነዉ Cognitive Meanings መረጃን የሚያስተላልፉ neutral የሆኑ ትርጉሞች እንደሆኑ አይተናል እነዚህን ትርጉሞች Intentional እና extension ብለን በሁለት እንከፍላቸዋለን

1️⃣Intentional meaning
(connotation):

→Consists of qualities or attributes that the term connotes. It implies sense or intention.

✅ Intentional ስንል የቃሉን ባህሪ ነዉ የሚነግረን ወይም የሚያሳየን Intention ኡን (ሊገልፅ የፈለገዉን ነገር ነዉ የሚያብራራዉ

ለምሳሌ "sport" ስንል የሆነ የልብ ምትን የሚጨምር ፤ የደም ዝዉዉርን የሚጨምር ፤ አተነፋፈሳችንን የሚጨምር... and so on. የሰዉነት አካላዊ እንቅስቃሴ ነዉ።

Save store, [03/11/2025 17:52]
→ ስለዚህ ይህ ምን ያሳየናል? Intentional ትርጉሙ የSportን ባህሪ (Attribute) ወይም qualityዉን ነዉ የሚያሳየን።

2️⃣Extensional meaning
(denotation):

Consists of members of the class that the term denotes.

→ Extentional ደግሞ ከስሙ እንደምንረዳው ከዋናው (main pointኡ) ወጣ ብሎ ሲያሳይ ወይም የሚያመለክት (denotes) ማለት ነው ፤ በተጨማሪም extension የትርጉሙን አባላቶች ይይዛል🔠

ለምሳሌ:-

   Sport ማለት ሩጫ፤ ኪስ እርግጫ ፤ Aerobics ፤ ብረት መግፋት ነዉ። ካልን ይህ extentional Meaning ነው ማለት ነው

   Another example to compare and Contrast and also for Carity

☆ Consider the Word ሯጭ(Athelet) 🏃🀄♀→🏃→

1️⃣ Intentional Meaning : it's quality or attributes

→ Physically fit የሆነ ፤ ዳብ ዳብ የሚል ፤ እንደ አንዳንድ ሰዎች ቋጨ ማለት የማያበዛ ፤ ፍጥነት፤ ጥንካሬ ፤ Agility አይነት ክህሎቶች ያሉት፤ ማራቶን ፤ Olympic እና የተለያዩ የስፖርት ውድድሮች ላይ የሚወዳደር ...

2️⃣ Extentional Meanings : Its members

→ ሯጭ ማለት ቀነኒሳ በቀለ ፤ ሀይለ ገ/ስላሴ፤ ጥሩነሽ ዲባባ ፤ ደራርቱ ቱሉ ናቸው....ገባችሁ ?🔠

✋ N.B. The meaning of connotation and denotation in logic is different from their use in grammar.

   ሎጂክ ላይ Connotation እና Denotation ያላቸው ትርጉም english grammar ላይ ካለው Completely ይለያያል

   Conventional connotation is connotation of a term consists of the properties or attributes that the term commonly connotes to the members of the community who speaks the language in question.

   Conventional ከስሙ እንደምንረዳው በስምምነት የፀደቀ ነገር ሁሉም ሰው በየራሱ ቋንቋ ነገር ግን ከቦታ ቦታ የማይለያይ ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ የማይቀያየር ወጥ የሆነ ትርጉም ያለው ነገር Conventional meaning እንለዋለን

🙍‍♀This helps to avoid confusion and decide on the appropriate connotation of a term.

→ ይህ ደግሞ ከሰው ሰው የሚሰጠው ትርጉም አንድ አይነት ስለሆነ ግራ መጋባትን ያስቀራል...ተግባባን ?

   Empty Extension is a form of extensional meaning (denotation) when the term (class) has no members.

   This might happen for entities that have perished (disappeared) with the passage of time.

Example:

Unicorn, elf, dinosaur, current king of Ethiopia etc..

✦ Intension determines extension means connotation serves as the criterion for deciding what extension consists of.

intention extensionንን determine ያረጋል ስንል ምን ማለታችን ነዉ?🔠

𝕏 How Does Intension Determine Extension?...እንዴትስ ነው Determine የሚያደርገው?🔠

   If we change the intension (the definition or attributes), the extension will also change.

→ ባህርውን ወይም quality ዉን ብንቀይረው አብሮ አባላቶቹም ይቀየራሉ።

ለምሳሌ :-

🔲 If we make the intension stricter🔠...ባህርውን በጠባቡ የተወሰነ ብናደርገው:

🛫An athlete must compete in international events."

አትሌት የምንለው በአለም አቀፍ ደረጃ የሚወዳደር ነው ብንል ...

   Extension becomes smaller:
አባላቶቹም በተመሳሳይ ሁኔታ ይቀንሳሉ Or more ጠባብ እየሆኑ ይመጣሉ   ተግባባን ?

