Primary Words

Primary words are words or phrases that cannot be defined by other words. In this paper, primary words will usually have quotation marks, "…," around them. A *sign* "is" a "thing" "having" "one" "or" "more" "meanings." A word is "type" "of" sign expressed as a sound(s) or a collection of marks on a material which are collected into a "meaningful" "unit." The "thing" a sign refers to may be named a *referent*; and the sign's *reference* is the predicate of words describing the referent (see Ogden, C.K. and Richards, I.A., *The Meaning of Meaning*, Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., N.Y.C., 1946). In a dictionary, the word representing the referent is "named" the *subject* and is described by the *reference*. "Types" "of" signs are gestures, words, diagrams (e.g., a road sign that shows two lanes that change to one}, or natural events (e.g., smoke suggesting or inferring that a fire is near or "gurgling" suggesting or inferring moving liquid). A special kind of word is "name;" it can be "particular" such as "Jim" or used as a "universal" or "set" such as dogs or cats. Names are words which may or may not relate to the nature of the referent or the thing being named. For example, the name cat gives no suggestion of the meaning of the word cat; couldn't the word representing cats be *meows* which would give a hint of the meaning of the named referent by its sound?

Primary words can be defined by examples of the primary words in different situations and/or by explanations related to the primary words. Some helpful explanations of "colors" follows: The primary word 'yellow's" meaning can be understood by knowing how it can be brought into existence: i.e. by a mixing of two primary colors red and green. The meaning of the primary word "yellow" may be better understood by the explanation that colors are part of a continuum, the color spectrum. The meanings of the "set," "color," and its subsets, all the colors, are either primary colors or brought into existence by mixing primary colors.

Tautological words "are" words "that" "have" the "same" "meaning" "as" "one" "or" "more" "other" words. When predicate words are used to define tautological words, circular definitions occur such as human beings are persons and persons are human beings. Tautological words for "property" are "trait," "characteristic," "quality," "universal," "term." Tautological words for a word will be shown by the format: (**tautological words: "….,**"). This format is illustrated by the primary word "example" (tautological words "particular," "element of").

Primary Words

Classes of Primary Words (Some primary words have usage definitions which are not tautologies; these usage definitions make them non-primary words and are therefore not present in the following categories of primary words):

"Existence" has the most "general" meaning. Other words meaning the same are "being," "existence," "substance," "thing," and "noun." Nouns can be "objects" or "subjects" depending on word order or syntax. Substance's subcategories are "material" or "non-material" ("non" meaning "not"). "Is" (tautological words: "to exist," "to be," or "there is") is a verb and therefore has the trait or property of "act." Is there some type of energy beyond mechanical energy necessary to maintain a subject's predicate traits?

Most primary words can be grouped under two general classes of primary words:

1. Space-Time

    a. **Space** is a substance composed of three primary words which are "position," "direction," and "extension."

        1.) Position (tautological word: "location," "place,") - "Boundary" which can be a "line" (tautological words: "extension" or "distance") or a "point," a "plane," etc. Positional words or phrases related to a boundary are

under," "above," "below," "in front of," "behind," "left of," "right of," "inside," "outside," "in," "out," "through,"

Positional words or phrases of "scale" (tautological words: "degree," "calibration") related to boundary are "away from," "close to," "near to," "far from," Establishing position requires a "boundary" (tautological word: "limit"). In specifying positioning often the "boundary" is a "point," a "line," or a "surface" (tautological words: "plane," "area"): A *shape* is *lines and the space between the lines*. If the lines are not above or below each other, a surface or plane, or area is formed. For example a triangle is a space formed by 3 lines, each line beginning or ending at a connection of another line's beginning or ending and the lines are in the same plane. Objects can be above, below, left, or right of said point, line, or surface boundary (terms often used in establishing co-ordinates in geometries). Another positional word phrase is "mirror image of" such as "left hand(ed)" or "right hand(ed)".

Several of the above primary words are related to "direction," often by degree: "toward," "away from," "far from," "close to," "near," etc. An example of boundary or position is "The book was on the table and the cat was under the table."

