# Language

## **Vagueness**



A word of phrase is vague when its meanning is fuzzy and inexact

- A vague word divides things into three classes
  - Those things to which the word clearly applies
  - Those things to which it clearly does not apply
  - Those things to which it may or may not apply
- Nearly all words are vague to some degree
- Varying level of vagueness
  - Precise triangle, prime number
  - Moderately vague vehicle
  - Extremely vague rich, obscene

#### **: Example**

- The shoes were expensive
- The parents and teachers spoke to each other. They were impressed
- Is there a lot of homework for this class
- Is the final exam going to be difficult

## **Appropriateness of Vague Language**

- It allows us to speak with suitable caution
- It frequently adds richness subtlety and complexity to poetry and other literary forms
- A certain deliberate vagueness may be needed to avoid disclosing important information and diplomacy

## **Overgenerality**

#### Definition

Words are over general if the information they provide us too broad and unspecific in a given context

#### **: Example**

- Where is Denmark located? Somewhere in the Northern Hemisphere
- Who won the race? The fastest runner

Words can be overgeneral and vague

Where are you going? Out. When will you be back? Later

# **Ambiguity**



A word expression is ambiguous if it has two or more distinct meanings and the context does not make clear which meaning is intended

 Some expressions are ambiguous because it is not clear to what a single word or phrase in the expression refers

#### **∃** Example

- I saw many stars (stars in the sky? celebrities?)
- One morning he shot an elephant in pajamas (syntactical ambiguity)
- I saw a five dollar bill walking down the street

## **Semantic Ambiguities**



Ambiguities that result from uncertainty about the meaning of an individual word or phrase

## Syntactical Ambiguities



Ambiguities that result from faulty grammar or word order

Ambiguity due to sentence structure and/or word order

## **Disputes**

### **Verbal Dispute**



Occurs when people appear to disagree on an issue but in actuality have simply not resolved the ambiguity of a key term

### **Factual Dispute**

#### Definition

Occurs when opponents disagree not over the meanings of words but over the relevant facts

### Exercise 4.1

- Part I
  - (1) vague and overgeneral
  - (4) overgeneral
  - (7) overgeneral
  - (10) vague and overgeneral
- Part II
  - (1) vagueness border cases that debate what falls under disallowed actions could lead to debatable borderline cases
  - (4) vagueness and overgenerality the weather report is general, not specific, and amount of clouds in the sky is vague
  - (7) ambiguity we do not know if bottom refers to the person on the ship or her bottom
  - (10) ambiguity we do not know if hot is referring to temperature or attractiveness
  - (13) ambiguity the x-rays showing nothing could be debatable
  - (16) ambiguity we do not know for sure what is meant by "I shall lose no time in reading it"
  - (19) ambiguity we do not specifically know who was envious
- Part III
  - (1) verbal dispute
  - (4) factual dispute
  - (7) factual dispute

## **Importance of Precise Definitions**

In many discussions terms may need to be defined before a position can be advanced

# **Types of Definitions**

## **Stipulative Definitions**



Telling your readers or listeners what it is you mean by the term

### **Persuasive Definitions**



Where an arguer defines a term in an effort to persuade a reader or listener to agree with the arguer's point of view

Usually contains emotional appeals and slanted terms and topics

### **Lexical Definitions**

**Definition** 

The conventional, dictionary meaning of a word

# **Precising Definition**

Definition

Intended to make a vague word more precise so that the word's meaning is not left to the interpretation of the reader or listener

# **Emotive Language: Slanting the Truth**

### The Emotive Power of Words

#### **Denotation**



#### The literal meaning of a word

The emotive power of words can come from the word's denotation

## Connotation



The images and feeling associated with a word

- The emotive power of words can come from the word's denotation
- Comes from many sources
  - People's experiences
  - The use of the word in cultures
  - The way the word is used as a symbol or metaphor in various religions
  - The word's sound

# **Euphemisms and Political Correctness**

## **Euphemisms**



Mild, comforting, or evasive words that take the place off harsh, blunt, or taboo words-

- Very often in our communications with one another, we avoid language that we feel might offend, upset, or insult our listeners or speakers
- A <u>critical thinker</u> should be aware that pleasant or vague language is often used to hide reality or avoid facing the truth