Local athletes are no longer included.🏃‍♂️🚫

   በሀገር አቀፍ የሚወዳደሩ አትሌቶችን አያካትትም ማለት ነው።

   If we make the intension broader...ባህሪያቱን ግን ስፋ ብናደርገው :

   An athlete is anyone who enjoys physical activity."

🧗‍♀️ Athlete የምንለው በማንኛውም አካላዊ እንቅስቃሴዎች የሚሳተፍ ነው ብንል ...

✍️Extension becomes larger:
አባላቶቹም በዘው ልክ ይጨምራሉ ማለት ነው።

Many more people are now considered athletes, including hobby joggers and yoga enthusiasts. 🧘‍♂️

   ስለዚህ ማንኛውም አካላዊ እንቅስቃሴ የሚያደርግ ሰው በዚህ Context አትሌት ይባላል.... ያለው Effect ገባችሁ አይደል ?

   Orders of intention and extension

1️⃣Increasing Intension 🔢

  ባህሪያቱን መጨመር
What it means:

   ይሄን ስንል ምን ማለታችን ነው?

Each term becomes more specific, adding more attributes to its description.

እያንዳንዱ ስያሜ more ባህሪውን እያጠራነው በመጠን ቁጥር More ውስን እየሆነ ይመጣል።

ለምሳሌ :
Living things (just something that's alive).(የሆነ ህይወት ያለው ነገር)

Animals (living things that move and eat).
(የሚበላ እና የሚንቀሳቀስ ህይወት ያለው ነገር)

   Insects (animals with six legs and wings).

    Bee = a specific insect that makes honey.(ልዩ የሆነ ማር የሚሰራ የነፍሳት አይነት)

Key Idea:

▶️More attributes = more specific.
More ባህሪውን በገለፅን ቁጥር = More ውስን እየሆነ ይመጣል

2️⃣Decreasing Intension
ባህሪያቱን መቀነስ What it means:
ምን ማለታችን ነው?

Each term becomes more general, removing attributes from its description.

▶️እያንዳንዱ ስያሜ more general እየሆነ የመጣል።

Example:

ከቅድሙ በተቃራኒ መንገድ ብንጽፋቸው Decreasing intention ይሆናሉ::

    Bee (a specific insect).
    Insects (less specific, includes ants, flies, etc.).
    Animals (even less specific, includes mammals, birds, etc.).
    Living things (broadest term, includes plants too).

Key Idea:

Fewer attributes = more general.

📖 ጥቂት ባህሪ በገለፅን ቁጥር = more general እየሆነ ይመጣል ...ገባቸሁ?

3 Increasing Extension

→ አባላቶቹን መጨመር

What it means:

Each term refers to a larger group with more members.

   አንድ ስያሜ ብዙ አባላቶችን እየያዘ ሲመጣ Increasing extension እንለዋለን::

Example:

   Bee (specific to honey-making insects).
✦ Insects (includes ants, butterflies, etc.).
   Animals (includes dogs, cats, birds, etc.)

   Living things (includes animals, plants, fungi, etc.)

   Key Idea:

More members = broader group.

→ ብዙ አባላቶች በኞሩት ቁጥር = ስፋ group እየፈጠረ ይመጣል::

4 Decreasing Extension

አባላቶቹን መቀነስ

What it means:

Each term refers to a smaller group with fewer members.

☆ እያንዳዱ ስያሜ የሚያዘው የአባል ብዛት እየቀነሰ ሲመጣ Decreasing extension እንለዋለን::

Example:
   Living things
ህይወት ያላቸው ነገሮች
(all living organisms).

✍ Animals /እንስሳት
(fewer members: excludes plants, fungi, etc.).

🪰 Insects / ነፍሳት
(even fewer: excludes mammals, reptiles, etc.)

☆ Bee /ንብ
(very few members: specific to honeybees).

Key Idea:

Fewer members = narrower group.

ጥቂት አባላቶች = ትንሽ ቡድን ይመሰረታሉ

N.B. Relationship Between Intension and Extension
እነዚን ከ ላይ ስናወራ ያስተዋላችኋቸው ይመስለኛል

→ Increasing Intension =
Decreasing Extension

Example:
   ህይወት ያለው ነገር ፤ እንስሳ ፤ ንብ

→ Decreasing Intension = Increasing Extension

(More general ,Bigger group)

Example: ንብ ፤ እንስሳ ፤ ህይወት ያለው ነገር...