On may be defined: A location above a boundary with none or minimal distance from the boundary. **At** may be defined as a location near a boundry.

2.) **Direction** is a line extending from a point "A" to another point "B." Direction's predicate has the primary words: "is," "a," "line," "extending," "from," "a," "point" (with the arbitrary but essential "name" of "A"), "to," "point" "named" "B." The direction from "A" to "B" could be arbitrarily designated as the primary word "left," and then the direction from "B" to "A" could be arbitrarily designated as primary word "right." The primary

word "above" could be designated by the direction of a line from point "A" to point "C." The essential trait of a point is a primary meaning, a necessary trait in much of mathematics is that a point is a non-material object which lines may go through or originate from. A line, an extension, or a distance often has arbitrary calibration. A calibration is a designated "amount." An example of "amount" applied to extension is the sentence, "I am 6 feet tall." In other words, "the distance from point A to point C is 6 feet above A at a 90 degree angle to line A-B."

3.) Position (tautological words: Location) is definable by other words: **Position or Location** is the combination of direction and amount: a point above, below, left, or right of a boundary. In this definition of Position or Location are the following primary words: "is," "a," "point," above," "below," "left," "or," "right," "of," and "boundary." *An arc is a line between at least 2 points which are equidistant from a 3rd point. An angle is a measure of an arc that always keeps 2 or more lines beginning from said 3rd point equidistant from said 3rd point.*

b. "Time" is composed of three primary terms: "Past," "Present," "Future." Examples of Past, Present, Future e.g. My father lived in the past. I live now. My children will probably be alive in the future. Units of Time are arbitrary designations of quantity of Past, Present, and Future. A clock is an example of an arbitrary designation of quantity of time: One tick (hand of clock changes position) is arbitrarily defined 1 minute and 60 minutes, 1 hour; thus 1 minute by convention (common agreement) becomes the fundamental unit of telling time. The numbers on the clock dial indicate the amount of time and the position or place in time (Both traits are important as the numbers give the amount of time past and when morning or evening will occur, position. Did one hour pass in the morning or evening?

The following are examples of uses of the primary words of Space-Time: Velocity or speed is "change" "of" "position" "of" "a" "point" or "object" "during" "a"

"time" "interval." Acceleration is "a" "change" "of" velocity "during" "a" "time" "interval." "Force" is a primary word is best understood by examples. I weigh 180 lbs. (The units of the subcategory of force called weight, lbs., are arbitrary). There is in the bureau of standards a certain sized piece of metal that is arbitrarily defined as 1 pound and/or 1 kilogram.

2. Quantity may be used to classify the following primary words: "amount," "continuous"-"discontinuous" or "discrete" (tautological word: "separate"), "one" (tautological words: one meaning of the word "a"), "plus" (tautological sign: +), "less than," "more than," "all," "whole," "part," "many," "enough," "almost," "much, "equal," "same," "very." *Some may be defined as "one" "or" "more."* The example method of DMTPCI can be used to define "more than:" Two fingers are more than one finger. No amount is the tautological word, "zero" or symbol, "0." Amounts can be any "arbitrary" or "agreed to" type of "symbol" named "units:" e.g. 1 inch, 1 centimeter, 1 pound (pound has a predicate—e.g. certain type of metal with certain dimensions), 1 minute (minute has a predicate—e.g. a certain amount of watch movement), etc.

a. "Equal" can be the "same" "amount" but "identical" means the same amount plus the same in every "trait." For example, "1" "plus" 2 "equals" 3 (same in amount). One person plus 2 people equals 3 people; but one apple plus 2 people does not mean 3 identical people. Even 1 person plus 2 other persons may not be 3 identical people unless every trait of each person is the same.

b. Numbers are symbols of amounts or quantity: for example, "1," 2, 3, …z or A,B,C…X. The "…" symbol means "numbers between" and the letters stand for any number. Numbers stand for a class with its subclasses, e.g. 10 is the class of all subclasses having one or more properties and 10 elements with that property (e.g. subclasses have properties such as 10 balls, 10 people).

