

Key Concepts:

Cognitivism: Moral claims *are* truth-apt.

Semantic Cognitivist Theories: theories which seek to answer the question of what makes it the case that words mean what they do, or to put it in other words, in virtue of what words mean what they do. So a foundational moral semantic theory seeks to answer the question of what makes it the case that moral words mean what they do.

Psychological Cognitivist Theories: theories which claim that when we utter a moral statement we give voice to a belief, rather than any other type of non-belief attitude.

Non-Cognitivism: Moral claims *are not* truth-apt.

Semantic Non-Cognitivist Theories: theories which deny that our moral language is anything more than an expression of the speaker's attitudes / feelings about a given circumstance.

Psychological Non-Cognitivist Theories: theories which hold that the psychology behind our non-truth apt moral expressions is not to be understood as based on "belief", but rather based on "...desires, preferences, emotions, intentions or the like".

Realism: the view that moral properties *do exist* independently of minds and *can be* located in the world.

Anti-Realism: the view that moral properties *do not exist* independently of minds and *cannot be* located in the world.