     Summary

→ Increasing Intension Becomes more specific

     Decreasing Intension Becomes more general

⧗ Increasing Extension Refers to more members

→ Decreasing Extension Refers to fewer members

እውዳችኂለሁ 🔡

እንቀጥላለን

     Logic and Definitions

He who defines the terms wins the argument.
 —Chinese proverb

🔡 Argumentአች አሳማኝ የሚሆኑት ግልፅ እና ቀጥተኛ የሆነ ትርጓሜ ሲኖር ነው

✖ ነገሮችን በትክክል define ማድረግ ባለመቻላችን ብቻ ብዙ ጣጣዎች ውስጥ እንገባለን 🔡

ለምሳሌ in the legal system⚖ , in the constitution   የቃላት ጨዋታ ነው የሚደረገው ፤አሁን አይበለውና በሆነ ጉዳይ ብትከሰሱ ራሳችሁን በእርግጠኝነት ለማስመለጥ ህገ መንግስቱ ላይ የተፃፈውን ነገር ቃል በቃል አጥንታችሁ በሆነ vague Word ብቻ ነፃ የመሆን እድል አላችሁ🔡

→ This is how much definition matters, it's no joke in some Fields Like For Lawyers

     Meaning, Types, and Purposes of Definitions
የ ትርጓሜ ምንነት፣ አይነቶች እና ጠቀሜታቸው

     The Meaning of Definition:

🧑�ዚህ ክስር መሰረቱ ስንነሳ የdefinition ትርጉሙ ምንድን ነው?

Definition is a technical and structural organization of words and/or terms or phrases in explaining the meaning of a given term.

ትርጓሜ የምንለው በጥንቃቄ የተዋቀሩ ቃላቶች ተጠቅሞ የአንድን ስያሜ ወይም ሀረግ ማብራሪያ የመስጠት ሂደት ነው ::

➖ትርጓሜ ቃላቶችን በመጠቀም የበለጠ Clarity መስጠት ነው

→ Every definition consists of two parts

1⃣ The definiendum and
2⃣ The definiens.

The definiendum: is the word or group of words that is supposed to be defined.

⌨Definiendum ተተርጓሚው ቃል ወይም ሊተረጎም የተፈለገው ቃል ማለት ነው ::

The definiens: is the word or group of words that does the defining.

Definiens ቃሉን የሚተረጉሙት ከተተርጓሚው ውጪ ያሉት ቃላቶች ናቸው...ተግባባን ?

Take for example the definition of ወንደላጤ⌨   ⌨

ወንደላጤ ማለት ሆዱን እያከከ ብቻውን የሚኖር ሚስት የሌለው ወንድ ማለት ነው

ስለዚህ :
→ Definiendum : ወንደላጤ
→ Definiens: ሆዱን እያከከ ብቻውን የሚኖር ሚስት የሌለው ወንድ ...ግልፅ ነው አይደል?

2⃣ The Types and Purposes of Definitions(የትርጓሜ አይነቶች እና ጠቀሜታዎች)

⌨Based on the functions that they actually serve, definitions can be classified into five:

ከሚሰጡት ጥቅም አንፃር ትርጓሜዎችን በ5 እንከፍላቸዋለን

1⃣ Stipulative
2⃣ Lexical
3⃣ Précising
4⃣ Theoretical
5⃣ Persuasive definitions.

Let us discuss them in detail
እስኪ በጥልቀት ሁሉንም እንመልከታቸው ፤ ፈተና ላይ ጭራሽ አይቀሩም በደንብ ተከታተሉኝ

1⃣ Stipulative Definitions:

⌨It assigns meaning for the first time.

→ ለቃላት ትርጉም የሚሰጠው ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ ነው ማለትም...

➖It involves coining a new word or giving a new meaning for an old word.

☆ አዲስ ቃል With አዲስ ትርጉም ወይም ለነበሩ ቃላት እንደ አዲስ ትርጉም መፍጠር ነው

ለምሳሌ :- ሳይንቲስቶች አዲስ ግኝት ሲያገኙ ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ ያገኙትን ነገር ስም ይስጡታል አይደል ?

Take for example አንድ ሳይቲስት ብርቱካን እና ሎሚ አዳቅሎ ያንን ያገኘውን አዲስ ነገር ብርቱ-ሎሚ   ብሎ ስም ቢያወጣለት that is stipulative definition

More Example:

Tigon = tigerti + lion
liger=lion+tiger

አማርዝኛ= አማርኛ + እንግሊዘኛ

"Tigon" means an animal which is hybrid from male tiger and female lion.

⊞We use stipulative definition when new phenomena occur or to set up secret code.

✅Stipulative ትርጓሜዎች ለሆነ ምክንያት ሚስጥራዊ ኮድ ለማውጣት ይጠቅማል።

⊞Due to its arbitrary nature, there can not be such a thing as true or false for Stipulative definition.

▶Stipulative definitionኦች randomly ስለሆነ የሚመሰረቱት እውነት ወይም ሀስት ልንላቸው አንችልም⊞...ገባችሁ ?

2⃣Lexical Definitions:

It is used to report the meaning that a word already has in a language.