Primary Words

1.) Classes of numbers can be typed as having such as "discreteness," "continuous," or by relating numbers to operations ("+" or "—": multiplication and division defined by the primary words "+" and "-")—such as primes, fractions, rational, irrational, etc—**Number Theory**. Types of numbers are often explained by being amounts on a line. The numbers are amounts of distance on a line and can have the property of discreteness described under natural numbers or be continuous as described under fraction numbers.

2.) Types of numbers

a.) Natural numbers have the discreteness of being numbers arrived at by adding "one" to each number after one has been added to it, for example, 1 plus 1 is given the symbol 2 and 2 plus one is given the symbol 3 and so on.

b.) Fractions are the amounts between two natural numbers; fractions are derived from the self-evident truth regarding quantity that the whole is the sum of its parts. For example, the amounts between 1 and 2, i.e. after 1 and/or before 2 are fractions. If the amounts between 1 and 2 are the "same," the fraction symbol is ½.

c. Numbers can also indicate position (see Position under Space-Time). For example people waiting in line can be described as 1st person in line, 2nd person in line….etc. Just as a point can be before or after another point on a line and the numbers indicate the positions of the points relative to the beginning point of the line.

3. Types of existence:

a. States (tautological words: "mode") of being are "Potential," "Actual," "Limited" (tautological words for the act of "limiting:" "determining," as a noun,

"determiner,") or "Without Limits" (One usage meaning of the word "limit" is a trait or characteristic of an existence). For example infinite defined under existence refers to a subject not having any numerical limit as to number of traits. When "is" is used in a sentence, it means the subject is in the act of existing and modified by the predicate traits indicated. "Is" as a verb represents an object as existing, if one adds or subtracts any meaning, then one has just changed the character of the subject, not the quality of existing. For example, "The man in the black hat is. The man in the black hat with the pipe is. The only existential state difference between a percept of an object outside one's mind and the image in one's mind is that the object perceived is outside one's mind. For example, an image of a particular tree is received into one's mind by seeing a tree which is outside our mind—thus the tree has two different states or modes of existence—in our minds or outside our minds.

The concepts of potential versus actual existence are also two different states or modes of existence. As Kant asserted, the concept of the "real" does not contain more than the concept of the possible. Let us analyze the concept of a hundred **possible** dollars and a hundred **real** dollars: they are identically the same, namely, the concept of a hundred dollars. But, what would you prefer, receiving a hundred dollars that exists or receiving the possibility of a hundred dollars? To own a million possible dollars is still to be a penniless man.

b. "Reality": The closer the traits of an object correspond to the object's traits outside our minds, the closer the description of a set or universal corresponds to reality. Truth may be defined as "reality." The truth of a statement is also based on the law of contradiction means that two sentences with the identical subjects and predicates with one having "is" as the verb and the other "is not" cannot both be true. X cannot be non-X. A thing cannot be and not be. And nothing that is true can be self-contradictory or inconsistent with any other truths. Logic depends on this simple principle. For example the closer the abstracted

properties for the set or universal, **tree**, derived from observing particular trees outside our minds corresponds to the actual properties of **trees** outside our minds, the closer our definition of trees comes to reality. The qualities of a tree are abstracted from particular trees and thus are universal properties of trees. Some consider universals or sets to be fictions (see Bentham's fictions) as the abstract properties defining a set or universal exist only in our minds as only particulars or elements of the set or universal exist outside our minds, thus being real trees. In my opinion, since the universal is abstracted from the set's particulars or elements which are real, the traits are a mode existence derived realities.

c. "Order:" Types of order of things are positional ("1st," and after first, for example 2nd) and the position can be in space, time, and/or existence (A seed became a tree—potential to actual existence.) Order can also be in amount (Jane weighs 120lbs and Jim weighs 150lbs, thus Jim weighs more than Jane.)

