

3.10 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Ans to Q No.1: Logical atomism is a doctrine which holds that the world is made of logical atoms together with facts composed of these atoms.

Ans to Q No.2: a) Bertrand Russell and G. E. Moore are the founding fathers of analytic philosophy.

Ans to Q No. 3: a) Russell is a realist philosopher.

Ans to Q No. 4: b) Russell is one of the founding fathers of analytic philosophy.

Ans to Q No. 5: c) Artificial language analysis is concerned with symbolic language.

Ans to Q No. 6: D) Early Wittgenstein was influenced by Russell's artificial language analysis.

Ans to Q No. 7: E) Russell is a British philosopher.

Ans to Q No. 8: 1905

Ans to Q No. 9: There are some sentences containing definite phrases. These definite descriptions or phrases denote nothing and yet the sentences turn out to be completely meaningful. This is known as Russell's famous **theory of descriptions**.

Ans to Q No. 10: Three groups

Ans to Q No. 11: The present king of France

Ans to Q No. 12: Propositional function: A propositional function is defined as any expression containing an undetermined constituent, or several undetermined constituents, and becoming a proposition as soon as the undetermined constituents are determined. For example, '*x* is a dog' is a propositional function, since no truth value is assigned to this. We do not know what '*x*' means unless some value is put here.

Ans to Q No. 13: a) False b) True c)True

Ans to Q No. 14: The author of Waverley

Ans to Q No. 15: The phrase 'logical atomism' was used by Russell to describe a position which states that the world is made of logical atoms together with facts composed of these atoms.

Ans to Q No. 16: 1918

Ans to Q No.17: Occam's (or Ockham's) razor is a principle attributed to the 14th century logician and William of Ockham. The principle states that "**Entities should not be multiplied unnecessarily."**

Ans to Q No 18: According to Russell, there is a structural similarity between language and reality because of which language is capable of representing reality. This structural similarity between language and reality is called isomorphism.

Ans to Q No 19: a) False b) False c) True

Ans to Q No 20: A truth function is defined as a compound expression whose value is uniquely determined by means of its component simple propositions

Ans to Q No 21: Occam's Razor

Ans to Q No 22: A proposition is atomic, if it contains only one relation or predicate

Ans to Q No 23: A molecular proposition is produced when two or more atomic propositions are conjoined. The words 'or', 'if', 'and' are known as logical constants are logical connective, since they are used to used to logically connect atomic propositions and thereby they form molecular propositions.

Ans to Q No 24: A general proposition is defined as that which asserts or denies the truth of all values of a propositional function

Ans to Q No 25: 'Sense-data' refer to those things that are immediately known in sensation: such things as colours, sounds, smells, hardnesses, roughnesses, and so on

Ans to Q No 26: Colour, roughness, hardness etc.

Ans to Q No 27: By "hard" data Russell means those which resist the solvent influence of critical reflection. Russell characterizes 'hard data' as those which can resist doubt; these are those propositions which are luminously certain. For example, facts of sense (i.e. of

our own sense data), the laws of logic, recent memory, introspection, relations of time and space

Ans to Q No 28: By "soft" data Russell means those which, under the operation of this process, become to our minds more or less doubtful.



3.11 MODEL QUESTIONS

A) Very short Questions

Q 1: What are the two phases of analytic philosophy?

Q 2: State two advantages of the theory of definite descriptions.

Q 3: State the two types of language analysis?

Q 4: Who are advocates of ordinary language philosophy?

Q 5: Who is the author of the essay *Logic as the essence of philosophy?*

Q 6: What do you mean by artificial language analysis?

Q 7: Give a definition of incomplete symbol?

Q 8: What is isomorphism?

Q 9: Name the philosopher who advocates psychological hedonism.

Q 10: State the meaning of Occam's razor principle.

Q 11: What is sense data?

B) Short Questions (Answer in about100-150 words)

Q 1: Briefly explain Russell's doctrine of definite descriptions

Q 2: What is Analytic Philosophy? Explain briefly

Q 3: Distinguish between fact and proposition.

Q 4: What is sense data? Briefly explain

Q 5: Write a short note on Occam's Razor.

Q 6: Write a note on Isomorphism.

Q 7: Distinguish between artificial language philosophy and idea language philosophy.

Q 8: Distinguish between proper name and descriptions.

Q 9: Make a brief distinction between 'hard data' and 'soft data'.

C) Long Questions (Answer in about 300-500 words)

Q 1: Explain Russell's doctrine of logical atomism.

Q 2: Explain various kinds of facts and propositions.

Q 3: Discuss the Russellian concept of sense data.

Q 4: Why logic is considered as a tool of philosophy? Discuss.

Q 5: Explain the concept of logical atomism.

Q 6: Discuss the different kinds of molecular propositions.

Q 7: What is analytic philosophy? Explain the two types of language analysis.

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