✈They are dictionary definitions

Lexical definition የምንለው already dictionary ላይ የምናገኛቸው ትርጓሜዎችን ነው

⊞አንድን ቃል ለምሳሌ say the word "respect"

🧝‍♀Respect is admiring (someone or something) deeply, as a result of their abilities, qualities, or achievements.

አክብሮት ማለት የአንድ ሰውን አቅም ፣ ባህሪ እና ያደረጋቸውን አስተዋጽኦችን ምክንያት በማድረግ የሚሰጥ አድናቆት ነው።

ስለዚህ ቀጥታ የመዝገበ ቃላት ትርጉም Lexical definition እንለዋለን

➡They may be true or false
እውነት ወይም ሀሰት ሊባሉ ይችላሉ...እንዳትረሱ

They have a purpose of eliminating ambiguity.

✈የ lexical definitions ዋናው ጥቅማቸው ambiguityን ለማጥራት ይረዳሉ።

Additional Example:

☆"Fiduciary" means a having to do with a confidence or trust; a person who holds something in trust.

An Ambiguous word: when the word can be interpreted as having wo or more clearly distinct meanings in a given context.

➡ካስታወሳችሁ ቀደም ሲል Ambiguity ማለት አንድ እና ከዘ በላይ ትርጉም ያለው ቃል Ambiguous ይባላል ብለናል።
እንደውም example Plant የሚልውን ቃል እንደ ምሳሌ አይተን ነበር

Example: sound, right, bank,light

3⃣Précising Definitions

It gives precise definition of a word for specific situation/ discipline.

⊞ለአንድ ቃል ወይም ሁኔታ እንቅጩን የሆነ ትርጉም ሲሰጠን Precise definition እንለዋለን

➡It is a definition which aims at reducing the vagueness of a word.

📖ቅድም በ Lexical ጊዜ ambiguity ን ያጠራል ብለን ነበር፤ አሁን ደግሞ Precise definitionኦች vaguness እንዳይኖር ትልቅ ሚና ይጫወታሉ

→A Vague word: when there are borderline cases such that it is impossible to tell whether the word applies to them or not.

እስኪ እናስታውስ vague Word የምንለው ምን ነበረ? 🎴

ቃሉ ብዥታን የሚፈጥር ከሆነ ፤ እስከየት እንደሆነ ግልፅ ሳይሆን ሲቀር vague እንላዋለን ብለን ነበር ፤ ካስታወሳችሁ እንደምሳሌ የወስድነው rich የሚለውን ቃል ነበር

→Example of vague words : love, happiness, peace rich, fresh, poor, normal, blind, member, contract, equality, teacher, force, criminal, moment of death etc.

   Example of Precise definition:

✦"Blind" means, for federal income tax purposes, either the inability to see better than 20/200 in the better eye with glasses or having a field of vision.

   You see how precise it is
ፅድት ያለ definition ማግኘት ከፈለጋችሁ It is precise definition no doubt

   Unlike Stipulative definition, a great deal of care must be taken in assigning meaning in Précising definition.

→ከstipulative አንፃር Precise definition በጣም በትልቅ ጥንቃቄ ነው ለቃላት ትርጉሞችን የሚሰጠው እንደ stipulative እንዲሁ በደፈናው አይደለም ☺...ለምን አትሉም ?

በጥሩ ቃላት ካልተገለፀ Vaguenessን ያስወግድናል?

4Theoretical Definitions

✅It provides a theoretical picture or characterization of the entity or entities denoted by definiendum.

→Theoretical ትርጉሞች ደግሞ highschool እና elementary ላይ የነበሩ Academic መፅሀፎች   Physics ላይ ፤ Chemistry ላይ ...ላይ ያሉ ትርጉሞችን በtheory ደረጃ የሚተረጉም ነው

   Example: scientific words such as: light, force, mass, acceleration and philosophical words: good, mind God, change, idea, cause.

ለምሳሌ :-

   "Sound" means a compression wave in air or some other elastic medium having a frequency ranging (for humans) from 20 to 20,000 vibrations per second.

አስታውሱ: Like stipulative definitions theoretical definitions are neither true nor false.

5Persuasive Definitions

━The purpose of this definition is to engender (create) a favorable or unfavorable attitude toward what is denoted by the definiendum.

🎴Persuasive ማለት ከቃሉ እንደምንረዳው የሚገፋፉ ማለት ነው።

━It involves emotionally charged or value laden meaning to a word.

Save store, [03/11/2025 17:52]
→Persuasive Definition ሊተረጉም የተፈለገው ቃል ላይ ስሜታዊትን በመጫመር የሚተረጉም ነው

Example:

"Capitalism means" the economic system in which humanity is scarified to the wanton quest for money, and mutual understanding and respect are replaced by alienation, greed and selfishness.