c. "Quantity" (tautological word: "amount") and Quantifiers: "increase," "decrease," "same," "more than," "less than," "many," "much," "all," "none,"

d. "Change" (tautological word: "transform"): For "quantity" change is the process of increasing, decreasing. For movement change is the process of change in position and/or direction. Change can be in time and/or existence. For cause change is becoming or bringing into existence. Change can be in time or existence modes or states.

e. Cause: A cause involves change or transformation, the answer to the question "why," is a subject's act of "bringing" something into existence (tautological words for "bringing into" are produce, make, create); to be named a cause, the subject's "act" (tautological words: "do,") must be necessary (cannot exist without the subject's act) and sufficient (the subject's act alone can bring into being a thing). Often events are due to chance as well as intention. Also events often occur in series and thus the first agent's act is no sufficient for

the final result. Aristotle had four categories of causes: The material cause is what the thing caused is made of. The formal cause is the form given the material. The efficient cause is the act or the efficient causes are the acts transforming the material to its final form, e.g. the acts transforming clay into a vase. And the final cause is the reason the transformation of the thing was initiated, why. An example is the making of a shoe: material cause being the leather out of which the shoe is made, formal cause being the design of the shoe, the efficient cause being the acts of the shoemaker to transform the leather into a shoe (The tools of the shoemaker are the **instrumental** cause and he is the **principle** cause.), and the final cause being protection of the foot, fashion, and to make a profit. The final cause is often the beginning as the agent causing the transformation starts or acts being motivated by the final cause.

e. Mind: percepts, memories, imaginations, memories, concepts, consciousness, reasoning, will, emotions, desires, needs.

f. Emotions:

g. Tastes and Smells:

h. Religion: "The" "relationship" "of" "things" "to" "**God**."

i. Morality or Ethics: "What" "a" "person" **"ought"** "to" "do."

1.) "Ownership" (tautologic words: "belong to," "property of," "possession of"): Explanations: Does ownership mean a person has control of somebody or something? Is control of something or someone different than ownership of something or someone? Does creating something establish ownership? Does a document saying one owns something establish ownership if issued by the State, i.e. legal ownership? Does legal mean a right of ownership? Does a document showing legal transfer of ownership mean the transferee owns what was transferred? Does occupying a piece of land mean one owns the land?

j. Parts of Speech:

1.) Substantives (nouns): "I," "You," "Thing,"

Pronouns indicate persons or things previously specified or understood from context and stand for who or what, e.g. He, She, They, Them, You, It, Those. He is a male person.

2.) Determiners (often introduce and limit or determine nouns):

a.) Articles: "Definite"—"The" (tautological words: "particular," "that," "this,") and "Indefinite"—"A"

b.) Quantifiers (see above) can be a subclass of determiners: all, much, little, many, few (fewer, fewest), some, many, several,

c.) Demonstratives specify the person or thing referred to: "This," "That;"

e.) Possessives: my, your, our, of;

f.) Adjectives: "together," "apart,"

4.) Question words: "What," "Which, "When," "How," "Why," "Where;" by which, that which, whatever,

5.) Verbs indicate an act or state of being

a.) Full verbs: walk, do,

b.) Auxiliary verbs (Often need a full verb for complete meaning):

(1) Primary axillaries: being, having, doing, (Having done is work, he slept.)

(2) Modal Auxiliaries or modal verbs (Modality refers to the way in which the meaning of a sentence or clause may be modified through the use of modal auxiliaries, e.g. must, can, may, will.): "can," "could," "may," "might," "will," "shall," "would," "must," "ought to," "should,"

"need," (Epistemic modality—about the truth of a proposition such as probable or necessarily true, e.g. "Jack may come home."

c.) Adverbs limit verbs, often in time and place:

6.) Prepositions

(a.) Space/Time: at, in, on,

(b.) Cause: for, because, in order to,

(c.) Agent: by, with (e.g. a spoon)

(d.) Possessive: of

(e.) Assigning origin: of (of the family Garrie, the work of Jim, made of wool)

7.) Overlapping parts of speech: He went up the hill (up, a preposition). They climbed up higher (up, an adverb), I have not heard from her since she left (since, a conjunction), We haven't heard since May (since, a preposition), I have not since heard about her (since, an adverb).