ኣያቸሁት ምን ያክል ለማሳመንና አንባቢውን ስሜታዊ ለማድረግ የተጠቀማቸውን ቃላት ?

→ አደራ ውዶች እነዚህ 5ቱ የ Definition ኣይነቶች በደንብ ሊገቡችሁ ይገባል

Definitional Techniques
☝Two kinds:

A An Extensional (Denotative) Definition

✍It is the one that assigns a meaning to a term by indicating the members of the class that the definiendum denotes...ቀደም ሲል እንዳየነው extension ኣባላቶችን በመዘርዘር definition ይሰጣል

They are chiefly used for producing lexical and stipulative definitions.

Extensional የሆኑ ትርጓሜዎች በዋነኝነት Lexical (የመዝገበ ቃላት ትርጉሞችን) እና stipulative (እንደ አዲስ የተፈጠሩ ትርጉሞችን) ለመስራት ያግዙናል

✏Three kinds of denotations:

1.Demonstrative (ostensive) /ስዕላዊ

By pointing to one or all of the members of that class
ነገሮች ላይ በመጠቆም የሚተዳደር   Demonstrative ይባላል።

🧑ዋለምሳሌ የሆነ አማርኛ የማይችል ፈረንጅ እያስጎበኛችሁ "በር" ማለት ይሄ   🎏 ነው ስትሉት this is Demonstrative ይባላል

Example:

→ "Board" means this or this and this and this (as you point it🎏)

እየጠቆሙ በሬ ማለት ይሄ ነው ...

→ ጥያቄ : Define የሚደረገው አካል አጠገባችሁ ከሌለ ምን እየጠቆማችሁ Define ልታደርጉ ነው   ....ኣያችሁ ? This is the limitation of Demonstrative Definition.

2.Enumerative Definitions
(ዘረዘረ ፤ቆጠረ)

It assigns a meaning to a term by partially or completely naming the members of the class the term denotes.

→ይህ ደግሞ ለቃላቶች ትርጉም የሚሰጠው በስፉ ያሉትን አባላቶች ሙሉ በሙሉ ወይም በግማሽ በመዘርዘር ነው።

Example:

☆"Actor🎏   " means a person such as Fikadu Teklemariam, Mulualem, Serawit (ሰራዊትን እንደኔ የሚወደው🎏 እስኪ Show some hands   ), or Tilahun

3.Definition by subclass

It assigns a meaning to a term by partially or completely naming subclasses of the class denoted by the term.

🎏ይህ ደግሞ ሊተረጉም የተፈለገው ቃል ስር ባሉ ክፍልፋዮች (አባላቶች ሳይሆን ክፍልፋዮች) ስንተረጉም by subclass ይሆናል ማለት

ነው

Example: "Philosophy" means metaphysics, epistemology, logic, ethics, or aesthetics.

B Intentional (connotative) Definitions

It is one that assigns meaning to a word by indicating the qualities or attributes that the word connotes.

→ ቀደም ሲል ያወራነው ነገር ነው
Intentional ማለት ባህሪውን ወይም qualityው ላይ የሚያተኩር ትርጉም ነው

Four kinds:

1 Synonymous definition

━ It is one which the definiens is a single word that connotes the same attributes as the definiendum.

⏵ Synonym ማለት ተመሳሳይ አይደል? ስለዚህ ተመሳሳይ ፍቺ መስጠት is one of type of intentional definition.

Example:

"Physician　　ፇ" means doctor

2 Etymological Definition

It assigns a meaning to a word by disclosing the word's ancestry in both in its own language and other language.

→ Etymological ማለት የቃሉን root word (ዘር ማንዘሩን) በማውጣት ለቃሉ ትርጉም መስጠት ማለት ነው፡፡

▦ ለምሳሌ ፡ Biology ከ ሁለት የግሪክ ቃል የመጣ ሲሆን...

Bio- Means life
logos - Means Study,reason

Example: 2

Logic, Philosophy, Orthodox, ሥነ-ምግባር

▤ "Orthodox" is originated from two Greek term ortho-straight or correct and doxa-belief or opinion.

★ ተግባባን ? የቃሉን አመጣጥ መነሻ አድርጎ Definition መስጠት Etymological Definition ይባላል

3 Operational definition

It assigns a meaning to a word by specifying certain experimental procedures that determine whether or not the word applies to a certain thing.

✅ Operational ማለት ደግሞ ለነገሮች Definition የሚሰጠው የሆነ certain experimental ቅደም ተከትሎ ከሆነ Operational እንለዋለን

Example:

A solution is acid if and only if litmus paper turns red when dipped in to it.

ለምሳሌ acid የምንለው Litmus paper ን ወደ ቀይ የሚቀይር ነው ብነል It is Experimental አይደል ?

4 Definition by Genus and Difference

It is assigning a meaning to a term by identifying a genus term and one or more difference.

→ይህ definition መጀመሪያ more general ከሆነ ነገር በማነሳት ማለትም ከ "genus" and then more qualityውን ውስጥ (specify) በማድረግ ልዩነት / difference መፍጠር ነው

Example:

✍️ባል ማለት ያገባ ወንድ ነው።

genus: ወንድ 🧑 🧑 ♂
difference : ያገባ 👫
(ከሌላው ወንድ genus የሚለይበት ነገር ምንድን ነው?   )

☆Genus and difference የራሱ የሆነ Limitation አለው ::

Save store, [03/11/2025 17:52]
🏹 ምሳሌ :- Plato human beingን 🧍‍♂️ define ሲያረግ ፤ ሰው ማለት እንስሳ ነው አለ።

(genus , excluding all non - animal) , በሁለት እግሩ የሚራመድ (excluding በአራት እግር እና ከዛ በላይ የሚራመዱትን ነገር ግን አስተውሉ ዶሮም ፤ ወፍም ሁለት እግር አላቸው) በስተመጨረሻ Plato ሲጨንቀው ላባ 🏚 የሌላቸው ናቸው አለ   Plato እክ ልክ ነው አይደል? በ genus difference ተጠቅመን ሰውን define ብናረግ ይህንኑ ነው የምናገኘው።

    እና ምን ልጠይቃችሁ ነው መሰላችሁ ... ታዲያ አንዴን ዶሮ ላባዋን አንድ በአንድ ነቅዬ ላባ ከሌላት ሰዉ ልትባል ነው ታዲያ?

    እስኪ እናንተስ የ "ሰው" definition ምን ይመስላችኋል?

☆Criteria for Lexical Definitions

Rule 1: Conform to proper grammar

Example:

✍️"Cardiac" is like something to do with the heart. (improper grammar)

Rule 2: Convey the essential meaning

የቃላት ትርጉም መንዘዛት የለበትም ቀጥታ to the point ሆነው ነው መተርጎም ያለባቸው ::

Example:

Defining "horse"

"As animal ridden by Napoleon during the battle of waterloo"
(Not essential)...ለምንድን ነው ጥሩ ይሄ definition የማያሆነው?

📖ፈረስን   ፈረስ ያስባለው የሆነ Unique property አለ እሱን መግለፅ ሲኖርበት ሌላ ዝባዝንኬ የሚያወራ ከሆነ ጥሩ ትርጓሜ አይሆንም ማለት ነው

Rule 3: Avoid being too broad or too narrow

🏹A definition is too broad if it includes too much and is too narrow if it includes a little.

አንድ ነገር ሊተረጎም ከሚችለው በላይ በጣም ሰፊ ሲሆን too broad ይባል በተቃራኒው ደግሞ መተርጎም ከሚችለው በታች ሲሆን ደግሞ too narrow ይሆናል ☺

Example:

→"Bird" means a warm blooded animal. (Broad)

→"Bird" means any awarm blooded animal, feathered animal that can fly. (Narrow)

Rule 4: Avoid circular definitions ✖

Example:

✓"Silence" means the state of being silent.

    ቋማርተኛ ማለት ቋማር የሚጫወት ሰዉ ነው   ...ፈልስፋ ማለት የሚፈላሰፍ ስው ነው።

✦እንደዚህ Define አድርጋችሁ ታውቃላችሁ ?

Rule 5. It should not be negative when it can be affirmative.

ሎጂክ ላይ የማይወደድ ነገር Emotion ነው። ስለዚህ እናንተ በ ስሜት ተገፋፍታችሁ መጥፎ ትርጉም ከመስጠት ይልቅ ጥሩ የሆነውን ትርጉም ብንመርጥ መልካም ነው

Example:

→"Concord" means the absence of discord. (negative)

Rule 6: Avoid figurative, obscure, vague, or ambiguous language

    በአጭሩ ቀደም ሲል ያየናቸውን የ Language Defect ኦች በተቻለ አቅም መቀነስ ወይም ማጥፋት አለብት።

Examples:

→"Architecture" means frozen music. (Figurative)

    "Bunny" means a mammalian of the family Leporidae of the order Lagomorpha whose young are born furless and blind. (Obscure)

✓"Democracy" means a kind of government where the people are in control.(vague)

    "Triangle" means a figure composed of three straight lines in which all the angles are equal to 180˚.(ambigious)

Rule 7: Avoid affective terminology

    Same thing as the above , በ ሎጂክ ስሜታዊነትን መጠቀም እንደ ማጭበርበር ይቆጠራል

Example:

→"Government" means the cruel and irresponsible executive committee of the exploitation class (Incorrect)

Rule 8: Indicate the context of the definiens

    ቃላቶች Ambiguous ወይም ሁለት እና ከዛ በላይ ትርጉም ኖሯቸው ግራ አጋቢ ሆነው ከተገኙ It better if we make them more precise (Whenever the definiendum is a word that means different things in different contexts, a reference to the context is important.)