8.) Conjunctions or copula are linking words: **Refer to a comparison**—same, opposite, and, or, neither-nor, as-as, whether-or-not ((For example, I am as fond of Daniel as I am fond of Michael.); **Refer to logic**—if-then, and/or. Copulas linking verbs: **Refer to a current state** such as appear, feel, seem; or **refer to a result** of some kind, such as become, get, go, turn (For example, He became a she.); **refer** by use of "be," such as "Lunch is at noon."

Tentative List of Primary Words

Space-Time: Mirror image; Left; Right; Increase; Decrease; More; Less; More or Greater than; Less than;

Existence: Unique or Particular; General, Any; Order; Disorder; Quality or Property or Trait or Characteristic; Quantity or Amount; One; Add; Subtract; Unity; Absence; Equal; Not; Is (being), Means, Denotes; Join; Separate; Ought vs. Is (What ought to do vs. What is); Define; Include; Exclude; To Think; I; Me;

In; Out, On; Over, Above; Under, Below; Of (property related to a thing); Related, Connected; Clockwise; Counter clockwise; Opposite; Same, Identical; Class, Set; Elements (in Class or Set); Whole; Part(s); All; Every; Some; Many; Point; Plane; After; Before; Then; Later; The, unique, Specific; A, not unique; Emphasis; To do; To use; And; Or; If; If-then; Only; Possession: Belong to, related to, part of; beginning; Response; How; what; when; where; why; Contact; Feelings-Love; Hate; Sad; Happy; Anger; Conscious (tautological word: aware); Unconscious (tautological word: unaware) ; Continuous; Discontinuous; To (direction or possession "to itself"); True; False (True can be an imaginary logical assumption, a self-evident truth, or can be also a "reality" which can be defined as corresponding to "what is,"); Necessary; Sufficient; Complete, Whole; Limited (space or other traits); Unlimited (space or other traits); Is as a verb (is and exists) or being as a noun (A being and existent); Potential; Actual; Change (in time or existence); Sounds; Colors; Smells; Touch; Parts Of Speech: Subject; Object, Nouns; Verbs; Pronouns; Prepositions; Copulas

Primary Words

The particle "a" means one or more than one. an 1 (ən; ăn when stressed)

indef.art.
The form of a used before words beginning with a vowel or with an unpronounced h: an elephant; an hour. See Usage Notes at a2, every.
[Middle English, from Old English ān, one; see oi-no- in Indo-European roots.
Word History: The forms of the indefinite article are good examples of what can happen to a word when it becomes habitually pronounced without stress. An is in fact a weakened form of one; both an and one come from Old English ān "one." In early Middle English, besides representing the cardinal numeral "one," ān developed the special function of indefinite article, and in this role the word was ordinarily pronounced with very little or no stress. Sound changes that affected unstressed syllables elsewhere in the language affected it also. First, the vowel was shortened and eventually reduced to a schwa (ə). Second, the n was lost before consonants. This loss of n affected some other words as well; it explains why English has both my and mine, thy and thine. Originally these were doublets just like a and an, with mine and thine occurring only before vowels, as in Ben Jonson's famous line "Drink to me only with thine eyes." By the time of Modern English, though, my and thy had replaced mine and thine when used before nouns (that is, when not used predicatively, as in This book is mine), just as some varieties of Modern English use a even before vowels (a apple).

The particle "the" means "particular."

If reality is an individual, If reality is a particular, then are all sets, kinds, universal, traits, properties, Bentham fictions. No because sets if related to reality are abstracted from individuals. Can one ever know all the uniqueness of an individual? Can one

escape the cultural and psychological lens of the conceptualization or observation to abstract individuals with the same essence? How is experience part of the definition of a set or concept?

Is orgasm a primary word? All feelings? Sounds?

What goes into defining a word besides abstracting its Aristotelian essential trait, necessary traits, and accidental traits? Can prepositions have an essence (is this trait primary?) or just necessary traits such as "of" being a connector or possessor link? Isn't determiner a synonym for limit? or limiter?