Example:

    "Strike" means (in baseball) a pitch at which a batter swings and misses.

    ውድ ተማሪዎች Chapter -3 ይህንን ይመስላል ፤ ሎጂግ በጣም ደስ የሚል ትምህርት ነው   ፈጣሪን እንደዚህ እየለፋሁ Logic A+ ካላመጣችሁ እኔን ተዉኝ ሀሊናችሁ ይወቅሳችኋል

Choose the best answer for each of the following Questions

1.Selomon is searching on the nature of reality and existence. he's intrigued by the question of whether there

are things that exist beyond what we can perceive with our senses and measure with scientific instruments. What branch of philosophy is he exploring?
A) Ethics
B) Aesthetics
C) Metaphysics
D) Epistemology

2. Which of the following sentences best demonstrates the cognitive function of language?

A. You should apologize immediately.
B. Happiness is like a warm blanket on a cold day.
C. I can't believe you said that !
D. The Nile River is the longest river in Africa.

3. Rahel is contemplating the nature of value and asks herself what makes something aesthetically pleasing or morally good. Which branch of philosophy is Rachel engaging with?
A) Axiology
B) Ontology
C) Ethics
D) Epistemology

4. Bruk is faced with a moral dilemma. He's wondering about the best course of action in a difficult situation, considering what is right or wrong, and reflecting on the consequences of his choices. Brian is likely grappling with which area of philosophy?
A) Aesthetics
B) Metaphysics
C) Logic
D) Ethics

5. Sara has just begun her philosophy course and is learning about the Ancient Greek philosophers and their impact on shaping Western thought. She wonders why it's important to study philosophy. What would be the best response to Sarah's query?
A) Philosophy provides practical skills for everyday life.
B) Philosophical thinking enhances critical reasoning and problem-solving abilities.
C) Philosophy is fundamental for understanding the historical development of ideas.
D) All of the above

6. Mx. is questioning the ultimate nature of reality and the relationship between mind and matter. He's interested in exploring the concepts of space, time, and causation, pondering the very fabric of existence. Which branch of philosophy would best help Mark explore these questions?
A) Ethics
B) Aesthetics
C) Metaphysics
D) Epistemology

7.A study of a small town's population shows that for the past five years, whenever the local ice cream shop was open, the crime rate in the town increased. Therefore, the presence of the ice cream shop is likely causing the increase in crime. This conclusion is an example of:
a) A cogent argument
b) A strong inductive argument
c) A valid deductive argument
d) A weak inductive argument

8.Lemlem is contemplating the nature of truth and the extent to which our beliefs and knowledge claims can be

justified. She's interested in understanding the basis of knowledge and the nature of certainty and doubt. Which branch of philosophy is Lisa delving into?
A) Axiology
B) Epistemology
C) Ontology
D) Ethics

9. Alex is pondering what makes life meaningful and what constitutes beauty in art and nature. He's reflecting on the nature of value and how our beliefs about what is good and beautiful impact our lives. Which branch of philosophy would best help Alex explore these questions?
A) Metaphysics
B) Logic
C) Aesthetics
D) Axiology

10. Ali notices that every time he goes to the park, it begins to rain. He concludes that going to the park causes rain. This is an example of:
a) Deductive reasoning
b) Inductive reasoning
c) Abductive reasoning
d) Retroduction

Leave a comment
11. What best defines the primary focus of logic with regards to an argument?
a) Semantic interpretation
b) Statement organization
c) Conceptual understanding
d) Argumentative persuasion

12. What are indicator words primarily used for in the evaluation and analysis of arguments?
a) Identifying the subject matter
b) Distinguishing premises and conclusions
c) Providing narrative structure
d) Formalizing statements

13. Which type of argument involves reasoning that makes a conclusion with necessity if the premises are true?
a) Inductive Arguments
b) Deductive Arguments
c) Logical Arguments
d) Hypothetical Arguments

14. In what way do deductive arguments mainly differ from inductive arguments?
a) Strength of inferential link
b) Occurrence of special indicators
c) Type of reasoning involved
d) Probabilistic nature of the conclusion

15. When distinguishing between deductive and inductive arguments, which indicator words are typical of deductive reasoning?
a) Necessarily, Absolutely
b) Probable, Improbable
c) Consequently, Consequently
d) Wherefore, Consequently

16. What defines an example of a deductive argument?
a) Arguments based on statistics
b) Arguments based on mathematics
c) Arguments based on generalization

d) Arguments based on specific scenarios

17. In the context of logic, what term describes an argument that attempts to justify a claim?
a) Premise
b) Conclusion
c) Justification
d) Deduction

18. What is the primary criterion used to identify premises and conclusions in an argument?
a) Frequency of occurrence
b) Use of declarative sentences
c) Indicator words
d) Conceptual hierarchy

19. An argument that states "Either A or B. Not A. Therefore, B" best exemplifies which type of syllogism?
a) Hypothetical Syllogism
b) Disjunctive Syllogism
c) Categorical Syllogism
d) Conditional Syllogism

20. Which type of argument proceeds from the knowledge of a selected sample to make a claim about the entire group?
a) Arguments based on authority
b) Arguments based on sign
c) Inductive generalization
d) Arguments based on analogy

21. In the context of arguments based on causation, what example best represents an inference from effect to cause?
a) Freezing of water overnight
b) Tasting dry and tough chicken
c) Observation of a "No Parking" sign
d) University professor's claim about atoms

22. What type of argument depends on the existence of similarities between two things or states of affairs?
a) Arguments based on authority
b) Arguments based on sign
c) Arguments from analogy
d) Inductive generalization

23. Which argumentative form moves beyond known events in the present or the past to make conclusions about the relative future?
a) Argument from analogy
b) Argument based on causation
c) Prediction premises
d) Argument based on sign

24. An argument from authority relies on a statement made by a presumed authority or witness to establish its conclusion. This can best be exemplified by which of the following examples?
a) Observation of a "No Parking" sign
b) Tasting dry and tough chicken
c) Eye witness testimony in court
d) University professor's claim about atoms

25. An argument that proceeds from the knowledge of a certain sign to infer the implication that the sign symbolizes best illustrates which type of argument?
a) Arguments from causation

b) Arguments based on authority
c) Arguments based on sign
d) Categorical syllogism

26. In evaluating arguments, what distinguishes a deductive argument from an inductive one?

A. Deductive arguments are always valid, while inductive arguments are always sound.
B. Deductive arguments emphasize probability, while inductive arguments emphasize certainty.
C. Deductive arguments seek to guarantee the truth of the conclusion, while inductive arguments seek to make the conclusion probable.
D. Deductive arguments rely on empirical evidence, while inductive arguments rely on theoretical principles.

Save store, [03/11/2025 17:56]
27. When evaluating the strength of an inductive argument, what is the key factor to consider?
a) The degree of support the premises provide for the conclusion.
b) The absolute truth value of the premises and the conclusion.
c) The emotional impact of the premises on the audience.
d) The length of the argument and the number of premises it contains.

28. Which of the following statements accurately describes the concept of "cogent argument"?
a) A cogent argument is always sound and valid.
b) A cogent argument is strong and makes its conclusion certain.
c) A cogent argument relies on subjective opinions rather than facts.
d) A cogent argument is strong and has all true premises.

29. what is the relationship between the truth value of statements and the evaluation of deductive arguments?

A. The truth value of the premises determines the soundness of a deductive argument.
B. The truth value of the conclusion determines the validity of a deductive argument.
C. The actual truth value of the premises and conclusion is irrelevant in evaluating deductive arguments.
D. The truth value of the premises directly impacts the strength of a deductive argument.

30. In the context of cogent arguments, what is the primary criteria for establishing cogency?
a) Emotional appeal and persuasiveness of the conclusion.
b) Degree of public acceptance of the premises.
c) Strength and truthfulness of the premises.
d) Authority of the speaker and prestige of the conclusion.

31. mekonin is trying to understand how we come to know things and what constitutes true knowledge. He's questioning whether knowledge can be gained through reason alone or if experience is necessary. Which area of philosophy is John exploring?

   A) Metaphysics
   B) Logic
   C) Axiology
   D) Epistemology

32. Why is the cognitive function of language considered crucial for logical reasoning?
A. It reduces ambiguity in emotional expressions.
B. It conveys verifiable information about objective realities.
C. It ensures linguistic creativity and expressiveness.
D. It focuses on grammatical accuracy and structure.

→ A A A A — 2

Fill in the blank space (1 point each)

1. The two primary goals in evaluating arguments are to determine the strength ....and the validity of

the..........

2. .... function of language is particularly important for logic, as it deals with conveying information about objective realities.

→ A A A A — 🔲

Answer the following Questions in Detail

1.Explain why the inferential claim is considered an objective feature of an argument. How does its evaluation differ from that of a factual claim? (3%)

2. Identify and analyze the key difference between the role of indicator words and the structure of reasoning in determining whether an argument is deductive or inductive. (3%)

Answer Key (Logic)

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. D
5. D
6. C
7. D
8. B
9. D
10. B
~~~~~~~
11. D
12. B
13. B
14. A
15. A
16. B
17. A
18. C
19. B
20. C
~~~~~~~~~
21. B
22. C
23. C
24. C
25. C
26. C
27. A
28. D
29. A
30. C
31. D
32. B

→ Part -2

1. Inferential link(Claim)/....Conclusion